# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## 75 PAID TAXES ON $1,000,000 DURING 1924

### Of These, Three Received More Than $5,000,000 in That Year

### HEAVIEST BURDEN ON $50,000-$100,000 CLASS

### Largest Group Was Incomes of $1000-$2000—Average of 7,369,788 Was $6.27

WASHINGTON (AP)—There were 75 persons in the United States with net incomes exceeding $1,000,000 in 1924, it was shown in income tax statistics for that year, just made public by the Treasury.

Taxpayers, however, with net incomes between $1000 and $2000 constituted the largest portion of the 7,369,788 individuals who filed returns that year, numbering 2,413,881, or 32.75 per cent of the total.

The brunt of the $704,265,390 individual income tax paid that year was borne by the class of taxpayers with incomes between $50,000 and $100,000, who paid $136,636,004 in taxes or 19.40 per cent of the total.

The 75 millionaires reported total net incomes of $155,974,475 and paid $47,207,203 taxes, or 6.70 per cent of the total return. Of these three reported net incomes of more than $5,000,000; three between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000; four between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 and 15 between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

Those filing returns in 1924 comprised 6.56 per cent of the population and reported net incomes of $25,656,153,454. The number of individual taxpayers was cut by more than 2,500,000 that year as a result of the increase in exemptions allowed by Congress in the new revenue law.

For the first time statistics were obtained on money invested in tax-exempt securities, the report showing that it totaled $3,729,295,974 while $1,626,251,401 was invested in partly tax-exempt securities, the interest from the former amounting to $165,609,720 and the latter $873,012,000. Most tax-exempt securities consisted of state and local bonds in which $2,552,645,502 was invested.

It was shown that $30,637,000 was saved taxpayers during that year as a result of the 25 per cent credit allowed for the first time on "earned income."

The District of Columbia and Nevada had the largest percentage of population filing returns with 15.98 and 13.78 per cent, respectively. California was third with 13.06 per cent. Mississippi had the lowest percentage, only 1.52 per cent.

New York individual taxpayers paid the largest proportion of the income levy with a total of $236,774,567, or 33.62 per cent, and Pennsylvania was second with a percentage of 11.06. Nevada and New Mexico paid the lowest proportions of the total income tax with a percentage of .03 each.

The per capita net income reported for the year was $228.33 and the per capita income tax was $6.27.

## CHINA TO PRESENT ENCYCLOPÆDIA TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS

GENEVA, Swit., Nov. 1 (AP)—The Chinese delegation at Geneva has been officially advised that the Chinese Government is about to present to the Library of the League of Nations the complete Chinese Encyclopædia, which is reputed to be over 200 years old.

The encyclopædia comprises 800 large volumes having a total of 7,000,000 lines and over 100,000,000 words. It treats of the heavens, earth, natural science, humanity, literature and government.

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## South Unites to Help Grower Meet Cotton Market Slump

### Farmers Pledging Acreage Reduction—Adequate Funds Sought to Carry Crop Surplus

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 1 (AP)—Energy and money of the South, summoned by a forecast of economic difficulties, are stabilizing forces of relief from Texas to North Carolina in an organized campaign to meet the emergency in cotton prices and restore stability to the bale-burdened market.

Success for the south-wide campaign for guaranteed reduction of cotton acreage next year was predicted here as agricultural experts viewed the progress of the canvass for a complete census of this industry, whose purpose is to pledge every farmer to curtail planting.

Experts see in the finance corporations now in process of formation in cotton states, the most potent factor in the more hopeful attitude. Stimulated by the visit of Eugene Meyer, chairman of President Coolidge's commission for relief, and A. C. Williams, chairman of the Federal Farm Loan Board, bankers and marketing executives have undertaken to form these companies in order to make loans available to the growers.

**Loaning Fund of $16,000,000**

Already these corporations are being organized in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Mississippi and a proposed combined capitalization of $16,000,000. This makes possible a loaning fund of $16,000,000.

The plan of the corporations is to lend the grower 9 cents a pound on his cotton, taking warehouse receipts of storage as security. The loans are to run for 18 to 20 months.

Leaders in the movement propose by this means to withdraw from the market approximately 4,000,000 bales of the present crop. This relief, they believe, will restore prices to a level where they will pay at least the cost of production.

Financiers in each state where this movement is under way have agreed to use their influence in controlling the acreage for next season's planting and to assure reduced production by diverting a part of the area to other crops. Unless this control can be assured, Mr. Meyer emphasized, the movement is doomed to failure.

**Women Lending Support**

Another movement for removing part of the current crop surplus, started in Memphis but purporting to have support throughout the south, proposes the abandonment of cotton fields on Dec. 1.

Plowing under will be worth more to the soil than the money value of the poor quality of cotton left in the fields, proponents of this plan declare.

Suffering from the depression in their markets incident to the low prices of cotton, cottonseed crushers of the country are also seeking means of bolstering the demand for cottonseed meal, cotton oil, hulls and linters.

Sundry movements here and there over the South are being agitated in behalf of increased consumption of the staple and its manufactured products. Women in some communities have sought to organize under the pledge to substitute cotton clothing and household goods for articles of silk and wool. Students of the Mississippi State College for Women at Columbus, Miss., 1100 in number, have pledged to wear apparel made of cotton.

### Some Salient Points in Tomorrow's Election

**States Voting**
Forty-seven (all except Maine)

**Electing State Officers**
Forty-one (all except Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Virginia, West Virginia).

**Electing U. S. Senator and Representatives Only.**
Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana

**Electing U. S. Representatives Only**
Mississippi, Virginia, West Virginia.

**U. S. Senators to Be Elected**
Thirty-five, including three to fill vacancies.

**U. S. Representatives to Be Elected**
Four hundred and thirty-one (four already chosen in Maine).

## SUPREME COURT DECISIONS OUT

### Various States Affected in Important Rulings of Highest Court

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—Oregon lost in the Supreme Court today in its effort to prohibit insurance companies from indemnifying motor companies for losses suffered through the confiscation by State officials of automobiles engaged in violating federal, state or municipal laws.

The question whether the federal courts in Massachusetts could pass on the validity of regulations made by the commissioners of public works, division of highways, of that state, and relating to billboards and electric display advertisings, while a similar proceeding was pending in the state courts, will not be passed on by the Supreme Court.

The regulations were challenged by the General Outdoor Advertising Company, Inc., in both the State and Federal Courts. The Federal District Court at Boston dismissed the case, because the State Court's action had been started first, but the Circuit Court of Appeals reversed that action, and the commissioners sought to bring the question of jurisdiction to the Supreme Court, which today declined to review it.

The court also refused to pass upon the question whether George S. Kunihiro had authority to maintain suits against certain commission merchants handling cantaloupes out of Imperial Valley, Calif., from whom he sought to recover over $6,000,000 in damages under the Sherman anti-trust law.

A review was denied today to William G. Benham and Dwight Harrison, president and vice-president of the R. L. Dollings Company of Ohio, convicted of using the mails to defraud in the sale of stock.

Gordon Campbell, convicted at Great Falls, Mont., on an indictment which charged he had devised a scheme to defraud in the sale of stock in an oil syndicate, was denied a review by the Supreme Court.

The court refused to pass on the constitutionality of the Montana tax on distributors and dealers in gasoline, which was declared invalid by the state courts.

## WOMEN'S CLUB PRIZES FOR POEMS AND PLAY

Winners of the poetry and play contest conducted by the Women's City Club of Boston are to be announced at the clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street, next Thursday afternoon. The eight best poems will be read. After a talk on "American Plays" by Allan McCurdy, lecturer on the drama, and for five years vice-president of the New York Drama League, the winner of the play-writing competition will then be announced. Tomorrow evening Charles Hastings Grant will give a program of music at the clubhouse. Mr. Grant has recently returned to Boston after a residence of six years in Calcutta, India.

A course of current events talks given by Miss Leslie W. Hopkinson will begin on Nov. 11, in Pilgrim Hall at 3 p. m. Miss Hopkinson has just returned from a summer in Europe, and has chosen for the topic of her first lecture, "What Happened in Geneva, the Seventh Assembly, and the New Lineup in Europe." A course on play writing, by Corning White, is offered as a result of the interest in the drama contest. The first lecture will be Friday afternoon, Nov. 19.

### GOVERNOR TO VOTE AT HOME

Governor Fuller will vote at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning in Malden, his home city. The Governor, accompanied by Mrs. Fuller, will vote at the fire station near Appleton Street, Malden.

## PROTECTION IN BRITAIN SOUGHT BY PUBLIC MEN

### Many Distinguished Business Leaders Come Out in Favor of a High Tariff

*By Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Nov. 1—A campaign to advance the protectionist high tariff cause in Great Britain is heralded by the appearance of a half-page advertisement in The Times, signed by a long list of distinguished public men and business leaders. The activities which the announcement indicates will start immediately are directly counter to the pleas contained in the recent manifesto signed by bankers and business men of various countries in the world.

The new organization, called the Empire Industries Association declares that the living standard of the British workers can only be maintained by safeguarding, that is, protecting by the tariff, industries which now must meet unfair foreign competition. It is proposed to reduce taxation by imposing duties on foreign manufactures, equivalent to the taxes imposed on home products. The extension of imperial preference by every possible means is also demanded with the preservation of the home market for home workers.

It is pointed out that Great Britain with 1,000,000 unemployed imports annually manufactured goods which give employment to 1,000,000 foreigners.

Lord Hundson heads the list of signers, followed by the Marquess of Londonderry, Lord Desborough, Sir Charles Greenway, Sir Robert Horne, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Basil Peto, Edward Hilton Young, Sir Archibald Weigall, Sir Henry Croft, Lord Strathcona, Sir Arthur Benn and many others.

## Y.M.C.A. RE-ENTRY IN RUSSIA HOPED

### Recent Ousting Blamed on Extreme Communists by Association Official

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Nov. 1—Return to Russia of the Y. M. C. A., recently ousted, awaits the regaining of political power by groups working for reconstruction, declared E. T. Colton, executive secretary of the foreign committee of the Y. M. C. A., in an interview here. Mr. Colton organized the Y. M. C. A. in Russia and Siberia in 1918.

Political influence of the extremists is responsible for the ban placed upon association activities, he said. Students among whom the Y. M. C. A. carried on its principal work are enthusiastic for it and exerted themselves all they could to retain the Y. M. C. A. secretary, but their influence was too slight to count, Mr. Colton added.

"We just have to wait until people whose primary interest in reconstruction becomes dominant," he said. "The extreme Communists have declared war on us all over the world, not because we are fighting them, but because we stand for something they oppose.

"There are two groups in Russia, even within the Commnnist Party. One represents the fanatical element that preaches world revolution. The other element wants peace. The group that has the burden of reconstruction welcomed the Y. M. C. A. when it came in with the American Relief Administration of 1921. As late as last June they admitted a woman specialist sent by the Y. W. C. A. The other group, however, has its way when political influence is concerned.

"The Y. M. C. A. work in Russia was based purely on the immediate needs of the country. Its aim was to help keep alive and make useful the intellectual classes. We never had any illusions. Russia took the Y. M. C. A. because it was useful. In 1923 the association was feeding 20,000 university students one daily meal. Professors, even though cold and hungry, asked us for books, and we got them volumes they needed for their teaching. The question of religion did not enter into this service."

## *GEOLOGISTS EAGER TO FIND HOW EARTH IS "SETTLING DOWN"*

### *Report Has It That Continent Drops 1/8 to 1/4 of an Inch Each Year*

NEW YORK (AP)—Experts this week will begin work that may require 25 years to finish and the goal of which is to determine whether the North American Continent is sinking at the rate of between one-eighth and one-fourth of an inch each year.

Many geologists believe the continent is subsiding at a rate of one or two feet a century, and to ascertain whether this is true, shoreline studies will be made along the Atlantic Coast, with tide guages located in Jamaica Bay, at Eastport, Me., and at St. John, N. B.

Prof. Douglas W. Johnson of Columbus University, announced today that the committee on shoreline investigations of the National Research Council, had completed plans for its investigation at the three points.

The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the New York City departments of docks and of plant and structures wil co-operate in the work, and it also is hoped to enlist the aid of the Canadian Government for the work at St. John, N. B.

A committee to make a similar investigation on the Pacific coast has been formed by the National Research Council.

## *WHY NORTH POLE DOES NOT 'STAY PUT' OBJECTIVE OF TEST*

### *Yale Observatory Engaged in Locating Position of Some 100,000 Stars*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 1 (AP)—The Yale observatory is now engaged in testing the position of some 100,000 stars in an effort toward testing the theory that the surface of the earth rises and falls from time to time, causing a change in the rapidity of rotation of the earth

Through this information, according to Prof. Frank Schlessinger of Yale University, who describes the work in today's issue of the Yale Daily News, the astronomers expect to be able to determine the wanderings of the North Pole and hence indirectly much valuable information concerning the interior of the earth.

The work consists of placing a photographic plate in the camera and removing it before daylight.

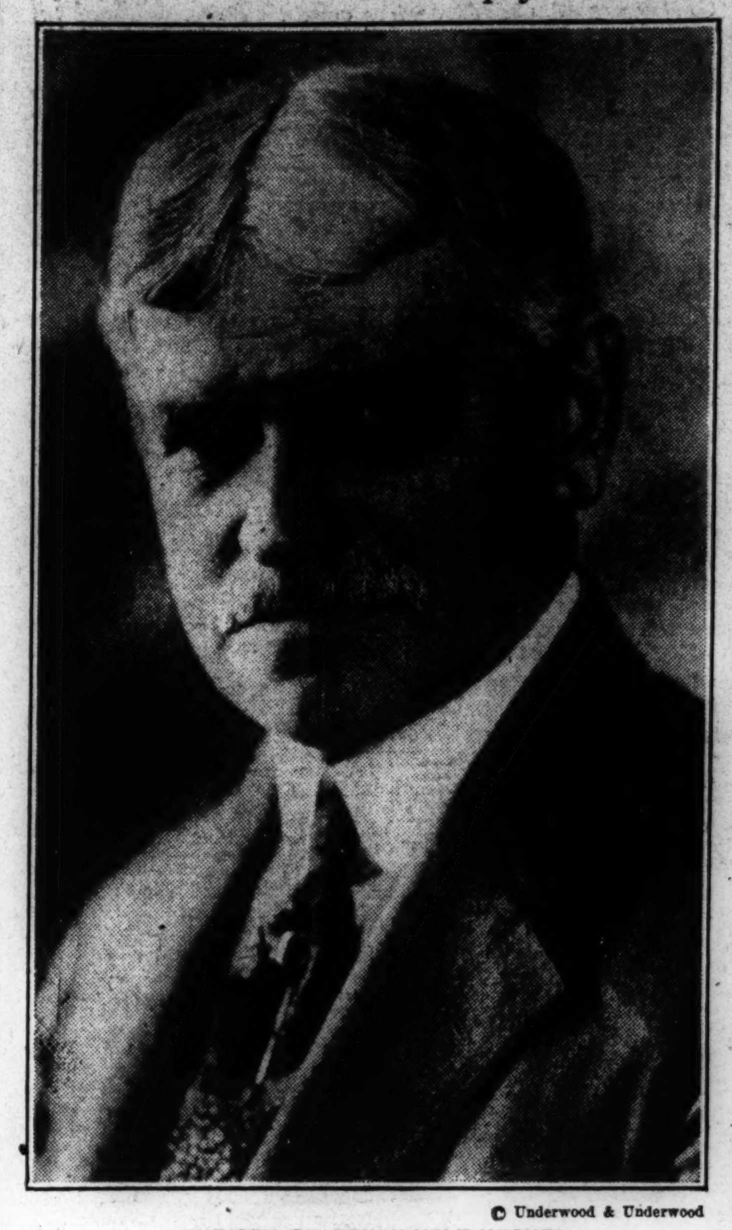
"A few years ago," said Professor Schlessinger, "Dr. W. E. Brown, professor of mathematics at Yale, completed his great table of the moon. The comparison of these with the actual observation leaves only one important discrepancy in the motion of that body. This can only be explained by an irregularity in the rotation of the earth itself.

"Professor Brown has suggested that such an irregularity can be accounted for by oscillation within the earth causing the latter's surface to be alternately raised and lowered and thus bringing about a change in the rapidity of rotation.

"This hypothesis has attracted much attention on the part of those who are concerned with the physics of the earth, and it is not unlikely that experimental and other investigations may soon be set to test its validity."

This work was started, said Professor Schlessinger, toward the end of the last century, when it was discovered that the terrestrial poles were not absolutely fixed upon the surface of the earth, but that they may wander as much as 50 or 60 feet.

## *Comes 700 Miles to Reply to Wets*



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THE REV. DR. EDWIN HOLT HUGHES
Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

## Every Citizen Urged to Vote; Butler and Fuller Favored

Be sure to vote tomorrow.

The exercise of the right and privilege of suffrage by everyone is always an obligation under this representative form of government.

Tomorrow voting is an imperative necessity for Republicans if they want their candidates to win and Republican policies continued.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR favors the election of William M. Butler to the United States Senate and Alvan T. Fuller as Governor of Massachusetts.

Massachusetts is nominally Republican but success will be endangered by the stay-at-homes, if they "abdicate their sovereign right of self government." Upon them rests a tremendous responsibility. They hold what may prove to be the balance of power in this election which promises to be close. If Senator Butler and Governor Fuller are not elected the stay-at-homes may be responsible.

One reason for supporting Butler and Fuller is because they both stand for the Prohibition Amendment, while their Democratic opponents, David I. Walsh and William A. Gaston, are avowedly for modification of the dry law that inevitably would lead to the return of liquor and the saloon.

Particularly in choosing between Mr. Butler and Mr. Walsh THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR favors the return of Mr. Butler, who has served so ably as Senator, because we believe as President Coolidge says: "I know how able and conscientious he is. . . . He stands on the Senate floor, independent, beholden to no one, a Senator from Massachusetts serving the people in the public interest. His presence there is of great importance to me in my efforts to discharge the duties of my office."

## *Politics, Politics, Everywhere But Not a Drop in Washington*

### *Capital Folk Can't Vote, But They Know What It's All About—Election Day Like All Others*

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON—Washington, the arena of national politics, has no local political activity. It is probably the only city in the country which is not engaged in a campaign. It is the only city whose citizens have no vote; that is, there is no provision for them to vote in the District of Columbia. Many persons in office or in business live across the border in Maryland or Virginia. Some of them move to those localities purposely to enjoy the privilege of the franchise.

Mrs. E. L. Stock, who is a candidate for Maryland State Senator, says that she and her husband decided to move across the line into Montgomery County a few years ago in order that their four sons as they grew up might have a vote. To all intents and purposes, except voting, they and their neighbors are Washingtonians.

There is another class of citizens in the national capital who enjoy the franchise privilege—federal employees who claim a residence in one of the states permitting voting by mail. The states vary greatly in their voting laws.

In some states, New York, for example, the voter must cast his ballot in person at the primaries, which is prohibitive for the ordinary federal employee in Washington. In a number of the states voting by mail, both in the primaries and regular elections, is permitted. The extension of this plan is earnestly advocated by Simon Michelet and others who have made a study of the failure of many American citizens to vote.

To say that Washingtonians are not engaged in a political campaign, and that they have no local vote, is not to say that they are not interested in the political conflicts being waged in the various states. Civil service employees are largely protected, but there are some of these whose conditions may be bettered by the friendly word of a Senator or Representative, and there are thousands who depend for their livelihood on the election of one Senator over another or on the success of a certain Representative.

Politics in conversation does not have quite the sharp edge that it had on the scene of battle, but it is by no means absent from Washington discourses. Partisans are watching developments at long range keenly. Followers of party chieftains maintain their loyalty in the midst of uneasinesses.

Still, one misses that fine flavor of a campaign in the provinces, where men and issues stand out clearly and where the managers and leaders see to it that the pot is kept boiling. Here it simmers and slows down. There is a Republican headquarters and a Democratic headquarters, but the clerks and special appointees found attached to them are no more than office equipment.

There is a click of typewriters, pounding out the effusions of chairmen for release for the Sunday newspapers, but no one rushes in wringing his hands, and proclaiming: "Timothy Sniggins must be elected! The welfare of the Nation depends upon it! The voters must be stirred up! The country will be lost if he does not win!"

## "BIG BUSINESS" ASKED TO BAN LIQUOR FROM SALES DINNERS

### Plea Is Made to 14,000 Manufacturers for Exclusion of "Wet Entertainment" From Expense Accounts

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—An appeal to "big business" to put a ban on entertainments by their salesmen and representatives at which liquor is served is contained in a letter by Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of prohibition enforcement, to Fred B. Smith, chairman of the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand, of this city.

"Big manufacturing business, through allowing, or rather fostering, these expense accounts for large quantities of entertainment liquor, is making a considerable part of the market for liquor, which in turn brings into existence and supports the organized liquor traffic which furnishes the liquor," Mr. Andrews said in his letter to Mr. Smith.

"How inconsistent on the part of these big businesses who claim they want the law enforced," he declared. "Again, the employees of the railroads, etc., are pretty generally aware of these convivial practices at conventions, etc., and what an unfortunate example to these employees that their management personnel are thus taking these occasions for drinking parties."

He continued with the statement that "if this picture can be properly presented to big business throughout the country, they will readily enough agree to cut out this practice. They have only to take the stand that no 'expense money' used for the purchase of liquor will ever be authorized."

Carlton M. Sherwood, executive secretary of the citizens' committee, with headquarters at No. 66 Fifth Avenue, announced that photographic copies of the letter from Mr. Andrews had been sent to a carefully selected list of 14,000 manufacturing executives in all parts of the country, together with an accompanying letter from Mr. Smith to these men, in the hope that they would voluntarily co-operate in the manner suggested and thus close one important market for bootleg liquor.

## COOLIDGE-STATE VICTORY SOUGHT

### Republicans Declare Large Vote Would Insure Substantial Majority

"Let us show the people of America that Massachusetts is a Republican state, but even more than that—that it is a Coolidge state," said William M. Butler (R.), senatorial candidate in Faneuil Hall today.

Senator Butler, Governor Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor Allen and Mayor Nichols, who presided, dwelt strongly and seriously on the duty of every Republican to vote tomorrow. "If every Republican votes in Massachusetts tomorrow, the victory is ours; there is not a shadow of doubt of the result," said the Mayor. Each of the speakers declared that every sign points to Republican triumph tomorrow.

**Vote of Confidence Forecast**

Senator Butler said:

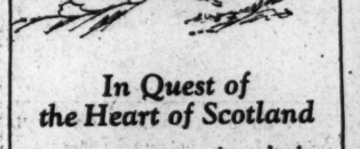
"We are on the eve of one of the greatest and most significant victories our party has ever scored. Tomorrow the voters of Massachusetts are going to roll up a vote of confidence in the candidates of the Republican Party which will serve notice on the opposition for a long time to come that this State stands for clean politics, that it chooses public men on character and on records, and that it revolts against a campaign conducted along the lines of character assassination.

"In tomorrow's election the people are going to indorse by a phenomenal majority the admirable administration of their great Governor, Alvan T. Fuller. With him you will elect his able lieutenant, Frank G. Allen, by such a tremendous vote that when a few years go by and he offers himself for the Governorship, there will be a response on the part of the people which will be almost unanimous.

"You are going to elect a Republican Senator, because you believe that he has tried to serve you faithfully, but more important than that, because you believe that by his election you will be showing your confidence in our great leader, President Coolidge.

"I am proud to have played a small part in the accomplishments of this

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 4)

*In Quest of the Heart of Scotland*

A DELIGHTFUL place it is, no doubt. But try to find it! Perhaps you will be helped in your quest by the article

*in*

Tomorrow's MONITOR
Editorial Page

## BISHOP HUGHES ROUSES STATE FOR DRY CAUSE

### Down Democrats' Attempt to Restore Saloon, He Urges on the Electorate

### HOME THRONG GREETS METHODIST LEADER

### Defends Church Part in Campaign and Pleads for Butler-Fuller Victory

Mobilizing the dry forces of Massachusetts to register an emphatic "No" at elections tomorrow against the Democratic Party's attempt to return the licensed liquor traffic, Christian churches of many denominations today in Park Street Church rallied to the support of Governor Fuller and Senator Butler in one of the most enthusiastic meetings of the campaign.

Bishop Edwin H. Hughes of Chicago, who for more than 20 years served the Methodist Church in the Commonwealth, returned to Boston and delivered a vigorous and convincing exposure of the wet platform sponsored by William A. Gaston and David I. Walsh, and an equally forceful plea for the retention of Governor Fuller and Senator Butler.

Every seat was taken. Many stood. They greeted Bishop Hughes' arraignment of Messrs. Gaston and Walsh whose candidacies, he declared, "plead for the wine glass and beer keg," with warm approval.

Introduced by Dr. A. Z. Conrad, pastor of the Park Street Church, Bishop Hughes first replied to Mr. Gaston's attack on this interdenominational rally. Mr. Gaston had asserted that the churches should not concern themselves with the prohibition issue.

Bishop Hughes said that the churches had fought for temperance and prohibition long before Colonel Gaston was born, and that they proposed to defend this law against the Democratic Party.

**Then the Bishop Spoke**

Bishop Hughes said in substance:

"The titles 'Declaration of Independence' and 'Emancipation Proclamation' are two of the most sacred in our American history. If they are to be used in relation to any of the phases of our modern political life, those phases should be selected with wholesome care. Colonel Gaston has chosen the name 'Declaration of Independence' for his printed appeal to the people of Massachusetts.

"The name of our first great political document has been borrowed for the movement that pleads for the wine glass and the beer keg! Surely a proper political reverence might have led the colonel to the selection of a title of his published pronunciamento more in harmony with the purpose of his campaign.

"But there is one significant omission in this mis-named Declaration of Independence. The great document, which holds the signature of John Hancock, speaks in its second paragraph of the "Creator," and in its final paragraph mentions a "firm reliance upon the protection of Divine Providence." Nowhere in his amazing pamphlet does Colonel Gaston speak of God or invoke his blessing.

"Irreverence may go far enough to use the name of our great Declaration for an attack on the reform that has been largely promoted by the Churches of Christ, but it could scarcely go so far as to do what our first Declaration did, invoke the blessing of a holy God upon the cause now advocated by Colonel Gaston and his party comrades! But today we can come into this Church of God and open our meeting with a petition for the benediction and guidance of God Almighty with no sense of incongruity or blasphemy.

"If we cannot congratulate Colonel Gaston on what he put into his pamphlet, we can at least congratulate him that the residue of his sincerity prevented him from doing what our political forefathers did—make an appeal to the Most High God.

**Weakens Law Respect**

"Early in his declaration, which should be spelled with a small "d," Colonel Gaston engages in the trick of laying "defiance of law" upon the shoulders of those who not only make our laws but who keep them. It is a frequent charge in these days, but the charge is made largely in one direction.

"If many men are not dealing honestly with our Federal Income Tax Law, the thing to do is to attack the men who supported the law and who now try to keep its provisions! The colonel uses a banking illustration about counterfeit money! 'Suppose,' he says: Yes, suppose that our bankers took the ground that the prohibition of counterfeit money made for lawlessness! Suppose that Colonel Gaston should speak of men who patronize counterfeiters as 'men who are regarded as respected members of the community'!

"There is, of course, a mild statement from the Colonel that while the Volstead law exists, it should be observed. But in reading this one detects no moral earnestness. On the contrary, I do not hesitate to say, after having read this so-called declaration again and again, that the total effect of it is to weaken the respect for law and to serve notice upon the least desirable of our citizens, both rich and poor, that the violation of the prohibition law in our land is a peccadillo. In other words, men tear down the majesty of law and then blame the law and the law-makers and law keepers for the disastrous effects of their own teaching.

"Colonel Gaston, in an early paragraph, says that the in different attitude of a "total abstainer" with

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 1)

# ADEQUATE COAL SUPPLY SOUGHT

## United Move Made to Halt Slump in Tidewater Shipments to New England

The coal committee of the New England Shippers' Advisory Board, in co-operation with the car service division of the American Railway Association, the bureau of service of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the New England railroads, is formulating plans to preclude the possibility of a further decrease in shipments of tidewater coal to New England, and to avert any shortage in the bituminous supply.

W. C. Kendall, manager of the railroad relations section of the American Railway Association, stated before leaving for Washington last night that during the day he had been in touch with representatives of New England industry, representatives of the railroads and of the leading coal dealers in Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

In some quarters the impression has been gained, according to Mr. Kendall, that car supply was responsible, but figures in possession of the car service division show that car supply has been practically 100 per cent at the mines throughout the country and throughout the year.

**Gain in Production**

Mr. Kendall produced figures to show that the total production of bituminous coal in net tons for 1926 up to the latest date for which the information is available (Oct. 16), is 434,689,000, as against a corresponding figure for 1925 of 392,679,000 tons. Incidentally, it is pointed out that the 1926 production is in excess of that of all time, except for the war year of 1918, when the aggregate for the 12 months was 575,000,000 tons.

The high production of 1926, aside from the generally satisfactory condition of industry, is due to the strike of the British miners and the consequent flow of coal through northern Atlantic ports, principally through Hampton Roads, Baltimore and Philadelphia. The capacity of these ports, according to Mr. Kendall, is being worked to the limit. To illustrate: from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, inclusive, there has been forwarded through these ports 37,167,683 tons, which corresponds with 27,232,568 tons in 1925. The excess is accounted for principally by the increase in export and bunkerage.

**Car Supply**

The coastwise tonnage to New England for the period Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1926, is 9,347,150, which is substantially the same as 1925 and even exceeds that of 1924.

Since the first of October, however, shipments to New England have decreased. During the months of July, August and September there was 60 per cent more coal dumped at Hampton Roads than for the same period of 1925, but in this period the export tonnage was increased 387 per cent over the same period last year. It is estimated that bituminous shipments have decreased by approximately 17 per cent to New England and it is for the purpose of assuring New England an adequate supply of coal that the agencies above-named have joined forces.

Mr. Kendall stated that any difficulty with respect to the transportation of coal to New England is not controlled by any car situation and with a heavily increased coal movement through all ports there would seem to be no good reason why New England consumers should not get all the coal they need currently.

### TABLOID TO BE AUCTIONED

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The plant of the Daily Herald, one of the three tabloid newspapers established by Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr., is to be sold at auction here Nov. 10 by the receiver. The Daily Herald suspended publication several months ago.

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lectures on Christian Science by members of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., one by Frank Bell, C. S. B., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lawrence, in the Church Edifice, Green Street, 8; the other by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Rockland, in High School Assembly Hall, 8.

Lecture, "Astronomical Photography," by Prof. E. S. King, Harvard College Observatory, 7:45.

Meeting of Massachusetts Chapter of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, discussion on air cleaning devices, Engineers' Club, 2 Commonwealth Avenue, dinner, 6.

Meeting of Boston School Committee, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

**Theaters**

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Hollis—"The Wisdom Tooth," 8:15.
Majestic—"The Student Prince," 8:15.
Park—"Love in a Mist," 8:15.
Plymouth—"The Butter and Egg Man," 8:15.
Repertory—"The Lady From the Sea," 8:15.
Tremont—"Beau Geste" (film), 2:15, 8:15.
Wilbur—"The Patsy," 8:15.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**

Illustrated lecture, "Modern Forgeries of Ancient Texts," by Dr. E. A. Lowe, Research Associate of Carnegie Institution, Washington, Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, 4:30.

Address, "Europe of Today," by D. Thomas Curtin, weekly luncheon of Advertising Club of Boston, Hotel Bellevue, 12:30.

Free tour, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, 11.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, 10 to 4.

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???
(1) What is the latest augury for peace in the Pacific? —Press of the World
(2) How are political parties making voters apathetic? —What They Are Saying
(3) How, according to George Macdonald, may we get needed truth? —The Home Forum
(4) How may antique furniture be refinished? —Antiques Page
(5) How may stains be removed from carpets? —Household Page
(6) Why has elegance departed from the chimney sweep? —News Section
These Questions Were Answered in Saturday's MONITOR

# NEW LIST OF CORPORATIONS GRANTED CHARTERS BY STATE

## Greater Boston Men Organize $1,000,000 Last Company—Machinery, Wearing Apparel and Real Estate in List of Ventures

Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, announces the issuance of charters of incorporation to the following new Massachusetts companies during the past week:

Board Realty Company, Boston, capital 750 shares of no par stock; incorporators, Otto Bresky, Brookline; Louis S. Meyers, Swampscott; Ida M. McCool, Cambridge.

Eastern Silver Company, Boston, capital $25,000; incorporators, Charles F. Hosley, Newton; J. Frank Driscoll, Springfield, Hazel E. Morin, Roslindale.

F. A. MacNamee Company, Inc., Worcester, automobiles; incorporators, John E. Macy, Newton; Georgiana Landreville, Concord; Elizabeth Collins, Somerville.

Medford Knit Gaiter Company, Medford, capital $25,000 and 1000 no par shares; incorporators, Ethel Garcelon, Medford; Marie Crosby, Boston, and Margaret M. Moore, Lynn.

Metropolitan Acceptance Corporation, Boston, capital $25,000; incorporators, Charles F. Hosley, Newton; J. Frank Driscoll, Springfield; Hazel E. Morin, Roslindale.

O'Neil Larkin Company, Boston, wearing apparel, capital 100 no par shares; incorporators, William B. Larkin, Boston, John J. Sawtelle, Quincy; Patrick M. Colleran, Milton.

Sigmund Kaitz Calendar Company, Boston, capital $25,000; incorporators, Louis Davis, Boston, Samuel Davis, Boston; Gertrude Kaitz, Brookline.

B. W. Currier & Co., Inc., Boston, investments, capital $80,000 and 200 no par shares; incorporators, Benjamin W. Currier, Wenham, John F. Morse, Jr., Boston; Olcott M. Brown, Salem.

Byron Engineering Corporation Boston, engineers; capital $100,000; incorporators, Cornelius M. Cronin, John Cronin and James G. Cronin, all of Boston.

Fifteen & Five Taxi Association, Inc., Boston, capital 100 no-par shares; incorporators, Harry Wiseman, Ida Miller and Philip Miller, all of Boston.

Forbes Mutual Realty Corporation Worcester; capital, 1000 no-par shares; incorporators, Hyman M. Brodsky, Frances M. Brodsky and Dorice S. Grace, all of Worcester.

Lemona Products Company, Boston; capital, 500 no-par shares; incorporators, Frieda F. Shirley, Harry L. Nason and Paul J. Shirley, all of Brookline.

Linbrod Realty Corporation, Worcester; capital, 1000 no-par shares; incorporators, Hyman M. Brodsky, Sidney Linden and Joseph Talamo, all of Worcester.

Paragon Oil Equipment Company, Worcester; capital, $50,000; incorporators, Edward H. Jennings, New Bedford, Joseph J. Jennings, New Bedford; Bernard F. Sacks, Leicester.

Prime Shoe Company, Lynn; capital, $100,000; incorporators, Nathan Snider, Elek Edelson and David Berson, all of Chelsea.

Agents' and Brokers' Finance Corporation, Boston; capital, 1000 no-par shares; incorporators, T. Robert Sullivan, Boston; Francis T. Leahy, Brookline, Mary M. O'Dea, Waltham.

Bellaire Development Company, Lynn; capital, $50,000; incorporators, James H. Goss, Arthur A. Robinson and Mildred M. Goss, all of Lynn.

Bellaire, Inc., Lynn, real estate; capital, $50,000; incorporators, James H. Goss, Arthur A. Robinson and Alma M. Robinson, all of Lynn.

The Dorchester Browning Association, Inc., investments; capital, $100,000; incorporators, David Sava, Harry Friedberg and Joseph Sava, all of Boston.

Humboldt Theater, Inc., Boston; capital, $99,000; incorporators, Abraham I. Rudnick, Brookline; Sarah Brand, Boston, and David H. Brand, Boston.

Johnson Steel & Wire Company, Worcester; capital, $125,000; incorporators, Charles D. Bernard, A. and George G. Johnson, all of Worcester.

May Universal Last Corporation, Boston; capital, $1,000,000; incorporators, J. Walter May, Belmont; J. Dudley Clark, Boston, and George W. Vaillant, Boston.

Thurman Leslie & Co., Inc., Boston; clothing; capital, $42,000; incorporators, Helen D. Leslie, Ida M. Smart and Thurman Leslie, all of Danvers.

Dehydrating Fish Company, Boston; capital, $50,000; incorporators, Gerald J. McCarthy, Jean Feldman and Harry Klaus, all of Boston.

The Haltex Company, Boston; chemicals; capital, $100,000; incorporators, John P. Leahy, Lewis J. Ansite and Stella T. Woleyko, all of Boston.

New Gas Service, Inc., Lowell; capital, $25,000 and 100 no par shares; incorporators, Fred O. Lewis, Edwin A. Lynde and Jessie A. Howe, all of Lowell.

Plotkin Brothers & Coleman, Inc., Boston; wearing apparel; capital, $300,000; incorporators, Harry Plotkin, Brookline; Samuel J. Coleman, Boston; Ely Plotkin, Boston.

T. V. Cotter, Inc., Boston; textile machinery; capital, $25,000; incorporators, Thomas V. Cotter, Dennis H. Shillue and Joseph W. Buckley, all of Boston.

Rolling Ridge, Inc., Boston; real estate; capital, 2500 no par shares; incorporators, Ethan Allen, New York; Kenneth D. Johnson, Milton; Robert R. Duncan, Cambridge.

Wells Machine Company, Inc., Boston, capital $100,000; incorporators, Martin J. Coleman, Worcester; Milo E. Hamilton, Worcester; Walter M. Smith, Somerville.

Bay Machinery Company, Inc., Boston; capital, 250 no par shares; incorporators, Rose Freidus, Benjamin Freidus and Harry Casper, all of Boston.

Anmuth & Gilbert, Inc., Springfield; wearing apparel; capital, $50,000; incorporators, David Gilbert, New York; Philip Anmuth, New York; Isadore Gelin, Springfield.

Essex Leasehold Company, Boston; capital, $50,000; incorporators, Henry G. Perkins, Maria Theresa Perkins, Francis W. Perkins, all of Brookline.

Providence-Philadelphia Steamship Company, Boston; capital, $20,000 and 800 no par shares; incorporators, James F. Quinn, Cambridge; Thomas F. Donovan, Boston; William G. Burns, Boston.

### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Increasing cloudiness followed by light rain late tonight or Tuesday; warmer tonight, colder Tuesday night; fresh southerly winds shifting to westerly Tuesday.

**Southern New England:** Increasing cloudiness, followed by light rain late tonight or Tuesday; warmer tonight; colder in west portion Tuesday; colder Tuesday night; increasing south and southwest winds shifting to northwest Tuesday.

**Northern New England:** Increasing cloudiness followed by light rain late tonight or Tuesday; warmer tonight; colder Tuesday night; fresh southerly winds shifting to westerly winds Tuesday.

**Weather Outlook for the Week:** Showers about Wednesday and again toward end of the week; moderate temperatures most of the week.

**Official Temperatures**

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 34 | Memphis | 48 |
| Atlantic City | 40 | Montreal | 36 |
| Boston | 38 | Nantucket | 44 |
| Buffalo | 34 | New Orleans | 56 |
| Calgary | 32 | New York | 38 |
| Charleston | 54 | Philadelphia | 38 |
| Chicago | 44 | Pittsburgh | 36 |
| Denver | 38 | Portland, Me. | 36 |
| Des Moines | 28 | Portland, Ore. | 46 |
| Eastport | 38 | San Francisco | 52 |
| Galveston | 62 | St. Louis | 46 |
| Hatteras | 54 | St. Paul | 28 |
| Helena | 32 | Seattle | 44 |
| Jacksonville | 56 | Tampa | 70 |
| Kansas City | 38 | Washington | 36 |
| Los Angeles | 54 | | |

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# EPISCOPALIANS HOLD SPECIAL SERVICES

## Dr. Edrop Instituted as New Rector in Belmont

Four Episcopal churches in Greater Boston were the scenes of special services yesterday. In Belmont was held the formal institution of the Rev. Dr. Percy T. Edrop as rector of All Saints Protestant Episcopal parish, marking also the twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of All Saints Church there.

In Trinity Church, Boston, Bishop William Lawrence preached at the dedication of the new organ recently given to that church. In Brookline, Bishop Charles Lewis Slattery consecrated All Saints Episcopal Church in commemoration of the recent completion of the east transept and chancel. In Auburndale, the Church of the Messiah celebrated its fifty-fifth anniversary.

The Rev. Dr. Edrop, whose institution as rector in Belmont was conducted by Bishop Slattery, was assistant pastor of Emmanuel Church in Boston for three years. The Rev. Elwood Worcester, pastor of that church, delivered the sermon at the institution service. Delegations from several local churches and from Masonic orders attended the service.

Bishop Lawrence in dedicating the new Trinity Church organ was introduced by the Rev. Henry Knox Sherill, rector of the church, who announced that Mrs. T. Jefferson Coolidge was the donor of the instrument.

At All Saints' Church in Brookline the service was under the direction of the rector, the Rev. Barrett P. Tyler. The significance of the coming week in connection with the Episcopal Church movement known as the "Bishops' Crusade" was discussed by the Rev. Percival M. Wood, rector of the Church of the Messiah in Auburndale, in the anniversary services there.

# HOUR-TO-HOUR CHECK ON CARS BEGUN BY B.&M.

The establishment of a bureau for expediting, diverting and tracing freight shipments on the Boston & Maine Railroad, with a staff of 20 persons, who will keep consignees and shippers informed from day to day, or from hour to hour, of the location of any of the 27,000 or more freight cars on that road, was announced today by Gerrit Fort, vice-president in charge of traffic. The new bureau begins business this morning in the general freight offices at East Cambridge, in charge of E. Frank Reed.

With freight car movement on the Boston & Maine breaking all previous records for speed, it was stated, the new bureau is intended to provide a further service improvement by "keeping tabs even more closely on the 27,000 or more freight cars handled on this system daily, together with those cars on other lines which are bound to or from Boston & Maine points.

## *Bells to Be Tolled to Call Out the Voters*

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 1 (AP)—A custom of colonial days will be revived in modified form Tuesday, election day, by town officials of East Longmeadow and Enfield to remind their townsmen to visit the polls. In place of trumpeters, clad in knee breeches, sounding an "Alarum" to the countryside, these communities will have the town bells tolled to bring out the vote.

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# BOSTON SAVINGS BANKS STUDIED

## Visiting Delegation of Other Countries Ends American Survey

Eight representatives of savings institutions from other countries were conducted through Boston's largest mutual savings banks today, winding up the survey of American banking methods that they have been making since the close of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks in Philadelphia on Oct. 22.

After visiting the Franklin Savings Bank, Province Institution for Savings, Suffolk Savings Bank and the Boston Five Cent Savings Bank, the delegates were taken to City Hall and introduced to Mayor Nichols and then to the State House, where they were welcomed by Governor Fuller. The party had luncheon at the Bellevue, where they were addressed by Roy A. Hovey, bank commissioner. The delegates will leave for New York at 5 o'clock and will sail for Europe next Saturday.

The morning visit to Boston banks was made under the guidance of Harry P. Gifford, state Senator, of Salem, and newly-elected president of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

The visiting bankers were: C. Edgar Scholes of the Manchester and Salford Savings Bank, Eng.; T. D. Henderson, president of the Savings Bank of Glasgow, Scot.; W. A. Barclay of the Savings Bank of Perth, Scot.; Kenneth Sterling of the Edinburgh Savings Bank, Scot.; W. Angel of the Savings Bank of South Australia, Adelaide, S. Aust.; R. W. May, Government Savings Bank of New South Wales; F. D. Wilkinson, Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Sydney, Aus., and Prof. Filippo Ravizza, director of the International Thrift Institute at Milan, Italy.

"We find that American savings banks give a more comprehensive service to their depositors than we do in Scotland," said Mr. Henderson, whose bank in Glasgow with 31 branches practically controls the savings in that city. "Such items as home budgets and advice on domestic problems are services we do not yet give to our customers," he stated.

"Although deposits in our Glasgow banks have declined somewhat lately," said Mr. Henderson, "I believe that it is due more to withdrawals for investment purposes than to any hardship due to business depression. Our people are beginning to take a new interest in investing. They are not leaving their money in the bank as previously but are putting it into securities."

Boston bankers who accompanied the party were: Dana S. Sylvester, secretary of the Savings Bank Association of Massachusetts; Joseph H. Saliday, president of the Province Savings Bank, and C. H. Handy, of the Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank.

# JEWISH CHARITIES FUND UNDER WAY

## Boston Subscriptions Total $180,333 at Start

Subscriptions totaling $180,333 for the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston were received toward the year's budget of $500,000 at the annual dinner-meeting held last night by 200 men and women interested in the federation. The meeting marked the launching of a campaign to raise the funds needed for the work of 15 organizations engaged in welfare work among the Jewish people of Boston.

Dr. Solomon Lowenstein of New York, executive director of the New York Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, which has more than 30,000 subscribers, was the principal speaker, being introduced by Judge Abraham K. Cohen, chairman of the Boston campaign committee, who presided at the meeting.

Dr. Lowenstein said that the change from the old-time method of charity to the modern method of employing trained and specialized workers, with the co-operation of volunteers, has been of great benefit to the community. He advised against a policy of cutting administrative expenses to the minimum, saying the very best workers should be obtained.

# MINING SCHOLARSHIP OFFERED BY WOMEN

## Auxiliary of American Institute to Give $500 Yearly

A scholarship in mining or metallurgical engineering with a value of $500 a year, is being offered by the Woman's Auxiliary of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, according to an announcement received at Massachusetts Institute of Technology today.

The scholarship, for which application must be made before the end of November, is renewable yearly until graduation, and will be paid in two yearly installments, $300 at the beginning of the fall term and $200 in January.

Mrs. G. H. Clevenger of 132 Clark Road, Brookline, Mass., director of the Boston section of the auxiliary, announced the scholarship will be awarded next February. The successful candidate may select the school of mining or metallurgical engineering he desires to attend, subject to the approval of the executive committee of the auxiliary.

The beneficiary, as his means permit after graduation, will be expected to repay at least 50 per cent of the scholarship advanced to him, such repayments to be added to the general fund, it was stated.

Commenting on the scholarship, W. Spencer Hutchinson, professor of Mining at Technology, said that mining offers great opportunities in engineering and that the demand for mining engineers exceeds the number of men being graduated from the colleges in recent years.

# CORNER STONE LAID BY QUINCY MASONS

QUINCY, Mass., Nov. 1—Masonic bodies of Quincy celebrated yesterday the laying of the corner stone of the new Masonic Temple, which is to be erected on Hancock Street, in Quincy center. Hundreds of Masons marched in the procession from the Coddington School to the building site and attended the ceremonies. Delegations from all parts of the twenty-sixth Masonic district were present.

After the corner stone was placed in position, the proclamation was read by Frank L. Simpson, Grand Master, and after responses by members, the Grand Master spoke briefly on "What Freemasonry Stands For." The Masonic Building Association which will erect the structure includes Rural Lodge, Manet Lodge, Theodore Roosevelt Lodge, St. Stephen's Chapter, R. A. M., Quincy Commandery, K. T., and Taleb Grotto. Albert L. Sargent is president of the association.

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# *Chicago Cutting New Notches in Deeper Serrated Sky Line*

## *Twoscore and More Stories Rise Towers of Buildings Under Construction—Oriental Motifs and Colorful Design Changing the City*

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO—Chicago, set on flat land, is growing to "heights," story by story, skyscraper by skyscraper, tower by tower. Heretofore one soaring shaft has been sufficient to mark a western city for architectural distinction. But this year Chicago has run to towers. Only a few more and it may win a new name, replacing that breezy title "Windy City" with something more elegant, a title perhaps like Pavia's "City of a Hundred Towers."

Some of the newest buildings soar above the plateaus of other roofs. Some are planned for districts fringing the "loop" which only yesterday were residential sections. Among the structures which will push the sky line higher are an athletic club, a hotel and several office buildings. A dozen of these completed or ready to start have a combined height of 397 stories.

Even old edifices feel the need of expansion in this day of growth. One is adding a 37-story extension, another a tower.

Colorful, too, is the new construction, like a bit of the East. A golden, pear-shaped dome, surrounded by minarets and tipped by a slim spear bearing a crescent, is to crown the Medinah Athletic Club, which, designed in the modern step-off style, takes its motif from the mosques of the Saracens. It is to be located outside the main business district in the "near north side."

**To Match Michigan's Blue**

Keeping pace with this year's architectural styles, the Furniture Mart is planning to add a tower to its building of many acres floor space. It is to be a 60-foot belfry of a tint to match Lake Michigan at its bluest. Describing it, George H. Nimmons, the architect, writes:

"The great pointed roof will be done in the same blue which made Della Robbia's faiences so famous in Italy. It will have golden ribs and ornament and the great arches below opening on to the observation gallery will have a rich treatment of Gothic tracery worked out in blue and gold."

Ground is being prepared in the midst of the retail shopping district for the Pittsfield Building, to rise higher than the Washington Monument. There will be five lower floors devoted to shops, the remaining 33 to offices, 17 of them being situated in the tower. It is named for the Pittsfield in the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts, the boyhood home of Marshall Field, pioneer Chicago merchant, whose estate is erecting the skyscraper. Color inside and out is to brighten it. The roof is to be of copper, weathered green.

The Roanoke Building's 37-floor addition has lifted its head in the thick of down-town roofs. Twenty-one floors are connected with the old building, formerly called the Lumber Exchange. The tower stands out as a separate unit.

The Morrison Hotel has achieved the peak with a tower of 46 stories, 41 of which contain hotel rooms. A companion tower of equal height is planned for later construction.

**Slender Like a Shaft**

Slender like a shaft is the design for the Mather Building, which is to lift its 42 stories just two feet higher than its neighbor, the Pure Oil Building. This Gothic tower is to be started about Jan. 1, says Herbert Riddle, the architect. A twin tower on adjoining property, but facing Michigan Avenue, is proposed. The Mather Building is a monument to a business established on a humanitarian purpose. The Mather Stock Car Company was founded to provide water for cattle being shipped across the country.

Already familiar are the "loop's" tallest buildings, all built within less than a decade. The Tribune Tower rises to a summit of carven stone like a cathedral. Just across the boulevard is the Wrigley Tower, guarding its big clock with all the sobriety of a town-hall steeple. The Straus Building, known by its golden voice, singing the hours, half hours and quarters from its belfry.

The architect calls the Jewelers' Building, rechristened Pure Oil, a belvedere, meaning "a building commanding a fine prospect." It does.

In that hinterland of skyscrapers, one structure is unique. Twenty of its stories are of the usual plain office building type, but from its twenty-first floor rises a Gothic steeple, reaching 556 feet from the traffic to hold aloft a gold cross; the Chicago Temple, home of the oldest Methodist Episcopal Church in Chicago.

# GLASGOW WOMAN ACTING LORD PROVOST

*By Wireless*

GLASGOW, Nov. 1—Councilor Mrs. Mary Bell, who for two years has been one of the magistrates of this city, today became acting Lord Provost. This is the first time a woman has occupied the post. Mrs. Bell's appointment is for five days between the vacating of office by Councilor Montgomery and the installation of his successor, who is now to be elected.

Maurice Wyman
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# BRITAIN TO HAVE PARIS COLLEGE

## Relations to Be Fostered With Students of Other Nationalities

*By Special Cable*

PARIS, Nov. 1—The foundation of a British Institute in Paris was the possibility mentioned by the Prince of Wales at the inauguration of the Canadian Hostel at University City. The greatest interest has been aroused in France, for it is realized that an edu ational link between the Latin and Anglo-Saxon cultures would generally improve the relations between France and England. Twenty years ago there was an English establishment known in educational circles as the International Guild situated near the Sorbonne. It promoted lectures, directed studies, facilitated library research and assured accommodation for a number of students.

This guild is now being revived and enlarged, and will become an important British center in France. Again in University City, on the outskirts of Paris, a British college is to be erected. It will contain about 300 students constantly and be the rallying point for many others. These two buildings, one in the Latin Quarter and one in University City will together form an influential home for British education, and it is intended to foster close relations with the students of other nationalities. The co-operation of all the universities of England, Scotland and Wales is already assured, and the great corporations of law, music and art have promised help.

The British Ambassador, the Earl of Crewe, has left Paris to attend a meeting in London under the presidency of the Lord Mayor to examine and discuss the project. He is a warm partisan of the proposals, which are supported by his predecessors, Lord Hardinge and the Earl of Derby.

The visit of the Prince of Wales made an unusual impression on the French people. The Debates declares that no better link between France and England could be found than Canada. The Gaulois praises the Prince's tact and sense of tradition.

# RUSSIA ANXIOUS FOR RECOGNITION

## Soviets Would Go Far Toward Meeting Debts and Property Claims

*By Wireless*

MOSCOW, Nov. 1—A feeling of confidence that America will soon take a step permitting the opening of negotiations for political recognition and closer trade relations between Russia and America permeates influential quarters here. It is believed that the American official attitude of unbending hostility toward the Soviet Union is changing, and among the factors causing this change are mentioned the favorable report of the Sherwood Eddy delegation, the overproduction of the American cotton crop, which under easier credit conditions could find a large market in the Soviet Union, whose expanding textile industries badly need raw material, and a more general appreciation of the stability of the Soviet régime and the opportunities which Russia offers to American trade for the investment of capital.

There is every reason to believe that Russia is willing to go very far toward practically satisfying the American debt and the confiscated property claims, if an opportunity is given for discussing these subjects at a joint conference. A Communist conference in session last week took the smooth course of approving the theses of Nikolai Bukarin regarding the international position, of the Premier, A. I. Rykoff, on the economic situation and Mikhail Tomsky, on the trade union policy.

Despite repeated challenges, the Opposition leaders maintained an unbroken silence throughout the conference, and all the discussion was from the standpoint of the majority. Mr. Rykoff accused the Opposition leaders of grossly exaggerating the resources of private capital within Russia, declaring that the share of the private capital of the retail trade of the country fell from 57 to 39 per cent during the past two years. Mr. Rykoff ended his speech by directly attacking Mr. Trotsky. "Trotsky," he said, "does not understand that it was very good to be a defeatist during the imperialistic war, but quite different to be a defeatist when a victorious struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat to build a Socialist society is carried on."

The ranks of the Communist penitents has been swelled by the leaders of the so-called Workers Opposition, Shlapnikoff and Medbedyeff who submitted a declaration to the political bureau declaring that their attacks on the Communist Internationale and the Red Trade Union International and their controversial methods were mistaken, and urging their followers to dissolve all fractional organizations within the party. Pravda greets this as a further step toward the establishment of party authority and discipline.

# Music in Boston

### *The English Singers*

The English Singers, Flora Mann, Nellie Carson, Lillian Berger, Norman Stone, Norman Notley and Cuthbert Kelly, gave their first Boston concert in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. They sang, unaccompanied, motets, madrigals, ballets and canzonets of the sixteenth century, old English folk songs arranged by Ralph Vaughan Williams, French Chansons and Italian street cries, and with piano accompaniment two duets and a trio of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The audience was of good size, but not nearly so large as these artists deserved or as they doubtless will attract if they return after the good news of their offering has spread. For they are doing a unique thing, so far at least as America is concerned, in reviving the all but forgotten tonal art of an English age no less golden in its music than in its literature and its history.

If the art of the English madrigalists has won small popular recognition in the United States, it is because understanding of it has been wanting. And the failure to appreciate it has been due to lack of opportunity to hear the works of Byrd, Weelkes, Wilbye, Morley, Orlando Gibbons et al. sung as they were sung in the rush-strewn halls of vast English houses in the time of the great Queen, by amateurs of music, among whom it was accounted a shameful thing not to be able to sit down at a table with a part-book and at sight share in the rendition of one of these complicated contrapuntal pieces.

How many of us could do as much today? Without insisting on a roll-call, let us say not many. That is why the English Singers are conferring a favor on us when they gather informally about their table and, with a spontaneity evocative of the original setting, reveal to us the intricate weaving, the rhythmic multiformity and the harmonic adventuresomeness of these unconformable works.

It would be easy for the inattentive to dismiss these compositions as merely conventional modal and contrapuntal stuff. Fundamentally, they are, of course, modal and contrapuntal. But remembering that they were produced in the period of Queen Elizabeth and of Sir Francis Drake, a time of national greatness and of putting forth on high adventure, let us look more closely. We discover astonishing freedom in interlacing of melodies, in sudden and unexpected changes of rhythm; and, stangely enough, in the vertical combinations of tones as well. These chords, many of them, sound amazingly "modern." They are daringly tinged with accidentals. The dominant seventh and the augmented fifth are familiar friends. The "jarre and dissonance" of chromatic invention was not the sole prerogative of Signor Monteverde.

Not only in their purpose but in their accomplishment the English Singers deserve praise. In tonal quality they are not individually remarkable, but in precision, balance and nuance they are outstanding. Musical intelligence and sincerity, charm and humor, they possess in abundance. Their mutuality is that of a first class string chamber ensemble. Their performance was one of the musical treats of the season.

L. A. S.

### *Boston Philharmonic*

The second concert of the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra, Ethel Leginska, conductor, was given at Mechanics Building yesterday afternoon, with Mme. Charles Cahier as soloist. The program:

Wagner—Prelude to "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg"
Mahler—"Songs of a Travelling Journeyman"
Leginska—Three Nursery Songs
Dvořák, Symphony in E minor, No. 5.

Miss Leginska was more successful than one had anticipated with Wagner and Mahler. Even in the vast reaches of Exhibition Hall she made her effects apparent and preserved the contours of the pieces in hand. The Dvořák and the Wagner are surely routine music for most of us. Yet there were moments of charm and beauty in them yesterday afternoon, as Leginska led her band with her customary generosity of gesture.

Much interest yesterday centered on the two sets of songs which made up the middle of the program, and on the singer who set them before the audience. Mme. Charles Cahier possesses a voice of great loveliness, and she interprets with the quiet assurance of the dignified and skilled musician. According to the program, she has often sung Mahler's works at the invitation of the composer. Supposedly, then, she was familiar with the most effective method of interpreting these songs. At any rate she sang them yesterday with a rare feeling for the combined meanings of the words and beauty of the music. She drew on lustrous phrases and silken tones. She scaled her tonal values to the slimmest of thin-spun notes. All this she accomplished with real artistry. Yet it was perfectly apparent even near the stage that many of her best efforts were being dispersed through the unsatisfactory acoustics at Mechanics Hall. This huge auditorium is hardly the place for delicate finesses, unless they be accomplished by grading them to tremendously large climaxes. An orchestra or a group of singers may do itself justice here, but it seems hardly possible for a single soloist to fill the hall as satisfactorily as one might wish.

Miss Leginska's songs are amusing and interesting trifles marked by humor as well as a certain knack at orchestration which undoubtedly sets their value higher than the intrinsic worth of the music itself. Audience and conductor were alike pleased with the singer. Instead of the customary congratulatory handshaking, Miss Leginska had recourse to the more feminine method of kissing her "assisting artist." It was a novel method in Boston, at any rate.

For Miss Leginska, the test of the afternoon came with the symphony and the complicated Prelude. Assuredly she had them both in hand, and knew exactly the goal for which she was striving. Color and light raced through "Die Meistersinger." If the contrapuntal weavings of the lovely inner voices did not receive their full due, there were various compensations. There was a certain precision of attack and richness of color that derived from a band held under tightest and tensest control. No group other than such a one as this would merit the gyrations to which Leginska often resorts. Here it is perhaps the only method of holding together men who do not participate in too many rehearsals.

Dvořák's Symphony was good choice for players and listeners. It encompasses enough climaxes to allow of the blare and abandon which are necessary to the hall. Likewise there was enough of the melodic element to hold "the man in the street" to whom Miss Leginska is appealing.

### *Johnson and Gordon*

J. Rosamond Johnson and Taylor Gordon gave a recital of Negro spirituals at the Copley Theater last evening. Renewing the splendid impression which they made at their several Boston appearances last year, this pair traversed a program of spirituals varied in type and appeal. They also added an arrangement of the melody from Dvořák's "New World" Symphony by W. A. Fisher, called "Goin' Home."

Mr. Johnson and Mrs. Gordon are still masters of the art of singing spirituals. Undeniably they add something more to the spiritual than was in the original simple tunes. Doubtless, to some it will seem unnecessary ornamentation. Yet to make an entire program of such songs acceptable to any sophisticated audience there must have been certain artistic additions. It seems that Mr. Johnson has been fortunate in his choice of accompaniment and arrangement. Without obtruding his own share in the process, he has increased the attractiveness of this music and made it more palatable to the ear.

Some old favorites were on last night's program. Others less familiar also found a place there. "Didn't My Lord Deliver Daniel," "By and By," "Same Train," "Singin' Wid a Sword in My Hand" and "Witness for My Lord" were a few of the many spirituals which drew enthusiastic applause from the audience.

### *Donald F. Tovey*

Prof. Donal: Francis Tovey of the University of Edinburgh returned to Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon, for a recital of piano music. A year ago Mr. Tovey chose for his Boston audience a program similar in outline to the one played last Saturday. Bach, Beethoven, Brahms and Debussy then, as now, were important factors. The Scottish musician added Scriabin and Lisztian transcription of Wagner this time.

Mr. Tovey possesses a happy faculty of discovering the very core of the music in hand. He is a skilled analyist, as witness the remarks with which he prefaces his music. He is also an accurate and practiced performer, although the larger part of his interpretation proceeds with an air of pleasant nonchalance.

Some of the views Mr. Tovey holds are worthy of note. The kernel of the style of Bach is, he maintains, a kind of musical paragraph making. He played Bach's Prelude and Fugue in C sharp minor and it illustrated many times his theorem. His tempo was rather unconventional, a brisk speed in the fugue but slower in the prelude than is customary. With the Beethoven Sonata, Opus 111, the painist took similar liberties, hastening or retarding his tempo many times, perhaps too often.

Mr. Tovey played two Intermezzi, a Capriccio, and a Rhapsody of Brahms with much gusto. The E flat Rhapsody throbbed with a brilliant vigor and firm rhythms. This same power was carried over into Scriabin's Fifth Sonata. The program also listed three of Debussy's Preludes and Liszt's arrangement of Isolde's "Liebestod."

In large measure, Mr. Tovey's success derives from a personal charm. His talk is humorsome and brief. He makes his point and then plays the music without more ado. He plays well, and often in an interesting manner. The views he sets forth are neither hackneyed nor overly radical. In short, he understands audiences.

C. S. S.

# CHICAGO MAY HOLD CENTENARY IN LAKE

## One of Proposed New Chain of Islands Completed

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Nov. 1—Chicago's hundredth anniversary exposition in 1933 may be held in Lake Michigan. The committee in charge of the site has recommended that the event take place on a chain of islands being filled in on Chicago's south shore. As but one of these isles has been built, the greater part of the exposition would be staged, if this plan is adopted, where the waves now roll free. The completed island comprises 70 acres. The others call for 470 acres more of fill-in.

"Great progress has already been made toward the beautification of Chicago's south short line," said Linn White, chief engineer of the South Park Commissioners. "It is being edged with a broad fill, which ultimately will be parked. This strip will add 530 acres of park land connecting Grant Park downtown with Jackson Park at Fifty-fifth Street.

"A large part of this task has been finished and funds remain to complete it. Filling continues rapidly and the entire project stands in the rough. The total of made land, including the five islands, will approximate 1200 acres. New bond issues will be needed to build the four untouched islands."

# PETROL PRICE WAR STARTED IN BRITAIN

*By Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Nov. 1—A petrol price war was started here today, with the announcement by the Anglo-Persian, Anglo-American Shell and associated companies of 1½d. per gallon off the rates hitherto charged. A rebate is also made of a further ½d. per gallon to combine retailers who undertake to sell only combine protected gasoline.

This is understood to be directed against the Russian Oil Products Company and other outside concerns which have cheaper automobile fuel on the British market.

# $1000 PRIZE AWAITS RELIGIOUS CANTATA

## Winning Compositions to Be Performed at Chautauqua

Conditions in a nationwide prize contest for an award of $1000, offered by C. C. Birchard, Boston music publisher, for the best religious cantata for adult mixed voices and piano accompaniment, to run about 30 minutes in length, are announced by Prof. H. Augustine Smith of the fine arts in religion faculty at the Boston University School of Religious Education and Social Service, sponsor and manager of the contest.

The choral work selected for the award will be performed at Chautauqua, N. Y., during the summer of 1927 by the Chautauqua choir, the New York Symphony Orchestra, and assisting soloists under the direction of Professor Smith. It will be published by Mr. Birchard, donor of the award.

Under the conditions of the contest the work may include an episode or choral strains for children's voices, a choral or hymn section for the audience, and solos, but these features are not obligatory.

The manuscripts must be received by Professor Smith at the School of Religious Education, 20 Beacon Street, Boston, before April 1, 1927. The composition submitted must be unpublished and hitherto neither publicly performed nor submitted in any competition. A jury of award of three musicians has been chosen by officials of the Chautauqua Institution. Contestants may secure further information concerning the contest from Professor Smith.

Mr. Birchard is known for his efforts to further musical productions by American composers. He recently offered a prize of $1000 for the best composition suitable for chamber orchestra.

### SWISS AND EX-KAISER

*By Wireless*

GENEVA, Nov. 1—The Swiss Government disclaims any knowledge of a desire on the part of the former Kaiser to purchase a residence near Locarno, as rumored in the press, and intimates that it would hesitate to grant such permission, in view of the unfortunate experience with the late Austrian ruler.

### CALL ON WEMBLEY GUARANTORS

*By Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Nov. 1—A further call of 26s. 6d. in £1 is made upon the guarantors of the Wembley Exhibition to make up for the £2,104,060 losses in that undertaking. The liquidators express appreciation at the readiness of the response made for the 15s. call previously paid.

# NEW ENGLAND WEEK 'ON AIR'

## Radio Stations to Radiocast Addresses by Members of Council

This will be "New England Week" on the air.

The New England council announced today that virtually every radio station in New England has made its facilities available to members of the council in order that they may tell the radio audiences a story of New England progress.

These addresses will show what the Second New England Conference at Hartford, Conn., on Nov. 18 and 19, will mean to New England business and agriculture, and to all the residents of New England. The speakers will tell some of the accomplishments of the New England council in its first year of existence, and will explain the methods the council has used in its efforts to stimulate and co-ordinate the industrial, agricultural and commercial interests of the six New England States. Their story will be a forerunner of the detailed reports which the council will make to the Second New England Conference in Hartford.

Three Boston radio stations will radiocast the story of the New England council. On Wednesday evening John S. Lawrence, president of the New England council, will speak from Station WBZ at 7:05 o'clock. On the following evening, Barrett Andrews, president, of the City Central Realty Corporation of America, and a newly elected member of the council, will be heard from the Shepard Stores studio, Station WNAC, at 7:35 p. m. A. Lincoln Filene, chairman of the council's research committee, will speak from WEEI, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company's station, on Monday evening, Nov. 8, at 7:45 o'clock.

Outside of Boston, Henry D. Sharpe of the Brown & Sharpe Company of Providence will speak from station WCSI of that city, and Prof. Harry R. Lewis of Davisville, R. I., will be heard from WJAR of Providence. John F. Tinsley of Worcester will speak from station WTAG of that city, and Stanley H. Bullard will talk from WCWS of Bridgeport, Conn.

All of these speakers are members of the New England Council, and their talks will be of 10 minutes duration. In addition to these, A. L. T. Cummings of Portland, Me., secretary of the Maine section of the council, spoke from station WCSH of that city on the council's work last Wednesday evening.

# PRESS DELEGATES' CONFERENCE ENDED

*By Wireless*

GENEVA, Nov. 1—The representatives of the press bureaus, who have been meeting here, held their final meeting at the League of Nations on Saturday when it was decided that the replies to the questionnaire prepared by the present conference should be sent to the Secretariat by January. The date of the world congress is to decided at the next League Council meeting.

It is reported that it will be held in August and Viscount Burnham of the London Daily Telegraph will be asked to preside.

# AUSTRALIA TO OPERATE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Special Correspondence)—Australia's first underground railway will be opened in Sydney toward the close of this year. The engineer-in-chief is Dr. Bradfield, who is likewise the engineer-in-chief for the construction of the bridge over the harbor, now being constructed by Dorman Long & Co.

The city underground railway is, like other railways of the state, the property of the people. It is designed to circle the city, and likewise to connect up with the massed population of the eastern suburbs, but the whole system will not be completed for five years.

St. James' Station is claimed by Dr. Bradfield to be the largest underground station in the world, and he further asserts that Wynyard Square and Town Hall stations will be much larger. The service to and from St. James will at first be limited to 40 trains per hour each way. There are six tracks.

# CAMPAIGN CLOSING IN CONNECTICUT

## Democrats Charge Irregularities in Road Department

NEW HAVEN Conn., Nov. 1 (AP)—A political campaign which started slowly, but which gathered considerable momentum as election day approached, continued throughout Connecticut today, with indications that it would be carried on until the opening of the polls tomorrow puts an end to the oratory.

The sharpest attack has been made by Charles G. Morris, a New Haven business man, and the Democratic nominee for Governor. He has charged that there have been irregularities in the State Highway Department, claimed that the State is not in good condition financially, and had criticized what he has characterized as one-man power in Republican circles.

Gov. John H. Trumbull, who is seeking re-election on the Republican ticket, has stood squarely on the record of his administration, declaring that under the pay-as-you-go policy the state finances never were in better condition.

Hiram Bingham, United States Senator, sent to Congress less than two years ago, seeks re-election on the Republican ticket and he, also, has built his campaign around his record and the achievements of his party. He is opposed by Judge Rollin U. Tyler.

John Q. Tilson, majority leader of the House, has devoted most of his time during the past few weeks to the interest of his party nationally. He is opposed by John E. Doughan of this city.

# BATTLESHIP FLORIDA TESTING NEW ENGINES

The U. S. S. Florida of the Atlantic Battle Fleet sailed today from the Boston Navy Yard in Charlestown on a "shakedown cruise" to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, following extensive alterations in power and equipment which required more than 18 months. Nearly $3,000,000 was expended in converting the warship into an up-to-date fighting unit. Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, Comamndant of the First Naval District, with his staff and yard personnel, attended the ceremony of casting off. Capt. D. F. Boyd was in command of the Florida.

The old coal-burning system has been supplanted by oil-fired turbines and only one smokestack remains. The Florida's after cage mast has also been removed. One of the features of the new equipment is a seaplane catapault. Derricks, which extend much farther outboard, have been fitted to hoist in the scouting planes. The Florida was laid down in 1911 and was present at the surrender of the German High Seas Fleet at Scapa Flow.

### CLUB WOMEN LIST SPEAKERS

Albert Bushnell Hart, emeritus professor of government at Harvard, is to speak on "Obstacles to World Peace," for the political department of the Women's Republican Club at its Thursday morning meeting this week. He will be followed by Allen McCurdy of the Players Club, New York, on "Does the Public Want Clean Shows?" Next Wednesday at 8 p. m. Mrs. Andrew J. George will give the first of a series of illustrated talks. This week she will tell "What happened in Geneva in September."

# QUEEN MARIE SEEKS ADVICE OF NORTH DAKOTA FARM FOLK

## Invites Farmers and Their Wives to Ride on Train and Tell Her About American Methods—Prince and Princess Enjoy Twin Cities Visit

QUEEN MARIE'S TRAIN EN ROUTE TO FARGO, N. D., Nov. 1 (AP)—Queen Marie of Rumania turned to North Dakota farmers today to ask their advice on ways to help the farmers of her own country.

At a radio station in St. Paul last night the Queen invited Dakota farmers to meet her today to discuss agriculture with her. She arranged to take into her car at succeeding stops two farmers and their wives, and in informal chats with them learn how they till the soil, what their crops are, how they manage their homes and how they reap a profit from their acres.

An Indian bonnet awaited her majesty at Mandan, where North Dakota Indians, in tribal costumes, arranged a dance in the Queen's honor. To further enliven the day, the royal party also welcomed an opportunity to ride horseback at Medora.

**Rumanians to Greet Queen**

Rumanians, living in North Dakota, nearly all farmers, planned to meet the Queen at Dickinson to give her their own knowledge of farming conditions in their adopted country.

The Twin Cities joined hands yesterday to welcome Queen Marie and her children, Prince Nicolas and Princess Ileana, with a reception as rousing as any since the party's arrival in New York.

The royal visitors' own plans for spending the afternoon and evening enabled both cities to entertain royalty simultaneously.

While Queen Marie was being received by the Twin Cities committees and the Minnesota Governor in St. Paul, Prince Nicolas and Princess Ileana were making an informal round of visits in Minneapolis.

**Princess Plays Tennis**

Rainy weather failed to prevent Ileana from playing tennis while her brother made an inspection of flour mills.

A soldier band and a battalion of troops escorted Queen Marie to the State Capitol, where Governor Theodore Christianson and other officials greeted her.

A brief and specially arranged service at a tiny Rumanian church, which could hold hardly 100 persons, next claimed the Queen, after which the city of Minneapolis took over the reception program, featured by a tour of the city.

Returning to St. Paul, the visitors were the dinner guests of Louis W. Hill, chairman of the Great Northern Railway.

# CHICAGO "LOOP" BUSY WITH NEW BUILDINGS

## More Than $100,000,000 of Construction Under Way

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Nov. 1—More than $100,000,000 worth of construction is under way in Chicago's "Loop" area and its immediate environs and an equally impressive amount of building is scheduled for the early part of 1927.

The second section of the New Palmer House is nearing completion, the entire project estimated at $18,000,000. The new Hotel Sherman is to have a $3,000,000 tower, a bankers' building is going up at a cost of $6,000,000 and the Builders' Building at $6,500,000. The Eitel Block has been completed at a reported expense of $25,000,000. The State Bank of Chicago is building a $3,000,000 structure. Plans to put up a $30,000,000 addition to the Congress Hotel were recently made public. The $30,000,000 Stevens Hotel at the southern end of Michigan Avenue is nearing completion.

The University of Chicago has planned a down-town skyscraper. The Chicago Board of Trade has a committee again working on plans for a new building. The municipal stadium will be finished before winter. Numerous clubs and office buildings are rising in or near the down-town district.

### BALTIMORE & OHIO INCOME

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad reports net operating income of $5,408,427 for September, compared with $4,803,054 for September, last year. Gross gained more than $1,000,000. Net for the nine months this year increased to $37,579,515 from $29,650,522 a year ago and gross gained more than $12,000,000.

# INTEREST INCREASES IN NEPTUNE PACTS

*By Wireless*

BELGRADE, Nov. 1—Interest in the Neptune conventions between Italy and Jugoslavia, against which protests were made, has been strengthened, owing to the following incident. During the negotiations concerning the Serbian Orthodox Church, at Zara, the Italian delegate refused the demands of the Jugoslav Government, although the latter's rights were said to be based on the Neptune conventions, and broke off the discussions. The opponents of ratification thus see new evidence that the conventions would be advantageous to Italy and injurious to Jugoslav.

The Daily Vreme reports that the Albanian Government has recalled its Minister from Belgrade, Mr. Zena Beg, with a mission to form a government. The case is interesting because the Opposition protested at Mr. Zena Beg being accepted as Minister to Belgrade, asserting that the former Serbian citizen was implicated with the Kosovo committee against the Serbs. The question has been submitted to Parliament.

### HOCKING VALLEY INCOME

Operating revenues of the Hocking Valley Railroad for September were $1,701,731, a decrease of $89,167, compared with the like month last year. Revenues for the first nine months of the year now total $14,816,360, an increase of $547,482.

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# 10,000 TO TAKE SEVENTH DEGREE

## National Grange Officials Say Early Estimates Will Be Realized

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 1—(Special)—Interest among thousands of Grange people in New England awaits the final word concerning the coming event at Portland, Me., when the National Grange assembles there on the morning of Wednesday, Nov. 10, for its sixtieth annual session.

Headquarters officials here say there is every indication that the estimates made early in the season of an attendance of at least 15,000 Grange members at Portland, with a class to take the Seventh Degree of fully 10,000 candidates, will be completely realized.

During the last six weeks every State Grange in New England has held a series of special sixth degree meetings to fit its members for reception into the highest degree of the organization and a great outpouring of Patrons has resulted. In Maine 4712 sixth degree initiates are recorded for this series of meetings; almost 2900 in Massachusetts and proportionately large classes in all the other states.

Inasmuch as it is six years since a Seventh Degree Grange opportunity was afforded in the New England district there are thousands of other members anticipating the degree, besides the nearly 10,000 new ones who have advanced through the sixth the past two months.

The program for the Portland session includes opening at 11 a. m. on Wednesday, Nov. 10, with business sessions that day and Thursday; conferring sixth degree in its new revised form Thursday evening by officers of Maine State Grange; all day Friday, Nov. 12, Seventh Degree, with at least four classes, in the Strand Theater, thee hours of same being 9 a. m., 12 m., 4 p. m. and 8 p. m., while a fifth class will be crowded into the afternoon if the number of candidates requires it.

Members of the Grange who have taken the Seventh Degree are assured of the opportunity to witness it at Portland as a large block of seats in the theater will be reserved at each working of the degree for Seventh Degree members. On Saturday morning, Nov. 13, in the Portland Municipal Auditorium, the annual convocation of the Assembly of Demeter, the highest ritualistic meeting of the organization and open only to Seventh Degree members, will take place.

On Sunday all the Grange members will attend church in a body, memorial services in the afternoon and probably a big union church gathering in the evening, the Grange cooperating, in the interests of law enforcement, good government and American citizenship. Four days of the second week will be devoted entirely to business sessions, closing Thursday night, Nov. 18.

Gov. Ralph O. Brewster of Maine will officially welcome the convention members, William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture. will present an agricultural survey of the country and many other prominent leaders will address the convention at different times.

Present indications are that the greater number of New England attendants upon the Portland session will motor to that city, many communities making up bus parties; while as far as can be arranged the members in Vermont are to assemble at White River Junction and then proceed to Portland as a motor caravan.

Universal rates of fare and a half will prevail on all railroads, under the certificate plan, and in addition to regular trains, special cars, and in some instances special trains, will be made up to convey the crowds.

# BISHOP HUGHES ROUSES STATE

(Continued from Page 1)

reference to "bootleggers" and "poisoned liquors" is "even more regrettable than it was in the days of the open saloon, that every thinking man deplored and for which a suitable remedy was long sought.' This sentence about the 'open saloon' is suggestive. The Democratic platform printed with this declaration says, 'We are unalterably opposed to the return of the so-called saloon.' That is fine! When did the Democratic Party in this State make this discovery? Was it not after we abused prohibitionists had banished the saloon?

For 23 years I lived in Massachusetts as a fellow citizen of Colonel Gaston. In those 23 years never once did I hear of his opening his mouth against the saloon! Yearly we had our campaigns, trying to get rid of these monstrous institutions.

"It would have been well if Colonel Gaston could have reproduced some of the speeches that he delivered against the open saloon back in the days when there were hundreds of them on Boston streets sending out their mingled odors of beer dregs and sawdust.

"For 20 years I was active in temperance work in this Bay State. In those two long decades I never once heard Colonel Gaston lift his voice for temperance reform. More than that, never once did I hear him mentioned in such a connection. Whatever was done against the 'open saloon' was done without his aid and by the men who are now classified by the Colonel in the ranks of 'fanaticism.' Ladies and gentlemen, I must question the moral right of any man who utterly failed to crusade against the old saloon régime to become now the moral and political mentor of the men and women who gave long efforts and made vast sacrifices in order to remove from our national life its greatest social curse.

"In one respect the Colonel apparently does not care to go as far in his declaration as the Democratic platform goes. The latter says, 'We favor the modification of the Volstead Law and, if necessary, the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.' The Massachusetts Democrats have quite a campaign ahead of them. All talk about the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is the 'moonshiniest' of moonshine. We commend the Democratic Party of the Bay State to frequent counsels with their brethren of the solid South, so that they may ascertain how long it will require to get three-fourths of our states to vote for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"On one thing we can surely congratulate the Democratic part of Massachusetts, assembled in solemn convention in Faneuil Hall, the Cradle of American Liberty: It did not put into its platform that dear old accusation that the Eighteenth Amendment had been rushed into a Constitution after 100 years of hurry! Hasty legislation! Secret propaganda! There never was any more open and deliberate campaign for a constitutional amendment than we had for the adoption of the Eighteenth.

### An Old Cry Raised

"The Democratic platform repeats the cry about 'the demoralization of our youth,' a phrase that it did not use 15 or 20 years ago when the saloons were engaged in that very business.

"The great slanderers of the young people of today are the wets. A large part of their stock in trade is a wholesale defamation of the youth of our time. One would think that our young men and women were staggering rapidly toward a hell of dissipation.

"When people talk so, ask them, 'Whose children?' Who knows now of parents that are nightly watching for the return of a drunken son? Without question, some young people are drinking today as a matter of adventure. If we say that 'the forbidden thing is always a temptation,' then will it not be true if you bring light wines and beers back, and forbid the heavier liquors, the young people will still find the forbidden thing a temptation?

"Who shall sell these liquors when they are brought back? The answer of the Colonel and his party is—the Government! They flee to Canada for an example! When men used to go wrong they nearly always fled over the same border.

"Why go to Canada? Did we never try the dispensary system in our own land? Truly we did that very thing in South Carolina until the people at last arose and smote the governmental iniquity hip and thigh, and the citizens of South Carolina fled from governmental control and embraced prohibition. We need not go to Canada with its short records of government saloons. All we need is an excursion to South Carolina.

"Let the people of Massachusetts not fail to get the point: Colonel Gaston and the Democratic Party are actually advocating that Uncle Sam shall don the white apron and become his own bartender! If the Democrats of this State feel that the Christian men and women of this Commonwealth will stand for that sort of program, they surely have waiting for them, now or later, a rude awakening from their political dream.

### Colonel's List

"Colonel Gaston's declaration ends by giving a list of those who are opposed to him. Here is the list:

"'Bootleggers!' Can you not all see the bootleggers flocking to the polls to vote for Alvan T. Fuller?

"'Hypocrites!' Whom does Colonel Gaston have in mind? Let him be specific. Does he mean men and women like these not gathered in Park Street Church who in the old days of his silence spoke loudly against the saloon?

"'Corrupt government officials!' Let him give us the names of these traitors!"

"'Many partisan Republicans!' Are there no partisan Democrats who at the present time are in danger of trampling on their consciences? Personally, I am no partisan. At various times in my life I have voted for a Democratic candidate—once for a presidential candidate! I do now declare that I would not, on the peril of my conscience and my soul, support a candidate or a party that had been guilty of a defamation of our Constitution and of the adoption of a plank which, if enacted into law, would make the United States Government a brewer, a distiller, and a saloon keeper.

"Happily our citizens are now without an alternative. According to Colonel Gaston's declaration, the groups opposed to him are bootleggers, hypocrites, corrupt government officials, and many partisan Republicans. The dear candidate would better enlarge the list! Christian men and women are here to declare that the United States of America has never been more prosperous than it has been under prohibition.

"If our Democratic candidate shall say that the alleged period of lawlessness has been caused by the Volstead Law because contemporaneous with it, can he well deny that the prosperity has had the same cause? Or is contemporaneousness an opposite argument in the two cases?

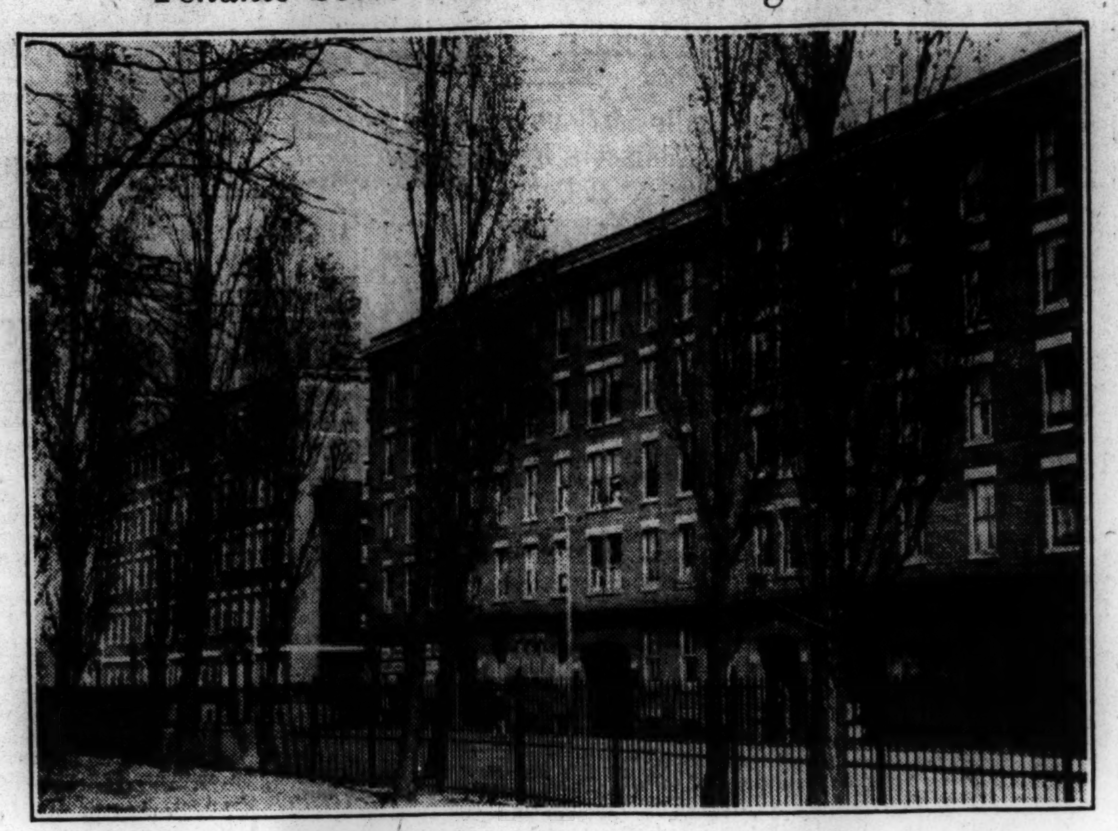
"What is the reply to Colonel Gaston's Declaration? The answer is to assert our own independence by returning William M. Butler to the Senate and by sending Alvan T. Fuller back to Beacon Hill. Up to the beginning of this campaign I heard no man denying that Mr. Fuller was making a good Governor. Now we are informed in this pamphlet that, 'in comparison with the man who is now opposing him for Governor, Mr. Fuller's record has no standing whatsoever.' This only shows to what extremes of misrepresentation men may go when they become politically excited.

"I have known Allie Fuller, man and boy, for 30 years. I knew him when he was a poor boy, working hard to support a widowed mother. I saw him in the old days when he went out to wheel to his modest shop bicycles that he might mend them, often at 25 cents apiece! I have seen in him the growth of that prevision that made him see long in advance the development of the automobile business, and the future of the Back Bay as a center for the motor trade.

"And in these 30 years, ladies and gentlemen, I have never known him to do a dishonorable, or unmanly, or ineffective thing. And I, who have known him long, and who for many years held my citizenship here, have as much right to invade Massachusetts as any outside politician, and to speak my word for an upright Governor who has never dragged his personal or official banner in the mire of meanness or dishonor.

"And I declare to you that if I could cast my suffrage in Massachusetts tomorrow, as I have already cast my absentee ballot in Illinois, I should walk to the polls with eager and conscientious feet and should do my part to re-elect Alvan T. Fuller Governor."

## *Tenants Solve Their Own Housing Problem*



Model Co-operative Tenements, Charlesbank Homes, Accommodating 100 Families, at 337 Charles Street.

# MODERN TENEMENTS PLANNED IN BOSTON'S CONGESTED AREAS

Reclamation of Boston's congested districts by the erection of modern, fireproof, sanitary tenements in the South End, West End, North End, Charlestown, South Boston and East Boston, work on which began 15 years ago, and which was followed by New York, Chicago and other large cities in the country, receives an added impetus today when William J. McDonald, Boston real estate operator, announced plans for acquiring large tracts of land, 900 by 600 feet, on which he intends to construct four-unit buildings of 1000 rooms each, accomodating 250 families in each unit, or 1000 in all, with space for school buildings and playgrounds in conjunction.

Citing the block bounded by Shawmut Avenue on the east, Compton Street on the south, Tremont Street on the west and Castle Street on the north in Ward 6 as typical of sections in Boston which need rehabilitating, Mr McDonald told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that this block which also includes Middlesex, Emerald, Village, Albion, Paul and Lucas streets, could be made into an ideal unit.

One-third would be devoted to school and playgrounds while the other two-thirds, about 65,000 square feet per lot, could be utilized for six-story tenements, covering only 42 per cent of the land area. He would do away with the six last mentioned streets and construct a private way running east and west which would be closed to automobiles except at certain specified hours for the delivery of merchandise and the conduct of necessary business.

Land would be acquired by outright purchase, Mr. McDonald said, since it is "neither advisable nor practicable to have the state or city participate directly in the financing of an operation of this character, and the whole development should be placed on a sound business basis." The apartments would contain from three to six rooms with bath and heat, and would be rented at an average of $1.50 per room per week, to any family of American citizenship and good standing, regardless of race or creed.

Mr. McDonald believes he could persuade such companies as the United States Steel, the Bethlehem Steel, Atlas Portland Cement, Lehigh Portland Cement, Standard Sanitary Manufacturing, J. L. Mott, New England Brick, American Radiator, and others dealing in lumber, windows and doors to furnish the material necessary at cost.

### Financed by Trust

Financing and management would be undertaken by a trust, bonds would be issued paying 4 per cent for 50 years and the interest and sinking fund of 1 per cent would be guaranteed by common stock subscriptions sufficient to pay the interest and amortization for four or five years. Legislation would have to be passed the same as in New York to make these bonds legal investments.

The estimated cost for the entire undertaking over a five year period is $120,000,000; $24,000,000 annually for a period of five years, allotting $4,000,000 a year to each of the six districts selected. When the Chamber of Commerce committee on metropolitan affairs meets in two weeks the matter will be laid before it by Albert J. Kennedy, secretary of the National Federation of Settlements, in an effort to enlist that body's support toward the proposed improvement.

### Land Purchases Advocated

At the annual convention of the National Federation of Settlements in East Aurora, N. Y., in 1922, a resolution was adopted advocating national, state and local housing and planning commissions, the enactment of uniform state restrictive laws, government loans for housing purposes, government purchase of suburban land for housing, and legal power for communities to grant tax exemptions, build houses or condemn slum areas.

Similar resolutions had been adopted by the American Association of University Women in 1919, and since 1914 the American Federation of Labor has carried planks in its platforms favoring government loans and the necessary constitutional changes to permit municipal housing.

In 1922 the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company invested $8,000,000 for 54 buildings containing 2125 apartments designed by Andrew J. Thomas, which rented for $9 a room per month, the investment returning 8 per cent. They were equipped with hot water, steam heat, baths, gardens and playgrounds, and were located in Long Island City and Astoria, N. Y., covering only 50 per cent of the land.

These were followed by the Associated Industries garden tenements at Bayonne, N. J., of which John D. Rockefeller Jr. was at the head. These tenements housed 149 families and were finished in 1924. They rented from $9 to $10.25 per room a month. Interest was limited to 6 per cent and amortization was charged at 1 to 2 per cent.

As soon as Mr. Rockefeller was convinced that his Jersey project was a success, he undertook to build Manhattan's first garden tenements on the west side of Avenue A between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets to house 82 families. The six-story building which cost $500,000 and was planned by Mr. Thomas was financed by the Empire Mortgage Company. There were 14 apartments of 4, 5 and 6 rooms each with bath to a floor, or 70 rooms and 18 baths to a floor, 416 in all. Size of the bedrooms ranged from 100 to 120 square feet while the tenement house law requires only 80 square feet. Dining rooms and living rooms were 120, 140 and 158 square feet in size while the law only requires they be 120 square feet. There was a garden 110 by 37 and the building which was 200 by 100 covered only 56 per cent of the land.

Mr. Rockefeller completed the building in the summer of 1925. The façade was of Holland brick in buff and orange tones. All the rooms have two exposures and some even more. Fire escapes are hidden from view in th courts. The great open spaces devoted to gardens and playgrounds for children presents quite a contrast to the old-style tenement house on the lower East Side of New York where the tenement house law requires that not more than 75 per cent of the ground be built upon, while many structures built before this act went into effect in 1900 cover even more space and are still used as dwelling places although condemned many years ago.

### Space Law Violated

One of the New York newspaeprs recently surveyed the block bounded by Delancey, Chrystie, Grand and Eldridge streets, the highest priced block on the lower East Side, land there assessed as high as $1788 a front foot. At present the buildings cover 81 per cent of the land, whereas the law only allows 75 per cent, and contain 3399 rooms, 304 baths and 743 toilets, housing 1003 families, besides 232 stores.

The newspaper's survey pointed out that if these buildings were razed and 20 new six-story houses constructed covering only 52 per cent of the land, more rooms could be laid out in less space to accommodate more families. It was planned to house 1012 families, each with private bath, in 4230 rooms which would rent for $10 a month, lower rent than paid now for more squalid quarters and space also allowed for 112 stores.

Stores on Delancey Street rent for from $300 to $400 a month, while those on Eldridge bring $150 and a basement on Chrystie brings $2700 a year. Stores on Grand Street also rent for as high as $400 a month. There are 88 lots, 25 by 100, in this block of 220,000 square feet now with land assessments in 1924 of $2,312,500 and buildings assessed for $1,604,500, a total of $3,917,000.

### Paid Off in 37 Years

Assuming that the old buildings were razed and new tenements replaced them, the newspaper outlines the cost of construction as follows: 8,284,816 cubic feet at 45 cents a cubic foot would aggregate $3,728,167 plus $3,917,000, the assessed value of land and buildings, would mean a total carrying charge of $7,645,167, which could be paid off in 37 years from income as follows:

Rent from 56 stores on Grand and Delancey Streets at $350 a month means $235,000 a year and 56 stores on Broome Street at $125 a month aggregates $84,000 a year plus 4230 rooms at $10 a month reaches $507,600, the three items together totaling $826,600. From this amount the newspaper subtracts $791,748, including the following items: Interest charges of 6 per cent on $7,645,167 which is $458,710, amortization charges of 1 per cent on $3,728,167 which is $37,282, taxes of $165,496 and maintenance charges of $130,260 at the rate of $30 a room per annum.

This leaves a surplus of $35,852, the newspaper continues, and supposing the assessments are only for 90 per cent of the real property value, which owners readily admit is often the case, this would leave a surplus of $52,322 a year, and if the interest rate was cut to 5 per cent it would boost the surplus $10,000 and would lower the rents to $8 a room a month. Then again, the newspaper shows, if the interest was lowered to 4½ per cent, it would thereby create an additional surplus of $20,000 and lower the rents to $7.50 a month per room.

### Needle Trades Try Experiment

Following in the footsteps of the Metropolitan Life and Rockefeller ventures, 150,000 in the needle trade unions banded themselves together to start a $1,000,000 150-family house experiment in New Jersey, building on 36 per cent of the land, leaving the remainder free for gardns and playgrounds. This development was different from its two predecessors, however, in the fact that its major importance was to provide proper homes for themselves, the investment returns being of secondary importance.

By paying less than $1000 down, workers were able to obtain a 5-room co-operative tenement in this block which would require the payment of about $10 per room the first year and less the following years, whereas if they had purchased their own individual home in a suburb, it would have cost them at least $8500 and $20 a month per room. They would have had to furnish their own hot water and steam heat and do their own janitor work which they received free of charge in this co-operative project.

As soon as the needle trades' first venture proves a profit-paying proposition, the unions will undertake to erect more buildings on similar plans. Behind the project are the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Furriers, Cap Workers, the International Bank and the Amalgamated Bank.

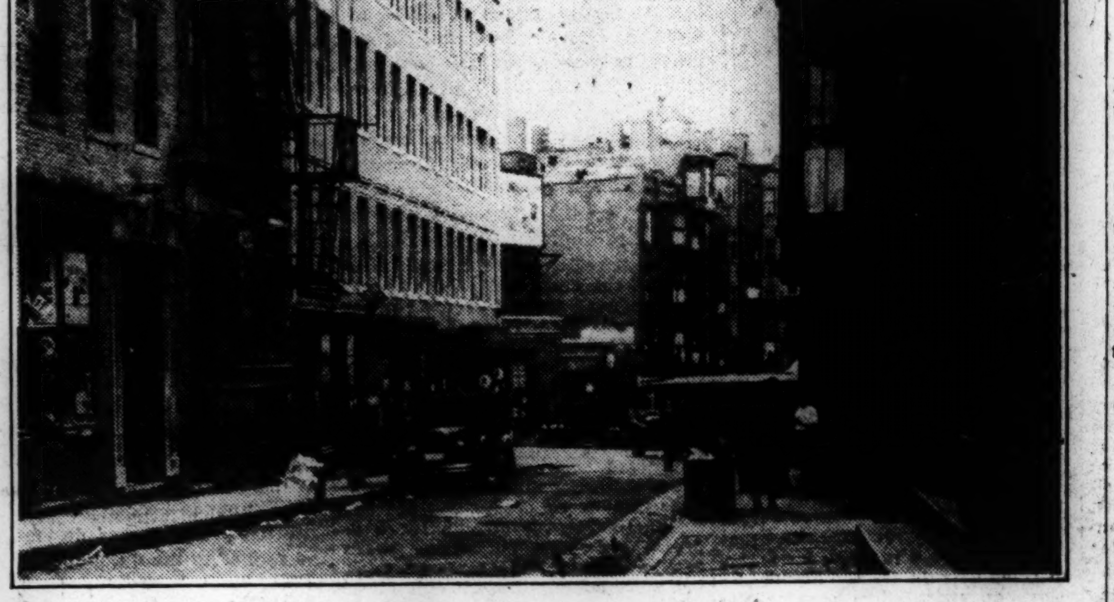
### Aadptation to Boston

G. Topham Forrest, architect for the London County Council, who has directed the expenditure of $100,000,000 of he municipal funds in London for buildings there, praised the work of the Metropolitan and Mr. Rockefeller and said that the same thing could undoubtedly be accomplished in Boston. In commenting on the work done in New York, he said that it surpassed anything ever achieved in London, although America was 30 years behind the Continent in slum clearance.

It has only been in the last six years that the United States has centered its attention on this important work, although Great Britain, Germany and Belgium began as early as 1893 to form plans, followed shortly by France, Italy and Holland. Great Britain built 500,000 homes in three years on the cottage plan with the aid of £6 subsidy per house in 1923 so that one family in 34 received a new home since the war, while if those built before the war were included this would mean one family in 20 or five per cent of the population of Great Britain living in new homes.

In the period from 1915 to 1923, Holland built 174,000 new dwelling houses although not as fine as its British neighbors, many of the houses lacking bathtubs. With a population of less than 7,000,000, this means that one Dutch family in 8 was provided with new homes of the better type. In the period of 1919 to 1922, there were 18,000 new homes built in Belgium, 25,000 in France and 40,000 in Italy and work there is continuing at a rapid pace now.

## *Where Reclamation Would Make Outstanding Improvement*



Staniford Street, West End, Typical of the Congested Areas in Boston, Which Mr. McDonald Seeks to Eliminate by Construction of More Modern Tenements.

# WORKERS INDORSE FIVE-DAY WEEK

## Postal Men and Building Trades Council on Record

The five-day week was indorsed by workers in two major fields of employment during conventions held in Boston yesterday. One of these groups was the Massachusetts branch of the National Federation of Post-office Clerks; the other was the Massachusetts State Building Trades' Council.

A resolution adopted by the postal employees held that the five-day week has proved successful in private industry and that attempts should be made to put it into operation in the postal service. In the building trades convention the plan was similarly approved, though it was pointed out that the 40-hour week has been a part of the council's constitution since 1918.

The construction men also instructed their legislative committee to draw up a suitable codification of safety laws for building construction and have this presented as a bill in the next Massachusetts Legislature.

# RECORDS ON DRY LAW HANDED OUT

## Rhode Island Church Attendants Informed of Candidates' Stand

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 1 (Special)—A copy of the record of all political candidates to participate in Tuesday's election, showing the stand of each on the matter of enforcing the prohibition amendment, was handed yesterday to each attendant at services in Protestant churches of Rhode Island. The circular was compiled by the Rhode Island Joint Law Enforcement Committee. Candidates for legislative offices who had not disclosed their attitude by record vote were addressed and their statements of position investigated.

In view of the respective stands taken by each of the two major parties, temperance workers have urged close individual scrutiny and the circular is said to have been provided for a guide in voting for this reason. The Democratic plank condemns the open saloon and advocates modification and the Republican plank favors resubmission.

No recommendation is offered in the case of Gov. Aram J. Pothier (R.), a candidate for re-election, under whom the Legislature, with its big Republican majorities, defeated stricter enforcement legislation. His opponent, Joseph H. Gainer, 14 years Democratic mayor of Providence, is shown as attacking the Volstead law.

Norman S. Case (R.), former United States District Attorney, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and Charles P. Sisson (R.), candidate to succeed himself as Attorney-General, are each described as having excellent enforcement records. On the other hand, Sumner Mowry (D.), candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is described as very favorable toward prohibition, and Robert E. Quinn (D.), candidate for Attorney-General, has a record of having voted for the dry law bill in the State Senate.

# STATE REGISTRATION ESTIMATE 1,356,831

The total estimated registration in Massachusetts is 1,356,831, according to figures given out today by Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State.

The reported registration of 208 towns was 300,911, and of 39 cities was 907,000, making a total of 1,207,911 for the municipalities which reported this year.

The last registration of 108 towns which did not report this year was 148,920, which added to the municipalities which reported gives the total estimated registration of 1,356,831.

# CEDRIC HERE ON FIRST VOYAGE AS CABIN SHIP

Completing its first crossing as a cabin ship, the White Star Line steamer Cedric, V. W. Hickson, master, arrived in Boston yesterday from Queenstown and Liverpool with 600 passengers, part of which debarked here before the Cedric cleared for New York. Among the passengers was Vivian Guy, a London artist, who accompanied the Prince of Wales on his tour to India and South America.

An unusually large cargo of merchandise was taken aboard the Cunard Line's steamer Samaria which sailed for Queenstown and Liverpool last night. One of the season's largest apple shipments was loaded at New York. Space for part of a large quantity of leather could not be found in the Samaria's hold and the leather was stowed in a section of the third-class quarters.

# LAWRENCE CHURCH HOLDS CELEBRATION

## Grace Church Has Had But Six Pastors in 80 Years

LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 1 (AP)—With a record of having had but six pastors, two of whom are now bishops of the Episcopal Church, Grace Church of this city, celebrated its eightieth anniversary on Sunday with a "homecoming" service that attracted thousands.

Founded in 1846, seven years before Lawrence became a city, the church has remained on the same site. The average tenure of the pastors has been slightly more than 13 years. Of the six former pastors the Rt. Rev. William A. Lawrence is bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts and the Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton is bishop of Utah and Nevada.

The pastors in the order of their succession are. the Rev. George Packard, 1846-76; the Rev. W. A. Lawrence, 1876-83; the Rev. A. H. Amory, 1883-1901; the Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, 1901-19; the Rev. Malcolm Peabody, 1919-25, and the Rev. Raymond A. Herron, who came to the pastorate in 1925.

# SPRINGFIELD SCOUTS HAVE RECORD YEAR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 1 (Special)—The year's report of Boy Scouting in Springfield, which will be read tonight at the annual meeting of Hampden Council, Boy Scouts, will complete a record year in the history of the organization, with a world record set for Morse signaling by local scouts and a notable improvement made at Camp Sherman. The organization will report advancement all along the line without going into debt.

The total number of scouts now registered with Hampden Council is 1819, an increase of 130 over 1925 and a 50 per cent increase over the registration in 1924. Seven new troops have been added to the roster, now totaling 69 troops. The Morse code message sending record was broken this year in the Auditorium at the annual anniversary meeting of the council when the Asbury Church troop lowered the record by 33 seconds.

# Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mrs. Alice Dwight, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Gertrude F. Young, New York City
Edna C. Edinger, Yonkers, N. Y.
Joseph C. Hodges, Dayton, O.
Louise B. Snow, North Conway, N. H.
Dryden M. Snow, North Conway, N. H.
Florence T. Waller, Providence, R. I.
Clara A. Blossom, Providence, R. I.
Alice F. Gladding, Providence, R. I.

# RADIO TONIGHT

*Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 13*

## *Evening Features*

FOR MONDAY, NOV. 1
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

**CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (356 Meters)**
6:05 p. m.—News and weather. 7:15—Organ recital by Clifford G. McCormick.

**WCSH, Portland, Me. (256 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Stocks, grain markets, weather, announcements and news. 6:30—Children's period. 7:30—Sport results. 8—Studio program. 9—"Gypsies." 10—WEAF grand opera.

**WNAC, Boston, Mass. (430 Meters)**
4 p. m.—"Dok" Eisenbourg and his Sinfonians. 4:20—Popular selections by Irving Crocker and George Rogers. 4:30 News flashes. 5—Debate on referendum No. 2. 5:10—"The Day in Finance." 6—Kiddies' Klub. 6:30—Dinner dance, Ruby Newman and his orchestra. 6:57—Employment opportunities. 6:58—Thomas O'Brien. 7:20—Talk. 7:30—News flashes. 7:34—Weather report. 7:35—The Black Iron Shiners. 8:15—From Metropolitan Theater. 10:15—News flashes. 10:20—Last minute Republican rally; music by the Republican state committee orchestra, direction William F. Dodge; speakers, Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, Senator William M. Butler, Lt.-Gov. Frank Allen. 11:30—organ recital by Del Castillo.

**Tuesday Morning**
10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club—The Rev. Arthur E. Wilson, Braintree; musical numbers arranged by Mme. Lombard; the Deland trio; Marjorie Mills; Jean Sargent; address by Gov. Alvan T. Fuller.

**WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)**
3 p. m. Crinoline Girls. 4—Pollyanna entertainers. 5:45—Stock market and business news. 6—News. 6:10—The Boys. 6:30—Republican state committee talk, Channing H. Cox. 6:45—Big Brother Club. 7:30—Democratic campaign talk, Col. William A. Gaston. 7:40—Veterans' preference talk, Massachusetts Civic League. 7:50—Harvard law school night, addresses by Bishop William Lawrence and the Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, former Secretary of State. 8:50—Gov. Alvan T. Fuller. 9—The Gypsies. 10—Republican state committee talk. 10:10—Democratic political talk, David I. Walsh. 10:20—Lombardi ensemble. 11—William S. Youngman, state treasurer, for re-election. 11:10—Radio forecast and weather.

**Tuesday Morning**
7:45 a. m.—Morning watch by Y. M. C. A., the Rev. Charles N. Arbuckle, First Baptist Church, Newton. 10—Anne Bradford's half-hour for homemakers; Lillian Gaines, soprano; Mary Dolbear Sanborn, accompanist.

**WBZ, Boston, Mass. (333 Meters)**
6:15 p. m.—Hotel Lenox ensemble. 6:30—Adams House orchestra, Scotty Holmes directing. 7—Market reports. 7:05—Organ recital by Rene Dagenais. 7:30—Lecture on "How to See and Read Plays," by Prof. Robert Emmons Rogers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 8—Theater orchestra, direction of J. Fred Turgeon. 8:30—Joseph Lopez, baritone; Caroline Hall, pianist and accompanist, Boston. 9—Aleppo Drum Corps. 9:30—Program arranged by the Dudley Bible Institute.

**WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (454 Meters)**
7:15 p. m.—Twilight Scouts. 8—Program of music. 10—Daily news bulletin

**WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)**
6:30 p. m.—Emil Heimberger's Trio. 7—Public library talk. 7:30—Monday Merrimakers. 8—Musical program. 9—The Polyphonians. 10—Weather report. 11—News and organ recital.

**WCAC, Storrs, Conn. (275 Meters)**
7:30 p. m.—Theater orchestra from Willimantic. 8—Timely farm suggestions. 8:10—Final report of the fifteenth annual home egg-laying contest.

**WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)**
6:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 8—"Eclipse of the Moon." 9—Recital by Edan Zahm, soprano and assisting artists. 11—Weather forecast and Vincent Lopez Orchestra.

**WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Stock report, news items. 6:20—Farm news. 6:30—Dinner music.

**WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Dinner music. 7—Torre and Biviano, accordion and violin. 7:15—Columbia University lecture. 7:30—Emily Rose Knox, violinist, and Robert Bagar, pianist. 8—Talk. 9—"Gypsies." 10—"Aida," by WEAF Grand Opera Company, under the direction of Cesare Sodero. 11—Rolfe's d'Or orchestra.

**WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)**
8:30 p. m.—The Del-Mar-Vans. 9:30—Thayer West Point Cavaliers.

**WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)**
8 p. m.—Christian Science lecture, by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S., of Clinton, Ill., at Third Church of Christ, Scientist, under the auspices of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City.

**WAHG, New York City (316 Meters)**
7:30 p. m.—Walter Iooss, novelty pianist. 7:45—Speaker. 8—Brooklyn Radio Exposition program. 9—Hour of music. 10—Weather forecast. 10:02—Uncle Tom's Serenaders. 12—Midnight variety program.

**WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)**
6:15 p. m.—Jacques Jacob's Shelton Ensemble. 6:45—Sports. 7:25—Evening news. 7:30—Walter Edelstein, violin. 8—"Current Topics," lecture. 9—Keith's Serenading Shoemakers. 11—Jascha Gurewich's dance orchestra.

**KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)**
6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:25—Stockman-farmer report. 7:45—University of Pittsburgh address. 8—KDKA Anniversary program. 11—Art Giles Everglades Club orchestra.

**WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)**
8 p. m.—Skiler's Skylarks. 8:15—Sheppard Nevas, concert violinist. 8:45—The Merry Minstrels. 9:30—Piano accordion 9:45 — Brass quartet. 10:05 — Chic Griffiths, piano. 10:15—Maurice Patton, tenor; Harry Ruedy, baritone. 10.30—Parodians' Orchestra.

**WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)**
7 p. m.—News flashes. 7:15—Organ recital (request selections), Arthur Scott Brook. 7:30—Morton dinner music. 7:55—Talk by Arthur Eldred, under auspices of New Jersey State College of Agriculture. 8:05—Shelburne dinner music. 8:30—Studio program. 9—Traymore Concert Orchestra. 10—Studio program. 10:30—President Dance Orchestra, Sammy Raitz, director. 11—Supper Club Dance Orchestra.

**WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (246 Meters)**
6 p. m.—WBAL Concert Orchestra, Gustav Klemm, conductor. 6:30—WBAL Mixed Quartet. 7—WBAL dinner orchestra, Robert Iula, conductor. 7:30—WBAL Male Quartet. 7:45—Organ recital by Frederick D. Weaver. 8—Anniversary address by Herbert A. Wagner, president of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore. 8:10—WBAL Staff Concert. 8:30—WBAL Trio, soloist: John Wilbourn, tenor. 9—Anniversary Poem, written and told by Folger McKinsey. 9:10—The Fitz Sisters. 9:30—WBAL String Quartet. 9:45—WBAL Jubilee Singers, Llewellyn Wilson, conductor. 10—WBAL Sandman Circle, Lady Baltimore, conductor. 10:10—WBAL Ensemble, Michael Weiner, conductor. 10:30—WBAL Opera Company, George Castelle, conductor. 11—WBAL dance orchestra, John Lederer, conductor.

**WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)**
7 p. m.—Dinner music. 8—Vesper hour. 9—"Gypsies" 10—WEAF Grand Opera. 11—Musical program.

**WGHB, Clearwater, Fla. (266 Meters)**
8:29 p. m.—Citrus report. 8:30—Bedtime story by Grace Itrick. 8:45—Methodist Church choir under Lee Jolidan.

**WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. 7—Allen Theater orchestra. 8—Willard concert orchestra. 9—Gypsies from New York. 10—Concert orchestra. 11—Emerson Gill and his orchestra.

**WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—WEAF program. 9—Detroit News orchestra.

**WCX, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Dinner program by Goldkette ensemble. 8—Studio program. 8:15—Code lessons.

**WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)**
7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's petite symphony orchestra; soloists. 7:15—Entertainers. 7:45—Courtesy program. 9—Studio program.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

**WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)**
6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—Farm lecture. 8—University of Minnesota program. 9—New York program. 10—Weather report; closing grain market. 10:10—Dance program. 11:30—Organ recital.

**WKAF, Milwaukee, Wis. (261 Meters)**
10 p. m.—Classical hour.

**WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Orchestra, directed by Robert Visconti. 6:30—Talk. 7—Popular hour. 7:30—Trio. 8—Courtesy program.

**WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)**
6:15 p. m.—Alvin Roehr and his orchestra. 8—Eugene Schmitt, baritone. 8:15—Dance program. 8:45—Dave Brinkmoeller, pianist. 9—Program under auspices of Bentley Post, American Legion. 12—Pop lar program.

**WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (238 Meters)**
6:45 p. m.—Dinner concert by Andrew Jackson Orchestra. 7:15—WSM bedtime story. 8—Program of negro spirituals by the Fisk University Quartet. 10—Little Jack Little, radio entertainer. 10:30—Harry Bailey and his Southern Serenaders.

**WHB, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)**
7:30 p. m.—Radio orchestra; talk.

**WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Marketgram and weather forecast; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; address; Jack Riley's orchestra. 8—Gypsies from WEAF, New York. 9—Presentation by the WEAF Grand Opera Company. 11:45 to 1 a. m.—Don Bestor's orchestra; organ numbers by Ted Meyn; Cordsen's orchestra.

**WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)**
7:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 8—Trio and soloist. 11—Dance program.

**WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)**
6 p. m.—"Joe" Bauer and his orchestra. 6:45—Market résumé. 6:50—Classical. 9—Courtesy program.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S., of Clinton, Ill., will lecture at Third Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, Nov. 1, at 8 p. m., eastern standard time, under the auspices of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City. WMCA will radiocast this lecture on 341 meters wavelength.

# VETERANS' PREFERENCE LAW PROPOSAL WAKENS INTEREST

### Referendum on State Ballot Tuesday Finds Explanation in Leaflet Sent to Voters, With Arguments on Both Sides

The second of two referenda which will appear on the state ballot before Massachusetts voters Tuesday will be this:

"Shall a law which amends existing law by striking out the provisions that veterans who pass Civil Service examinations shall be placed upon the eligible lists above all other applicants, that disabled veterans shall be placed ahead of all other veterans, and that disabled veterans shall be appointed and employed in preference to all other persons; and by providing in place thereof, that five points shall be added to the mark of veterans who pass such examinations, and 10 points to the mark of disabled veterans, which law was disapproved in the Senate by a vote of 0 in the affirmative and 34 in the negative, and in the House of Representatives by a vote of 11 in the affirmative and 181 in the negative, be approved?"

The question is one which has aroused wide interest even amid the vigorous campaigns of the party candidates for office, and a large vote is expected on it. Preceding the veterans' preference question on the ballot will be the question whether a constitutional amendment shall be adopted whereby a form of town government may be provided in which town meetings shall be limited to such inhabitants of the town as may be elected for the purpose.

On both questions, but more especially on the veterans' preference question, the explanatory leaflets mailed out last week by the office of the Secretary of State take on some importance as enabling voters to comprehend just what the proposals are.

**Arguments of Both Sides**

In addition to the statement by the Attorney-General summarizing the present law and the proposed change, the pamphlet contains arguments on the civil service question by the proponents of the new bill who wish the voters to say "Yes," and by the service men's organizations favoring the existing law and asking the voters to say "No" to the proposal.

A passing grade in civil service examinations is 65 per cent. Under the present practice, disabled veterans who make this grade or better are listed first for appointment, after them other veterans who make a passing grade are listed, and after them all non-service men who have made passing grades or better.

The arguments for the measure, signed by a committee of seven citizens, and those against the measure, signed by Robert J. White, chairman of the joint legislative committee of the Massachusetts veterans of all wars, are printed in these leaflets and show vigorous feeling on both sides of the question.

Proponents of the change say that the question is, "Should veterans have a reasonable preference in civil service entrance examinations, instead of the present excessive one?" adding that,

"Today a veteran so poor that he can get only a bare 65 per cent goes on the list ahead of even a 100 per cent civilian. A preference so great is excessive and wrong.

"The proposed preference of 5 per cent to able-bodied veterans and 10 per cent to disabled would always put the veteran ahead of the civilian as good as himself. It guarantees first chance to the fine, competent veteran while protecting the public from the relatively incompetent. This is the same preference the United States gives. It is reasonable and right.

**Fire and Police Heads Want Change**

"The reduction of the preference has been approved by the unanimous votes of the State Fire Chiefs' Association and Chiefs of Police Union, by the Massachusetts Commission on Administration and Finance, the Commissioner of Civil Service, six other state department heads and other officials. They speak from greater first hand knowledge of the actual harm done by the excessive preference than any other persons in the State.

"Does passing the examination prove a man thoroughly competent? Passing at 65 per cent proves he is the poorest person who could possibly be given the job, and is far inferior to the 90 per cent or 95 per cent man.

"Veterans are now put ahead for only 17 or 18 days of war-time service in training camp. On one list only one out of 23 veterans was overseas.

"In short, the present preference is morally wrong because it injures all the people—including all ex-service men—in order to give special privileges to a small fraction of the veterans.

"The 5 per cent and 10 per cent preference means fair play. Fair play for the veteran, who would be preferred over all men as good as himself; fair play for the boys who were too young to go to war; fair play for the taxpayers, who foot bills for Government wastefulness."

This argument was signed by Richard H. Dana, James N. McClure, Conrad Wesselhoeft, Anna C. Bird, Mabel J. Smith, William S. Felton and Richard Olney.

**The Service Argument**

On the other hand, the argument of the service men advises: "Vote 'No' against this attempt to change the present law and reduce the preference to veterans in Civil Service. The law has worked well and should not be changed. The present law was passed with the approval of the Civil Service Commission.

"The veteran must qualify in competitive examination to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners before he enjoys the preference, and must further serve a six months' probationary period, before his appointment becomes permanent. The veteran gets no preference in matters of promotion, discipline or removal.

"The present law was passed with the enthusiastic support of President Calvin Coolidge, who said 'It has been a long established policy of the Commonwealth to give a preference in the Civil Service to those who have served our country in time of war. Everybody is desirous of recognizing this principle . . . I earnestly recommend this legislation.'

"Fifteen Senators and Representatives comprising the whole Committee on Public Service, say 'Petitioners for changes in existing law should show just cause before expecting a favorable report from any committee of the Legislature. . . . The petitioners claimed that under the proposed change the public service would be greatly improved, although they did not show to the satisfaction of your committee that the present working of veterans' preference had resulted in deterioration of the service. . . . The committee is of the opinion that this change asked for by the petitioners is inadvisable and unnecessary and therefore recommends that the bill ought not to pass.'"

The report of this legislative committee is also printed in full in the voters' leaflet and weighs against the proposal for a change.

# GO TO THE POLLS AND VOTE IS PLEA OF PARTY LEADERS

### Final Efforts of Campaign Devoted to Impressing Electorate With Duty and Necessity of Casting Ballot Tomorrow

Duty demands that every citizen in Massachusetts go to the polls and vote tomorrow. Representative government continues only if the great majority of the people control their Government through the ballot. What this government is today, its citizens have made it through their votes. The ballot is the foundation of the United States of America.

With the citizens rests the present and future of the United States. Duty of citizenship always exists. Every election is important for every election has to do with government. Never more so than tomorrow's decision.

From the President of the United States, whose viewpoint is clear, calm and wide, comes this call today to all citizens: "Let no voter abdicate his sovereign right of self-government at the election on Tuesday by failing to vote." That message goes to all the people of the Nation. It comes with compelling earnestness to the citizens of Massachusetts.

Calvin Coolidge and his wife are setting an example to all the voters by starting tonight on their journey from Washington to vote at Northampton.

**Based on Lincoln's Word**

Governor Fuller said: "Abraham Lincoln, whose knowledge of men and government was so keen and comprehensive, gave to the world a phrase that will live forever—'Government of the people, by the people, for the people.' In that phrase we have the essence of the reason why every citizen should vote.

"To have a government of the people, by the people,' it is necessary to have not a bare majority exercise the right of voting, but a very high percentage of the total number entitled to that right. And when a large number of citizens fail to vote, then government 'for the people' soon vanishes. Government is essential to civilization and progress."

The President is deeply concerned in tomorrow's election in his own State. He is coming from Washington to vote for Senator Butler who has stood on the floor of the United States Senate for two years and led the support of the Administration. He commends the work of Senator Butler in the Senate and the administration of Governor Fuller in Massachusetts.

The Democrats, contesting for control of this State and the Federal Government, are centering their campaign against the administration of President Coolidge in Massachusetts. They placed in their platform a wet plank and David I. Walsh, their candidate for United States Senator, and William A Gaston, their gubernatorial aspirant, have indorsed this attempt to weaken the Volstead Act and in the end repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. These facts make tomorrow's election one of vital importance.

**History to Be Made**

Republican and Democratic leaders say that tomorrow's election will make history in the United States. President Coolidge's political future may depend upon the result.

"Massachusetts is a Republican State," says Francis Prescott, chairman of the Republican state committee. "If every Republican goes to the polls, there can be no doubt of a triumphant Republican victory."

Many of the churches, and all of the various organizations arrayed against the saloon, are doing personal work today to get out the vote of the forces of law and order and good government. There is no hesitation — they are working for the Republican candidates who are pledged to "strict enforcement of all laws."

Leaders of both parties have abandoned all other effort today, and are devoting their entire energies to getting men and women in every ward and precinct in every city and in every voting district in all the towns to give all their time in the next 36 hours to seeing to it that every voter possible casts his ballot tomorrow.

Mayor Nichols, in an urgent appeal on the duties of citizenship, said that three-quarters of the members of the present United States Senate were elected by less than one-third of the voters, while 90 per cent of the members of the House of Representatives were elected by less than half of the voters entitled to cast their ballots.

Senator Butler points out the need of every Republican vote. He says: "In 1922, the percentage of votes cast in Massachusetts fell to 73. Our ticket was in danger. But in 1924 our Republican friends came out, and 86 per cent of the total vote was cast, and that was the difference between victory and defeat."

### French Newspapers Discuss American Election Prospect

*By Special Cable*

PARIS, Nov. 1—Many French newspapers discuss the American election, and in spite of general attempts at impartiality the belief that somehow the Democrats are more favorable to the French thesis regarding debts peeps out. A sober view is taken by the Temps, which is a semiofficial organ. It predicts that the elections will not affect the debt policy of the United States, and says that the problem is not even a campaign issue.

Assuming that there is some change in the representative assemblies it declines to suppose there will be a change of policy, because the executive has ample authority.

But the Quotidien, a supporter of the Herriot and Painlevé governments, frankly expresses itself desirous of a Democratic victory for the following reason: "If the Republicans keep their majority it is unlikely we will reach a friendly, equitable solution of the debts question, even though the new negotiations are better conducted than past negotiations. The Republicans have announced their decisions. The Democrats have not taken such a position that their success would signify concellation or revision of the accords, but then they have not engaged themselves in any manner. They are not tied by earlier declarations. They are free to be equitable and are farsighted."

After explaining that this is the reason for the French interest in the elections it congratulates Parliament and the Government on not ratifying the debt accord as hastily as the committee of experts demanded, but on waiting to see which way events turned.

# PRIEST DECRIES WETS' APPEAL

### Mgr. Cassidy, Fall River, Again Calls for Support of Dry Candidates

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 1—Denouncing in unequivocal terms the candidacies of David I. Walsh and William A. Gaston for seeking the return of the licensed liquor traffic, the Rt. Rev. Mgr. James E. Cassidy, pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, reiterates his declaration that the Democratic Party's wet platform would bring about the "opening of the saloons and the closing of the mills."

Recent utterances of the Democratic candidate for Senator and the Democratic candidate for Governor have induced Mgr. Cassidy to amplify his last week's statement in which he urged all citizens of Massachusetts, regardless of party, to support dry candidates.

**"Open Saloons, Close Mills"**

"If I were asked to summarize and set down in a few words," he stated, "the pith and kernel of the platform of the Massachusetts Democratic party, I am confident that in a civil service examination I would be given a 100 per cent rating by writing in answer:

"Open the saloons and close the mills."

Mgr. Cassidy took the former Democratic Senator sharply to account for the latter's attempt "to draw a comparison between the Christ and the saloon." He said:

"I ask every fair-minded reader, lover of drink or total abstainer, who ever passed by the doors of the old-time saloon, with its odors and its out-coming sounds of ribaldry and rowing: It it decent to mention Christ in the same breath with the saloon?

"And I ask the mothers and the wives and the daughters and the sisters who after sleepless nights and days of torture have ventured to go out and plead with father and husband and son and brother to come out of the saloon and come home: Did you ever see anything of Christ in the saloon?"

**Churchmen Have Civic Rights**

Mgr. Cassidy replies to Mr. Gaston's attack on interdenominational dry rally in Boston today and his assertion that the churches should not take sides on this issue, with the statement that as a churchman he does not surrender his rights as a citizen. He asks: "And if Mr. Gaston is so anxious to keep the church out of politics, why does he, in his own statement, offend against his own precept by summoning to the aid of his cause clergymen of various denominations?"

Likewise does Monsignor Cassidy uphold the protective tariff, adding: "When any candidate for office tells you that the present depression in the cotton industry is due to faulty administration, and that if you will elect him he will soon remedy all your wrongs, he is not a statesman, but a vote-getter; he is telling you what is economically and industrially false; he is not dealing with you honestly; he is indulging in political clap-trap. He knows very well that the man most vitally interested in keeping cotton mills operating is the man who owns them and who loses more money when his mills are closed than when they are operated at a slight loss."

Mgr. Cassidy explained that having observed the idleness and unemployment in European countries, he was glad that the United States has established protective tariff to avert that condition in this country.

**B. & M. OPENS NEW BUREAU**

The Boston & Maine Railroad's new bureau at East Cambridge for expediting, diverting and tracing freight shipments in 27,000 cars on the system today opened in charge of E. Frank Reed with a staff of 20. Freight car movement is breaking all previous records, Gerrit Fort, vice-president in charge of traffic, announced.

# DEMOCRATS ASK FULL CITY VOTE

### Emphasize Importance of Large Boston Majority to State Campaign

Democratic mass meetings are to be held tonight in every one of Boston's 22 wards and the state and congressional candidates are to make the last-night appeals. The Democratic leaders, realizing that the size of their majority in Boston may spell either victory or defeat, are making this effort tonight to insure a full vote of their party at the polls tomorrow.

William J. Foley, Democratic candidate for District Attorney in Suffolk County, spoke to large crowds in Pemberton Square at noon today and other Democratic speakers preceded him.

The Liberal Civic League held what was termed "a political indignation meeting for Republicans, progressives and independent-minded, law-abiding citizens" at the Parkman Bandstand in Boston Common this afternoon. Speakers were promised to make "a complete exposure of the hypocrisy of prohibition."

**Leaders Hold Conference**

David I. Walsh, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, and William A. Gaston, Democratic candidate for Governor, spent the greater part of today in conferences with leaders and workers from various parts of the State receiving reports and directing the work for tomorrow in getting out the vote.

Andrew J. Peters, James M. Curley and John F. Fitzgerald, former mayors of Boston, in advertisements in certain newspapers asked the people to vote for Mr. Gaston for Governor, saying that Boston needs a Democratic Governor of Massachusetts.

Mr. Walsh and Mr. Gaston, as well as other Democratic candidates, addressed a large mass meeting last night in the Municipal Building in South Boston. James A. Gallivan, Representative in Congress from the twelfth Massachusetts district, presided at the rally and discussed the issues of the campaign until the candidates appeared.

**Volstead Act Made Issue**

In his speech Mr. Walsh declared that the Republicans were not frank in their stand for prohibition when they said they stood for "enforcement of all the laws." He told the crowds that the Democratic Party in its contest for amendment of the Volstead Act is carrying on a contest to "restore equality, justice and personal liberty."

He said that the Republicans while claiming the "name of a great Massachusetts citizen—Calvin Coolidge—as their inspiration in this campaign" are "now descending to the level reached in the primaries in Pennsylvania and Illinois.

Mr. Gaston made a brief appeal to the Democrats when he appeared. He promised to give them a clean and progressive state administration and concluded by saying: "Get out the vote and the rest will be done when the returns are counted."

Martin M. Lomasney, Democratic leader in Ward 3, Boston, at the Hendricks Club yesterday afternoon, called upon the members to vote the Democratic ticket tomorrow and for all of them to help get out a full party vote.

# COOLIDGE-STATE VICTORY SOUGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

great Administration, with its wise and sound policy of debt reduction, tax reduction and reduction of governmental expenditures. I am proud to have been on the floor of the Senate to stand with the friends of our President in carrying through his humanitarian program.

"President Coolidge's policies have brought about a great business revival. I am interested in business, and when I go back to the Senate next week, to resume my seat, it will be with the purpose to work with all my might to see that our State, our section of the country, shares to the fullest degree with the general prosperity in the land.

"I hope to go back there to continue the fight I have made for the port of Boston. I believe we are on the eve of a victory in that particular subject which will bring about a revival in our export trade.

"The campaign is over, but the greatest task of the entire enterprise is still ahead. Tomorrow morning the organization we have been building must swing into action. We must not be satisfied with just ordinary victory. We must get out every last vote. Let us show the people of America that Massachusetts is a Republican state, but even more than that, that it is a Coolidge state."

**Cites Mr. Gaston's Interests**

Governor Fuller reviewed various charges he has made before against Mr. Gaston and told why he believed Mr. Gaston was not qualified to be Governor. He said that the obligation rests on the people to vote in the primaries and general elections, and that at this time, especially when there is a Senator and a Governor to elect, they should vote, but should study well the public need and prepare to vote.

He alluded to the fact that Mr. Gaston is a director of the telephone company and that his law firm had been counsel for the Boston Elevated Railway Company, the continuation of the public control of which will come before the next Legislature and next Governor. He said that a Governor who might have to pass upon a 30-year public lease of the Elevated should not be a man who had or has any connection with the road.

Mr. Fuller said: "The records show that during one 10-year period his firm received from the Elevated treasury $1,226,066."

The Governor then reviewed the financial economies during his administration of the last two years. He said that the state debt had been reduced in that time by $2,400,000.

**Republican Victory Forecast**

Victory tomorrow was predicted at another noonday rally of Republicans by Francis Prescott, Republican state chairman; Charles L. Underhill and Louis A. Frothingham, Representatives in Congress; Brig.-Gen. John H. Sherburn, and Arthur K. Reading, Republican candidate for Attorney-General.

Mr. Prescott said:

"Tomorrow the people of Massachusetts will send tidings to a watchful nation as to their stand behind the man they have given to lead the people of this country. Every man and woman in the Commonwealth has a distinct and personal obligation to carry out. That they are determined to fulfill this obligation to the utmost is evidenced by unusual interest in every city and town.

"I am confident that the voters are fully alive to the great importance and significance of this election; that they will stand by our President by returning Senator Butler to Washington; and that they will place their emphatic stamp of approval upon the remarkable record of Governor Fuller and the state administration. I anticipate the election of the entire Republican ticket by an overwhelming majority."

As a climax to their activities during the campaign, the Republican Associates of Massachusetts, recently organized by Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., will hold a mass meting in Convention Hall, St. Botolph Street, tonight. Senator Butler, Governor Fuller, and Lieutenant-Governor Allen will be the speakers, while Mr. Lodge will preside.

Previous to the meeting the members of the new organization will march from Harvard Square, Cambridge, to the hall. Five hundred of the marchers will carry torches. J. Frederick Oakes, chairman of the Boston University Law School branch of the associates, will be the chief marshal of the parade.

**Invited by Postal Clerks**

Senator Butler did not attend the meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Post Office Clerks held in Boston yesterday but sent the following letter to John A. Kelley, president of the organization:

"I am grateful to you and the members of your organization for their kind invitation to join with them at Sunday's meeting. I value very highly your friendship, and the letters of commmendation you have so kindly sent me in the past in appreciation of any helpfulness I may have been able to show for the employees of our postal service.

"I would like to be excused, however, from attending Sunday's meeting, because of my very keen desire to keep politics out of the civil service. I know your invitation was extended without reference to politics, but I am afraid that a visit of a candidate for a federal office to such an affair, on the eve of election, might be misconstrued."

Senator Butler and the other Republican candidates made no speeches yesterday nor did they hold any rallies Last night Senator Butler issued a statement in which he denied the charge made by Mr. Walsh Saturday night that Mr. Butler and the President had both been friendly to legislation which would create a combination of radio, telephone and telegraphic corporation in the United States.

**Denies Radio Monopoly Charge**

Mr. Walsh intimated that had this gone through, the opportunity of Democratic candidates to be heard over the radio would be at the hands of Republicans and capitalists. Senator Butler said Mr. Walsh in the charges impugns the integrity of the President.

Mr. Butler said specifically on this point:

"As the President's friend, rather than as a candidate, I resent such an attack on his character, particularly when the whole idea contained in my opponent's speech is based on a false assumption. My opponent is opposed to this bill for the regulation of radio broadcasting because the control might be the subject of politics. I am opposed to that bill for the same reason, and I know that the President holds the same views.

"As chairman of the Patents Committee of the Senate I worked very hard in the last session in an attempt to adjust the very intricate relations between the radiocasters and the authors and composers. We have made some progress, and when I go back to the Senate next month I hope to be able to reach a fair and honorable solution of this difficult subject. There has been no partisanship in this work, and I have worked in harmony with the Democratic Senator from Washington, Mr. Dill."

### NORTHAMPTON READY FOR COOLIDGE PARTY

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 1—Preparations have been completed for the reception of President Coolidge and Mrs. Coolidge, who will arrive here by special train from Washington to cast their votes in tomorrow's state elections.

The program of the presidential party's movements for the day follows:

8 a. m. Arrival in private car with 12 citizens at the railroad station to greet them.

8:15. The President and the first lady of the Nation will cast their ballots with their home-town folks.

8:30. Start drive to home on Massasoit Street, where they will rest.

10:30. Public reception will start, to last one hour, when citizens will file through the high school to greet Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge.

11:30. Train starts back to Washington.

### POLLS WILL BE OPEN 14 HOURS IN BOSTON

Hours during which the polls will be open in the cities and towns at the state elections tomorrow vary with some openings at 6 a. m. and closings at different times in the evening. In Boston the polls will be open from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m.; in Newton, 6 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; in Cambridge, 6 a. m. to 6 p. m.; in Brookline, 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., and in Somerville, 6 a. m. to 6 p. m.

**GUARD FOR PRESIDENT**

Fifteen members of the State Police Patrol today were assigned by Alfred F. Foote, Commissioner of Public Safety, to act as escort for President Coolidge during his stay in Northampton tomorrow. The patrolmen are attached to Troop B, Northampton.

# DRY LAW AIDS SOCIAL SERVICE

### Liquor Found Far Smaller Obstacle by Agencies Since Prohibition

Some more significant points for prohibition are contained in letters prompted by the efforts of Democratic candidates to make the repeal of the dry law an issue in the State election tomorrow. The letters lay emphasis upon the helpful effects of prohibition in social service work.

One was signed and sent out by E. H. Hale of Somerville, Mass. It reads thus:

"The Family Welfare Society of Boston reports that cases in which drink was a contributing factor were 26 per cent in 1917 (wet); 8 per cent in 1925 (dry). If this is what prohibition at its worst can do, why isn't it common sense to forge ahead and get prohibition at its best?"

Another letter was written by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell of Dorchester. It begins with the question, "Whose failure?" and reads as follows:

"Wherever prohibition is enforced, it cuts down pauperism and crime, in a marked degree. Even where it is poorly enforced, as in the large cities, the charitable societies report that it has greatly lessened the number of drunkards with whom they have to deal. This is the testimony, among others, of the Morgan Memorial in Boston, of Evangeline Booth, head of the Salvation Army in New York, and of Jane Addams in Chicago.

"Prof. William Burghardt DuBois, in a lecture last winter, drew a dark picture of world affairs. Somebody asked, 'You would say, then, that Christianity has failed? He answered, 'No, we have failed.' The prohibition law is a good law. Wherever it seems to fail, it is we who have failed in the enforcement. In the same sense, the Ten Commandments may be said to have failed. They are broken every day in the year, but it would be a folly to propose their repeal."

### GREEK VOTERS' LEAGUE BACKS FULLER, BUTLER

A sweeping indorsement of Alvan T. Fuller, William M. Butler, Frank G. Allan and Arthur K. Reading was made by the state executive committee of the Massachusetts Greek Voters League at a meeting held at the Hotel Minerva today.

"We are a non-partisan organization," said George Demeter, state chairman, in commenting on the action of the committee, "our policy is to indorse the candidates who we feel are best fitted for office, unless there happen to be issues affecting the Greek Nation, when of course we act accordingly."

### SENATOR MOSES' SUCCESS FORECAST

**Re-election by 30,000 Said to Be Indicated**

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 1 (Special)—Political leaders here say that George H. Moses, president pro tempore of the United States Senate, will be re-elected tomorrow by at least 30,000 majority. They look to see Senator Moses carry with him the state ticket by a somewhat smaller majority, with Huntley N. Spaulding, president of the state board of education, as Governor.

The wet and dry issue predominates as the campaign closes today. The New Hampshire Anti-Saloon League issued an appeal for the support of drys for Congress.

The league says on Senator Moses:

"The Republican platform has a strong prohibition plank. Any candidate who stands honestly on that will be satisfactory to the temperance people. We have it from a national prohibition leader that Senator Moses told him he stands absolutely on the Republican platform and, in fact, helped to draft it."

The Democratic nominee for the Senate is dealt with more directly: "Mr. Murchie has made no public declaration, so far as we know, on the crucial question of prohibition, but it is no secret that he is strongly opposed to the whole principle of prohibition. His party platform calls simply for enforcement and does not declare against modification or even repeal."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# BELGIUM SEEKS TO AID AFRICAN

## Notables at Missionaries' Meeting See New Attitude Toward Native

LE ZOUTE, Belg. (Special Correspondence)—"What is wanted today in working for the new Africa is a combination of prayer and economics," said J. H. Oldham, secretary of the International Missionary Council and a member of the British Colonial Office African Education Committee, speaking at one of the final sessions of a most significant gathering here of the International Conference of the Christian Mission in Africa.

This conference has not merely been a missionary gathering representing Protestant societies working in that continent, from America, Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Scandinavia, but has had as leading members, African and American Negro leaders, educational experts like Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones of the Phelps Stokes Fund, New York; Dr. Dillard of the Jeanes Fund, and Jackson Davis of the International Education Board, and leading governmental officials. The latter have included Sir Frederick Lugard, the distinguished former Governor of Nigeria and one of the leading members of the mandates commission of the League of Nations; Louis Franck, former Belgian Colonial Minister; Albert d'Oliviera, Portuguese Minister, and British officials from East and South Africa.

**"A Continent of Opportunities"**

Co-operation has been the word most used throughout the conference, and the spirit animating those who are working for what used to be a continent of tragedies, but, as Dr. Jesse Jones said, is rapidly becoming a continent of responsibilities and opportunities, is not "for the African," but "with the African." "Everywhere," said Dr. Jones, "there are new attitudes toward Africa. The governments have new concepts and new policies, the settlers are facing their responsibilities, the missionaries are ceasing to Westernize, the Africans themselves have a new racial consciousness, and the world at large, as exemplified especially in the spirit of the League mandates, is looking at Africa with different eyes."

The surprise to most at this gathering has been the great contribution coming from Belgian officials, for the world still is apt to think of the Congo as a land of "red rubber" rather than that of a progressive administration. The speech of Louis Franck was not only the freshest contribution to the discussions, but was a wonderful piece of real eloquence delivered in pungent English.

**"A Land for First-Class Blacks"**

"Our aim," said M. Franck, "is to make central Africa a land not for third-class whites but for first-class blacks." A world of meaning was contained in the reply he said he had once given to General Smuts, when the latter told him that South Africa must become a white man's country. "That is your affair," he had said in answer, the full significance of which is irreproducible apart from the sight of this progressive Belgian administrator's expressive shrug of the shoulders and courteous, yet slightly cynical smile.

"Traders, merchants, government officials, soldiers, all give service to Africa," he said, "but each asks some return in the form of profit or taxes. Your missionaries alone give freely and ask no return. The black man, quietly and step by step, is appreciating your work, for you alone are giving him an example of disinterested service and love.

"Missionaries are always welcome in Portuguese colonies," declared Albert d'Oliviera, "and it is our aim to make Angola and Mozambique new Brazils—lands in which there are no race problems."

Sir Frederick Lugard followed Dr. Jesse Jones in his emphasis on the new mandate spirit toward the "child races." These fundamentals, he said, were being applied throughout British possessions.

**Education Problem**

Speaking of education, the Rev. A. W. Wilkie, the veteran of the Scottish missions in West Africa, said: "The task is too great for either Government or missions to tackle alone. To divorce religion and education in Africa would be a crime. We must see that our standards do not fall below government requirements."

"South Africa is a warning of what the rest of Africa may become" was the solemn note struck by Professor Macmillan of the Witwatersrand University, and it was evident that present conditions in the Union were agitating both white and black representatives from this area, and the members of the conference generally. The frank statement to his own country of Dr. J. T. Loram, one of the three native commissioners of the South African Union that this was a problem that South Africa could not solve apart from the help of the rest of the world is one that may not be entirely acceptable there.

Some of the most important work of the conference was carried out in the sectional meetings of a semi-private nature which took place each afternoon. A series of precise and important resolutions on education, health, native welfare, labor, land, the latter the crux of the interracial problem in Africa, the development of home life and other matters is being sent through the International Missionary Council to all the mission boards in Europe, Great Britain, and America and to the chief centers in Africa itself.

The conference proper was preceded by a gathering specially interested in Liberian matters.

# The Northern Heavens for November Evenings

By EDWARD SKINNER KING
Professor of Astronomy in Harvard University

NEXT to the sun, our nocturnal luminary, the moon, must have been the first celestial object to be noticed by primitive man. The sun, of constant brightness, except for clouds, obviously ruled the day. As ruler of the night, the moon held less continuous sway. Every lunar month, it waxed from evening crescent to full, and waned from full to morning crescent. These changes or phases of the moon proved a most powerful factor in terrestrial life, regulating the night activities of man and beast.

Soon the moon became the time-reckoner for periods exceeding a few days. Twelve "moons" nearly equal one year. As the early watchers of the night scanned the face of the moon, they must have observed that, outside the change of phase, the same features were always maintained. It required no telescope to see the "man in the moon," the "lady in the moon," the "rabbit," the "donkey," or the "old man gathering sticks." A set of eyes sufficed and a vivid imagination did the rest. Nevertheless, the basic markings do furnish adequate material to construct these interpretive conceptions. It is needless to wait until full moon to see these moon-pictures. Even when the moon is at the first or the last quarter, we may trace the outlines of the various figures, as far as disclosed on the illuminated surface. The moon appears like a medallion, a portion of which is obscured in shadow. Does one ask, what makes the shadow? We must remember that the moon shines by reflected sunlight. Only the face of the moon turned toward the sun can be illumined by the sun's rays. The farther hemisphere is in darkness. We, when stationed at one side, see portions in and out of sunlight. The ragged border between the light and the dark hemispheres marks the line of sunrise or sunset on the lunar surface. As the sunlight advances toward full moon, the lunar features are unveiled.

With the invention of the telescope, the rugged aspect of the moon's surface could be seen. The fancied pictures dissolved into plains and craters with diversified mountain ranges. It became more than ever apparent that the lunar face turned earthward always remains essentially the same. Although there is a slight oscillation, no one has ever seen the farther side of the moon. Many attempts have been made to penetrate the mystery of the hidden part. Romance has peopled it with marvellous beings, but in all probability it is not unlike the portions visible to us.

**Why the Face Is the Same**

That the moon always presents the same face to us, is due to the fact that the moon rotates on its axis in the same time it revolves around the earth. Suppose that one has a ball fastened at the end of a cord, and swings the ball by the cord in a horizontal plane around his head. He will see only the side of the ball to which the cord is attached. This illustrates the constant face of the moon. But some will deny that either moon or ball has revolved on its axis. Another example will be helpful. Let the observer play the part of the moon by walking around a table on which is placed a terrestrial globe. As he circles it, let him always face toward the globe. After going halfway around, he will find that he is facing in a diametrically opposite direction than at the start. If he was looking north at the beginning, he will face west at one-quarter revolution, south at one-half revolution, east at three-quarters revolution, and north again at the end of the circuit. In other words, he has viewed all points of the compass. Thus, he has made one complete turn in circling the globe.

The moon revolves around the earth in 27 1-3 days. In the same period it turns once on its axis. Why it should have such a peculiarity is not surely known. It is probable that the moon sprang originally from the earth. Plastic earth and plastic moon were subject to mutual tidal action. The powerful tides generated on the moon by the earth have reduced the speed of the moon to its present rate. The tides are very slowly increasing the length of our day. At some distant date, it may be that the earth, like the moon will, in its rotation, ever keep the same face toward its companion.

If we can not see the farther side of the moon, neither can such ultima lunarians see us. They must travel partly around their globe to behold the splendid earth-star. Each observer in the moon (that is, on this side of the moon) will see the earth occupying the same position in the sky from night to night. It will neither rise nor set, but will pass through all phases from "new earth" to "full earth" and back again. The earth's direction and its height above the lunar horizon will depend on the selenographical latitude and longitude of the lunar observer.

**The Constellations**

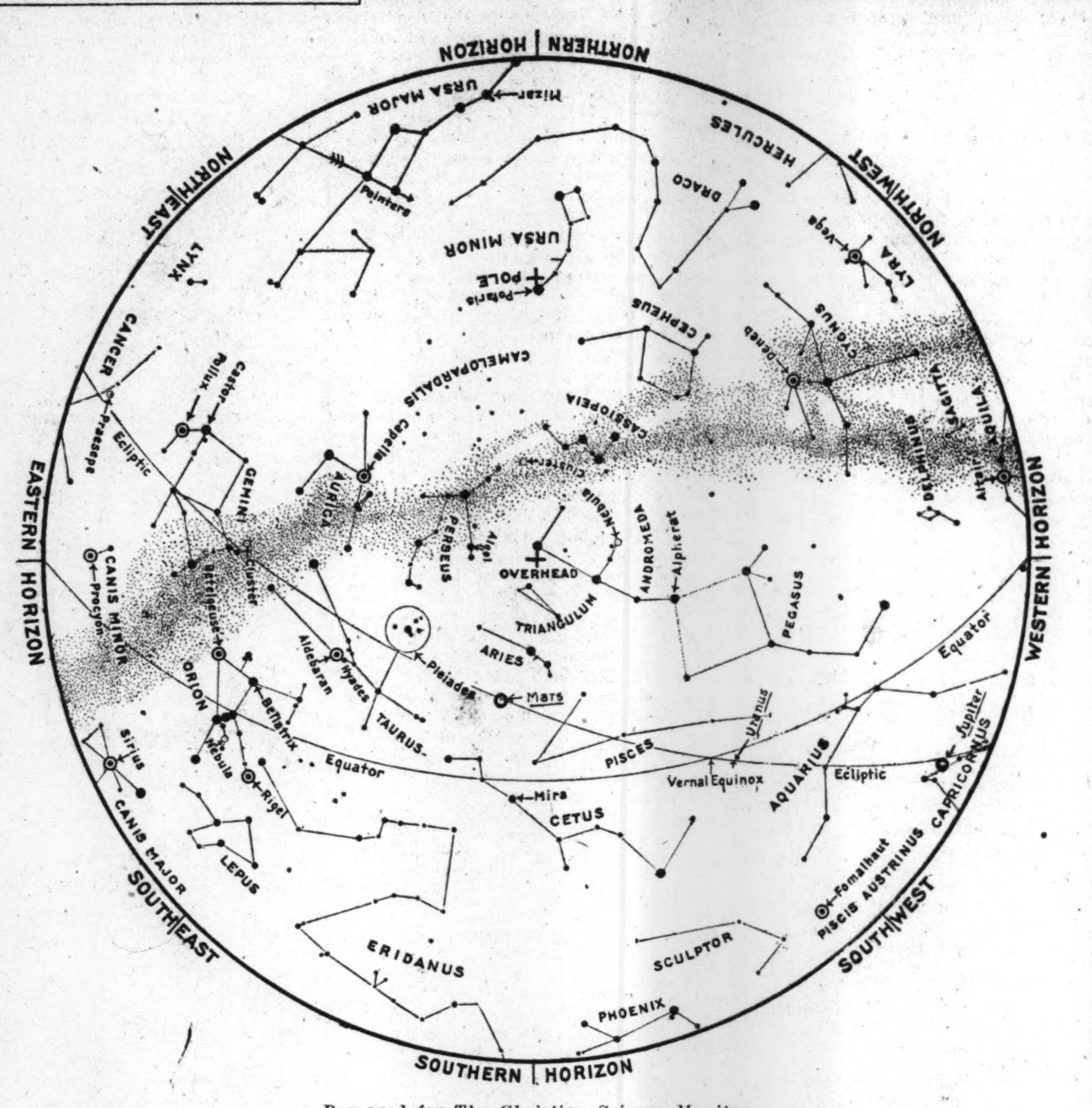
Cygnus, frequently called the Northern Cross, is standing upright in the northwest. Below it, Vega in Lyra is departing, Altair in Aquila and Fomalhaut in Piscis Austrinus are on the verge of setting. The Great Square of Pegasus is very prominent in the western sky. The nebula in Andromeda, nearly overhead, is visible to the naked eye if the night is clear and moonless. Cetus toward the south is interesting by reason of Mira, a noted variable star which has long engaged the attention of astronomers. The eastern sky possesses a wealth of brilliant constellations. Taurus, which comprehends the Pleiades and the Hyades is in the lead. Orion and the Dogs with the Hare follow. At the left of Orion are the famous Twins. In the north the Great Dipper in Ursa Major has begun its upward course from below the pole. Cassiopeia and Perseus are near the zenith. Between them is the Double Cluster in Perseus, a beautiful object as seen in an opera glass.

**The Planets**

The planet Mercury, as an evening star, will be seen to best advantage about Nov. 5. Jupiter is in Capricornus. Mars will be found at the right of the Pleiades, as shown on the accompanying map. Being in opposition to the sun and quite near the earth, it is unusually bright. As it is retrograding, the planet is increasing its distance from the Pleiades. It will continue this course until it reaches its stationary point on Dec. 8. On Nov. 21 Venus and Saturn pass on the farther side of the sun. At that time Venus becomes an evening star and Saturn a morning star. Both will be too near the sun for observation until later. Uranus is in Pisces, as shown on the map. Neptune, never visible to the naked eye, is in the morning sky. On Nov. 20 it is in quadrature, or 90 degrees from the sun.

**Giacobini-Zinner Comet**

On Oct. 16 a comet was found in the constellation Ophiuchus by Dr. Schwassmann of Bergedorf, Ger. It is not a new comet, having been discovered twice previously, first by Giacobini at Paris in 1900, and second by Zinner at Bamberg in 1913. It returns periodically to the sun at intervals of about 6½ years. It is now approaching its nearest point to the sun, which it will attain about Dec. 11. The comet can be seen only with a large telescope.




*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

*The November Evening Sky for the Northern Hemisphere*

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on Nov. 7 at 11 p. m., Nov. 22 at 10 p. m., Dec. 7 at 9 p. m. and Dec. 22 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

## To Know the Stars a Little Better

To look up, to see a star and to know its name should be easy and it should be delightful to him who has a simple little star map which he can use in the dark. Edward Skinner King, Phillips professor of astronomy in Harvard University, has, through the Cosmos Press, Cambridge, Mass., published an attractive, durable booklet called "The Pathfinder Star Maps." These maps have been a regular feature in The Christian Science Monitor for nearly 10 years and, as Professor King says, have met the test of actual use.

Even a running acquaintance with the stars and constellations affords a joy and companionship akin to knowing flowers and birds. Yet it is not akin, for one cannot touch the stars, neither can he feed them upon his window sill. But man likes to imagine, marvel, and wonder into the unfathomed aspects of the heavens. And the stars sing to him of constancy, perfection, unfading beauty, infinite order and stability. The time is not far distant perhaps when the ordinary man will cease to be ordinary if he admits that he knows nothing more about the sky than that a big dipper hangs there. Hence this production of 12 maps—easy guides to the starry heavens—will hasten such a day (or night).

In simple, non-technical language, each map is briefly explained, special features pointed out, and how to identify the stars made clear. First-magnitude stars and 46 constellations are interestingly listed. The booklet's convenient size and its strong paper are no small part of its worth. A map may be held before a small light of any description and be easily read while viewing the stars out of doors. The booklet is intended for anyone who would be a little more intelligent with regard to the surrounding universe. It may be obtained from the publisher for $1.25.

(From the Japan Advertiser)

Tokyo

THE entire crew of the shipwrecked City of Naples, including 18 Europeans and 55 Indians, were rescued by the warship Kasuga after 54 hours of one of the most trying experiences that has probably ever been endured by seamen.

With scanty food and water, the crew had clung to the broken ship through all those long hours, every moment ready for the ship to be dashed to pieces on the coral island. So rough were the seas that two ships which had hastened to the rescue eventually turned away in despair. One of them, the Chefoo Maru, for hours had made the most courageous attempts to get a boat near the island, but so rough was the sea that it was impossible for her to get within a quarter of a mile of the stranded crew. As the waves lashed the side of the broken vessel, the poop deck, which had been entirely separated from the remainder of the ship, crunched beneath them, sliding lower and lower toward the sea. All night long almost certain disaster faced them and even the arrival of the warship next morning seemed of little use.

To get a wire out to one of the rescue boats was at first an impossible task. Life-buoys were tied to the end of the wire, and flung into the water, in the hope that the sea would drift them in the direction of the lifeboats. Each time they touched the water, however, the waves swept them back again. The nearest the Chefoo Maru lifeboats were able to get to the island was about a quarter of a mile, the seas rebuffing them whenever they attempted to get closer.

As soon as the warship Kasuga arrived, the men made another attempt to get a wire to her. Binding pieces of wood tightly together, they hitched them to the end of the wire, and once again flung it into the water. Time and again they failed, the sea, though considerably calmer, still cast it back again. It was hopeless for the lifeboat to approach nearer on account of the jagged submerged rocks, her only prospect of success being to wait.

Another attempt was made by the stranded seamen, this time with success, for after an anxious wait they saw one of the blue-jackets clutch at the improvised raft and drag it aboard. A few minutes elapsed before this was made taut at both ends, and then the work of rescue commenced.

From the poop deck of the City of Naples to the lifeboat the wire hung at an angle of about 45 degrees. The crew promptly attached a clamp over the wire, with ropes dangling down, onto which they clung. To slide down this wire to the lifeboat was an easy matter, and by 9 o'clock the last of the shipwrecked crew had been saved.

**FRASER VALLEY RECLAMATION**

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—The British Columbia Government, which successfully reclaimed 30,000 acres of rich agricultural land at Sumas, in the Fraser River Valley, will undertake another similar scheme which will make an area of 1000 acres available for agriculture. This land lies near Port Coquitlam, outside Vancouver, and will be cleared of water by a system of drains and pumps. This scheme is an aftermath of the land boom which swept the Fraser Valley with the rest of British Columbia before the war. The land to be drained had been divided into city lots for sale but fell into the hands of the Government for non-paymnt of taxes. The Government decided to dispose of it for agricultural purposes because of its remarkable fertility.

## HARRY HOUDINI HAS PASSED ON

DETROIT, Nov. 1 (AP)—Harry Houdini, magician, has passed on here. His adeptness at freeing himself from strait-jackets, chains and cells had mystified audiences in all parts of the world. He was a native of Appleton, Wis., the son of Rabbi Mayer Samuel Weiss.

He had come before the American public as an exposer of frauds perpetrated by so-called spirit mediums. He held that the phenomena produced by professed mediums of various kinds, hypnotists, mesmerists, and fakirs were all spurious. He exposed hundreds of professional mediums and offered $10,000 to any medium who could produce phenomena which he could not reproduce by relying solely upon his muscular strength and agility, his physical endurance and his knowledge of mechanics. He never was called upon to pay the reward. He kept up an untiring attack on spiritualists, and wrote a book to expose "Margery," the medium who won the award of the Scientific American, charging that the committee which made the award did not take proper precautions.

## MANITOBA SUCCESS IN BANKING BUSINESS

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—Manitoba's venture into the business of conducting a savings office has met with great success, according to the balance sheet for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1926, just presented to the Government. In its six years of operation, the savings office has obtained a total of 36,600 depositors, of which 33,000 are in Winnipeg and 3600 at various points throughout the province.

The total amount on deposit is approximately $15,000,000, which is an increase of more than $3,000,000 over the preceding year. The report shows cash on hand and in banks amounting to $694,647, more than $300,000 in excess of the corresponding item for last year. Total assets are $15,035,746, office furniture and equipment having been written down to $1.

# AUSTRALIA ADDS TO AIR SERVICE

## Airplanes to Fly Between Melbourne and Canberra, the Federal Capital

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Special Correspondence)—Australia is adding to its list of first-class air services one that will be more of the omnibus order, though the promoters speak of it as a taxi company. City Airways Limited is to operate a service between this city and the federal capital — Canberra — and likewise connecting with Melbourne. Canberra will really be a stopping place to and from Melbourne.

The Fokker planes to be employed wil carry a maximum of 14 passengers. The train journey between Sydney and Melbourne occupies over 18 hours and the airplanes will run on a time-table of seven hours for the through journey. Business people of Sydney and Melbourne have much intercourse and it is anticipated that the service will be fully availed of.

The other commercial services in the Commonwealth are giving satisfaction to travelers. Planes are becoming of increasing use in connection with the outback parts of Australia. There are cattle stations hundreds of miles from anywhere, and the proprietors of some now have their own planes. Others hire as required. It is anticipated that this latter class of business will see considerable expansion. Planes will be telegraphed for as required.

The belief that planes will be of value in locating water and feed for cattle in areas hitherto unexplored is being justified by experience. Recent work in this line of endeavor has had interesting and valuable results. Mining prospecting is likewise being done, though at present not on any comprehensive scale. There will be much more of it when more companies like the one mentioned above are operating. Parties will hire a plane and pilot and in a week or two cover an area not open for inspection in any other way.

The Commonwealth Government is likewise giving increased attention to aviation, and it is probable that the ensuing few years will see a great increase. The visit next May of the Duke and Duchess of York will have an influence in this connection. The Duke is a practical aviator, holding his pilot's certificate, and it is anticipated that he will be heard from on the subject of the value of aviation to this island continent.

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# GREECE AGAIN AT CROSS-ROADS

## General Condylis Warns on Royalist Activity in Elections

By CRAWFURD PRICE
*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—A few weeks ago there bade adieu to the white cliffs of Dover a youngish, fair-haired, clean-shaven traveler of medium height and sturdy build who, save for the slightest alien accent in his speech, might have passed for the typical, well-bred Englishman. George II, King of the Hellenes, has many friends in England, for he possesses great personal charm and is delightfully democratic, and he had spent a couple of happy months amid the gayeties of the London season and at the fashionable seaside resort of Cromer. It was with some regret, we may imagine, that he passed a few brief hours in Paris and proceeded thence to winter with his parents-in-law in Rumania.

It is safe to say that at that time the prospects that the young monarch would be recalled to his throne were exceedingly remote. It would be too much to say, even now, that his exile is approaching its end; but one of the most remarkable developments of the recent political crisis in Greece has been the unexpected revival of royalism. It is now admitted by all parties—by some openly and by others tacitly—that the constitutional issue has not been settled. In short, Greece is not yet definitely a Republic. King George still has a chance of regaining the throne.

**Controversy Revived**

It was with the coming of General Condylis, and his magnificent effort to restore real parliamentarianism, that the great controversy was resurrected and shot unexpectedly into the forefront of Greek politics. Royalists, of course, there were—three parties of them; but they lay low during the parliamentary period which preceded the coup d'état engineered by General Pangalos, and during the régime of that intrepid dictator they had resigned themselves, as they thought, to a long journey in the wilderness.

From the outset, however, General Condylis deemed it necessary to take the royalist movement very seriously. When the revolt and defeat of the Republican Guard provoked civilian rioting, he attempted to clothe that manifestation with a royalist veneer, and effected a series of arrests which were deplored even by the Republican press. Furthermore, in connection with the projected elections, he insisted upon the adoption of proportional representation, because, so he publicly stated, he feared the old majority system might place the royalists in office.

**Royalists Encouraged**

This formal recognition of the royalist movement by the most ardent republican in Greece naturally invested it with considerable importance; it also encouraged the royalist leaders to raise their heads and formulate very precise demands. It is likely enough that the strength of the movement has been grossly exaggerated; but first Athens and then the country became absorbed by its possibilities. Officially, the question remains, for the time being, in the background of the electoral struggle. It has, nevertheless, become a fascinating issue, which has already provoked a feeling of uncertainty in the stability of the republican régime.

Much of this uncertainty is, I think, due to the fact that the electorate have never been offered a real chance to decide as between the Monarchy and the Republic. Such changes as have been made have been thrust upon them. King Constantino was dethroned by a relatively small body of officers who, possibly, but not necessarily, represented the army. The people may, or may not, have approved of it. When their opinion was asked by plebiscite they voted overwhelmingly in favor of the King's return, and the reception accorded him in Athens will long live in memory. Athenian crowds, however, are proverbially fickle in their allegiance, and as for the plebiscite it was doubtless influenced by the royalist government under whose auspices it was taken.

**Expelled by Party, Not Nation**

In his turn, George II was driven from the country by a bevy of determined Republicans, and not at the definitely expressed wish of the people. The complaint leveled by many Greeks against the young monarch was, in fact, that he yielded to the pressure of a few individuals quite unnecessarily. They maintain that, in the circumstances, he should have stuck to his post, pending some definite expression of the Nation's will. It is clear, therefore, that the issue has never been authoritatively decided.

The question whether Greece would best be served by a republic or by a limited monarchy is so highly controversial, and the pros and cons are so numerous and convincing, that one hesitates to express any personal opinion about it. Primarily, of course, it is a matter for the Greeks themselves. General Condylis, and those who share his views consider that Republicanism is the only régime whereby the popular liberties can be safeguarded. Indeed, they go farther, and declare that all the ills of Greek politics must be attributed to the malicious influence of its kings.

**Army Interference**

On the other hand, there are many who profoundly disagree with this view. Self-seeking politicians, and the interference of the army in politics, have had much to do with the misfortunes which have befallen Greece. And while the people are essentially democratic—perhaps too democratic—that, in itself, does not provide a prima facie case for a republic. Certain it is that the Hellenes hold their political rulers in scant respect, and this tendency does not facilitate the task of government. Critics are sometimes apt to forget that the Greeks have only known independence for a century. Their political education is yet incomplete; their political consciousness is yet immature. What the country needs, above all, is stable government, or at least some stable factor around which the highly charged political firmament can revolve.

Now it is possible that this factor could be supplied better by a throne than by the presidency, and that a king would be held in greater personal respect than the President. That is the question to be decided, and it is to be hoped that the decision will not be taken during the hurly-burly of a general election. In the event of a royalist success, for example, no greater dis-service could be rendered the young King than to bring him back as the result of a political victory at the polls. He would then stand, not for the Nation, but for a party, and Greece cannot afford to risk a change of régime after every parliamentary election.

A monarchy can only be tolerated nowadays if it is strictly constitutional, supported by popular approval, and maintained high and dry above the welter of party politics. M. Demerdjis, the moderate Royalist, is on safe ground when he pleads for a solution based on a general understanding between the principal parties.

# MEXICAN BOYCOTT FAILURE IS DENIED

## Roman Catholic Bishops Repudiate Withdrawal Report

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 1 (AP)—The Roman Catholic episcopate has issued a statement repudiating circulars announcing the withdrawal of the economic boycott proclaimed some time ago by the League for Defense of Religious Liberty.

The episcopate announced that it was believed enemies of the church were responsible for the circular. The circular said the boycott was a failure but the statement of the episcopate declared the boycott was having its desired effect.

A band of "fanatics" headed by Gen. Rodolfo Gallegos has been exterminated by federal forces, says an official bulletin. General Gallegos fled, says the bulletin, accompanied by one priest.

The War Department had been advised from the State of Durango, that General Gallegos was in revolt with a small number of men and had attempted to destroy railroad bridges. The statement asserts that "one flag and other insignia, were captured, furnishing evidence that a revolution was being organized by the episcopate."

It is also announced that Gen. Dolores Ramirez and six rebels, belonging to a group of 35 followers of General Gallegos have been slain in the Alcocer Mountains.

# ATTACK MADE ON BENITO MUSSOLINI

BOLOGNA, Italy, Nov. 1 (AP)—An attack was made on Benito Mussolini yesterday when he was leaving a meeting at the stadium. The Fascist Premier was being acclaimed by the great assemblage when a youth stepped forward and fired at him, the bullet piercing the Premier's coat.

The Duce's assailant was seized and, before the police could throw a protecting cordon around him, was killed by the mob. Mussolini remained calm and composed. His automobile halted for a few moments and then proceeded to the railway station. Before entraining for Forli, his home town, he reviewed a battalion of sailors and addressed the officers.

# In the Lighter Vein

**Passing Ford**

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Coast, they say;
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With a one-day week
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And a two-hour limit
On a working day
And fifteen minutes
To the hour, let's say;
And twenty seconds
To the festive minute.
Now think it over—
There's millions in it.
—*Santa Fe New Mexican.*

**All Here**

Professor: "What can you tell me of our foreign relations?"
Student: "I haven't got any."

**Definite Deficit**

Teacher: "What do you understand by the word deficit, John?"
Johnny: "It's what you've got when you haven't as much as you had when you had nothin'."

—London Gaiety

Young Wife (doing her first household shopping): "I want a nice leg of lamb for roasting."
Butcher: "Sorry, Madam, we're out of legs till tomorrow."
Young Wife: "Oh, very well. I'll have a leg of beef and take it with me."

**Expensive Touch**

Bricklayer: "I would not touch this job for less than $500."
Property Owner: "Well, and how much would you charge to give the chimney a friendly pat on the back?"—*America's Humor.*

**The Only Way**

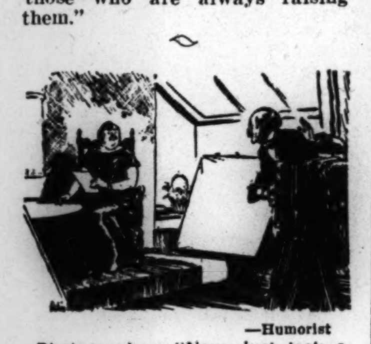
Some of those who attempt the feat Miss Ederle accomplished, says a writer, do so merely because they want publicity. And, naturally, they seek it through the usual Channel. — *Passing Show.*

**Enough**

Singer: "Well, I've got to where it says 'Refrain.'"
Instructor: "Good! Please do as it says."

**No Need of It**

Small Boy: "I don't see any need of washing my hands before I go to school."
Mother: "Why not?"
Small Boy: 'I'm not one of those who are always raising them."



—Humorist

Photographer: "Now, just look a little more pleasant, more smiling—one—two—three! It is done! Thank you, Madam. You can now resume your natural expression."

**All Set**

"Fix bayonets!" roared the sergeant.
"Please, sir," quavered the very new recruit, "there's nothing the matter with mine."—*American Legion.*

**Willing Helper**

Mother (busy knitting): "There, now, you've made me drop a stitch."
Miss Two-Years (looking around eagerly): "I'll find it, Mother, I'll find it."

# BEAUTY TO GOVERN NEW CHICAGO PORT

## Observer Reports Results of Harbor Survey

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Nov. 1—Beauty should be regarded as one of the vital elements to be considered in planning a great harbor to serve Chicago, it is recommended by Maj. Rufus W. Putnam, former United States engineer here. He gave this advice to the Commercial Club of Chicago, which sent him to Europe last summer to make a survey of harbors and airports as an aid in remodeling Chicago's harbor to meet developments in water transportation.

Preliminary analysis of conditions here has indicated that it probably will be necessary to establish the new harbor on the shore of Lake Michigan.

The survey is being made by the club at an expense of $50,000, furnished as a civic contribution, and city, state, and federal officials and directors of commercial interests concerned are co-operating. It was the Commercial Club of Chicago that prompted the Chicago plan of beautifying and building harmoniously here, Major Putnam recalled.

**DELEGIAS IS NEW BLOSSOM**

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (Special Correspondence)—Prof. Ralph G. Waring of this city is the originator of a new blossom, called Delegias. It is recognized by the International Delphinium Society of England and America, and is a cross between a delphinium and a columbine, the leaves taking the appearance of the latter plant, but the entire plant leaning toward the stockier character of the former. The colors are blue and white in the blossoms. He has been experimenting for several years to bring about this result.

# SCHOOL-SHOP PLAN INDORSED

## Alternate Study-Work System Reported to Be Successful

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK—Business men met here recently with school officials to discuss the beneficial results to industry of having pupils attend school one week and work in stores or factories the next week.

The value to industry of the "co-operative," as this type of student is called, was stressed by several. Charles M. Smith, chief co-ordinator in charge of the co-operative work in the New York public schools, quoted an employment manager of one of New York's largest department stores as saying:

"Co-operatives have brought to our store everything we had hoped they would bring and we hope they are getting something they can take back to school. Some of them have been advanced to very good positions in the store."

The question of whether employees absent every other week while attending school are fully satisfactory in habit-forming occupations as, for instance, in telegraph operating was answered by an official of the Western Union, who, Mr. Smith pointed out, declared that no loss to the company had resulted under the system, but that better work was evident.

"The school point of view," said Mr. Smith, "was quite as favorable to the co-operatives as the opinions advanced by employers. One educator said that the percentage of promotions was larger among the co-operatives than among those who take academic courses. He asserted that the co-operative method is of particular value to the student who wants to put theory into practice. This type of pupil, he remarked, has made greater progress since the co-operative method has been made available.

"The whole trend of the conference was in favor of continuing and strengthening co-operative work. We have over 500 pupils enrolled in these courses now and expect a great increase in enrollment next February. We have reached out definitely to the employers to find out what their reaction is to this method of co-operation and now we are taking steps to check up on the pupils' reactions.

"The conference convinced us that the industrial side is far better organized than the school end of the work. We are going to study how to make the latter more constructive."

Mr. Smith said that co-operatives are employed as messengers, office boys, markers, merchandise checkers, stock workers, salesmen and saleswomen, general clerical employees, typists, stenographers, delivery clerks. The pupils are assigned in pairs so that while one works, the other is in school. Gradually the schools have come to favor placing them with large companies so that a large number of co-operative pairs can be employed in one department. This helps in getting pupils acclimatized to workrooms and has brought far better results with co-operative employees than when engaged in single pairs.

# GOVERNMENT BEGINS GULF COAST SURVEY

## Charts Expected to Aid Mariners and Fishermen

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON—The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has begun work on the complete offshore surveys of the gulf coast, the Department of Commerce announces. The survey ship, Bache, under the command of Lieut. R. L. Schopps, is off the coast of Florida, engaged in the mapping work.

The gulf coast for approximately 15 miles east of the Pensacola Entrance was resurveyed in 1920 and 1922, and complete coast charts for that section prepared. Eastward of that limit the present charts are based on surveys made just before, and immediately after, the war of 1861, with the exception of recent work in some of the bays and entrances.

The surveys of fifty-odd years ago were made in considerable detail out to a depth of fifteen fathoms, beyond which comparatively few soundings have ever been taken. The present survey will begin at meridian 87, about 15 miles east of Pensacola Entrance, and will be carried out to a depth of 100 fathoms and as close inshore as survey launches can work.

Up-to-date coast charts for the use of mariners will be provided as a result of the new survey. In addition, the fishing industry will benefit. During the survey, many specimens of bottom material will be brought up, examined, and described on the new charts. This will assist fishermen in finding those patches of hard ocean bottom where fish are most likely to be found.

# OSLO WOMEN'S FAIR IS SUCCESS

## First Event of Its Kind Evidences Much Initiative and Energy

OSLO, Norw. (Special Correspondence)—A successful Women's Fair, the first of its kind in this country, held recently in Oslo, well illustrates the modern woman's initiative and energy, as well as her interest in constructive social work. The fair owes its existence to the initiative of a great many women's clubs and organizations which took part in the activities of the fair by means of lectures and demonstrations.

These consist of the National Women's Council which arrange a yearly course for the instruction of women in community work. Another great woman's organization is the National Home Welfare Union whose purpose is to unite all societies aiming at the improvement of the homes hygienically, economically and socially. This is also the work of the Oslo Home Welfare Association which is represented at the fair.

The Oslo Women's Council is also represented, its business being to keep alive all issues of interest to women and to send protests and addresses to the Cabinet, the Storting and the Municipal Council. One can see exhibits of the Small Homes' Association and the Women's Unity Front.

A number of organizations and clubs that came into existence in the years previous to the political enfranchisement of women in 1907 can also be found here such as the Norwegian Women's Right Association (Norsk Kvindesaksforening), established in 1884 and the Women Voters' National League (Landskvindestemmeretsforeningen) established in 1898. The Women's Suffrage Association (Kvindernes Vaelgerforening) established in 1915, with the political information of women as its aim, and finally clubs designed for women belonging to the various political parties.

A great number of women have responded to the call of the sponsors of the fair. They represent initiative and activity in every conceivable field, from interior decoration and kindergarten work to all kinds of delectable food as well as women's magazines and newspapers and electrical ranges invented by women. Two women bookbinders, Marie Hansen and Aagot Hjelm, have their own stand at the fair. They are the first two women to take out a journeyman's certificate in bookbinding. Among the exhibitors is a girl of 18 who has started a factory for baking powder from a recipe that has for generations been a secret in her family.

**NEW YORK CENTRAL INCOME**

The New York Central's net operating income for September was $7,773,613, compared with $7,701,524 a year ago, and for the nine months this year $55,272,713, compared with $51,918,291, in the first nine months of 1925.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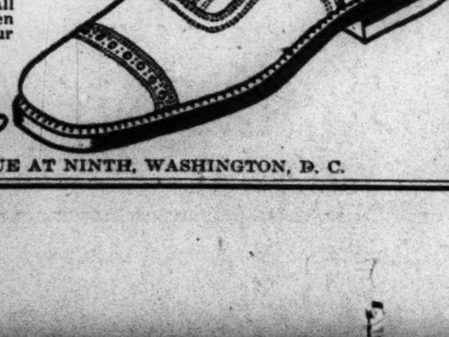

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# Art News and Comment

## Rhetoric and Sincerity in Art

By FRANK RUTTER

London

IT WOULD be difficult to find two styles of painting more utterly opposed to one another than those exemplified in a couple of exhibitions which have been opened during the past week. The first collected exhibition in London of the works of the douanier Henri Rousseau reveals the unsophisticated outlook of a real primitive, an amateur who taught himself to paint not so much what he saw as what he remembered. On the other hand, the third loan exhibition of the Magnasco Society, which illustrates various phases of baroque painting from the end of the sixteenth to the middle of the eighteenth centuries, shows us the work of extremely sophisticated painters who relied less on their memory and their own observation than on their manual dexterity and on the rules of art they derived from the pictures of their predecessors.

The Magnasco Society, which takes its name from the Italian painter Alessandro Magnasco (1667-1749)—represented in the present collection by a small full-length of "Don Quixote" which reveals slight traces of the influence of El Greco—was founded three years ago to revive interest in the Italian baroque painting, a school which lost during the nineteenth century the popularity it enjoyed during the eighteenth.

**Salvator Rosa**

While it is eminently right and proper that we should pause now and again to attempt a revaluation of the art of the past, it may be argued that the seventeenth century Italian painters deserved to lose favor because, generally speaking, their painting was artificial, derivative and uninspired. They painted for effect rather than for expression, and the taste which finds their pictures rhetorical, full of empty flourishes, is probably sound. So far the exhibitions of the Magnasco Society cannot be said to have effected any considerable change in existing opinion, but what they have done has been to reveal that many of these painters had other sides to their art, sides rather neglected by preceding generations but which appeal to us today.

Thus last year we learnt that Domenichino, whose figure paintings seem to us mawkish and theatrical, was also the painter of some very sincere and moving landscapes. This year the great surprise of the exhibition is a small painting by Salvator Rosa showing us a donkey and some peasants silhouetted against an evening sky. This work has a simplicity and broad bigness of handling which recalls Daumier, and is entirely free from the "stage drama" effects which we usually associate with the work of the Neapolitan master. Here again then, as in previous exhibitions of baroque painting, the work which appeals most is the least Baroque.

**Jacopo Amigoni**

How tremendously a painter may be influenced by his subject is made manifest in a large portrait group by Jacopo Amigoni (1675-1752). Historically the most important persons in this group are the poet Metastasio and Farinelli, Prime Minister to Philip V of Spain; but the plain truth is that these personages either bored the painter or frightened him. He has painted them in a dull, stiff, wooden manner emulating the style of the fashionable French painters Rigaud and Largillière; but in painting himself and a young Archduke of Austria disguised as a page, he has taken a keen delight, he has felt more free, and as a result these two figures have a vitality and force, which none of the others possess. Interesting to connoisseurs as revealing a blending of French and Italian influences, this group is still more interesting to students as an exposition of a divided mentality.

However skillful he may be, an artist is at his best only when he is entirely sincere, and though he may hardly be conscious of the fact, it is doubtful whether he can attain to the highest sincerity when he is inspired by the art of another instead of by something he has himself observed or imagined. One of the most celebrated pictures in this exhibition at Agnew's Galleries is Poussin's "Bacchanal," lent by Mr. F. Cavendish Bentinck, which, according to the experts, "shows that master in so unusually exuberant a mood."

But what it shows still more is Poussin's entire dependence on Titian. We are all aware that Nicholas Poussin (1594-1665) was technically a most accomplished master. He was a great draftsman, a dignified designer, a splendid colorist. But does this picture or any other famous picture by this painter really tell us any more than that Poussin was a devoted admirer of the art of Titian and the great Italian painters of the Renaissance? He was less sensuous, more ascetic than Titian, but does he ever make any comment all his own on life and nature? Perhaps, as to the last, in some of his landscapes, but in his figure subjects he is never more than an eclectic, and though one of the greatest of these, the highest ranks of art are open only to creative artists, not to the most skillful or most serious borrowers. It is just because they are eclectic that the pictures of Poussin, while they may be keenly admired by art students for their technical qualities, have never yet succeeded in making any very strong appeal to the general art-loving public.

That in art sincerity, in the fullest sense of the word, is far more important than capacity is one of the lessons taught us by the naïve paintings of Henri Rousseau. Employed for the greater part of his life in the dull routine of an octroi outside Paris, he was only able to paint on Sundays, and was entirely self-taught. In his youth he had served as a musician with the French army in Mexico, and he retained vivid memories of the equatorial forests he had seen and he frequently made these the subject of his pictures.

For nearly 20 years this humble official exhibited at the Salon des Indépendants the fruits of his Sunday painting, and if his pictures were noticed at all, they were only regarded as something to laugh at. It was not till the twentieth century had dawned that a gradually increasing number of people took his pictures seriously, and Rousseau began to be hailed as a master. The gospel of simplicity, as preached by Gauguin and Matisse, paved the way for the acceptance of Rosseau's paintings, but while Matisse, academically trained, was only able to become childlike with great difficulty and violent effort, Rousseau from start to finish was "childlike and bland" by nature.

**Rousseau's Color**

Rousseau drew badly, not out of sheer perversity but because he never had a chance to learn to draw better and he did the best he could. The disturbing thing for all of us who believe drawing to be the backbone of pictorial art is that, notwithstanding their weakness in drawing, the pictures of Rousseau have a distinct charm of their own. His intention is so obvious and honest, his color so fresh and pure, the quality of his smoothly-laid paint is so luscious and enamel-like, that we overlook puerilities in depicting form, and are charmed by the innocence of the painter's thought and by the artless expression of his instinct for decoration.

At his very best, as in the small "Lion in the Forest," where no exacting draftmanship is demanded by the subject, and in his larger "Monkeys in the Forest" and "Equatorial Forest," Rousseau completely captures our imagination by vivid dreamland visions of those luxuriant tropical landscapes which, briefly seen in his youth, haunted him all his life. In reducing the tangle of vegetation to rhythmic order, Rousseau shows himself to be a great designer by instinct rather than by conscious effort, and the fervid sincerity and intensity with which re records the most moving memories of his youth give him a unique place in modern painting.

Nevertheless, admiration for his virtues should be kept within the bounds of proportion. Rousseau is not a painter to imitate as regards his style; it would be folly to admire him for his defects; what we should admire is the manner in which he has overcome his limitations; what we should endeavor to emulate is his honesty, his simplicity. The dozen of his pictures which Messrs. Alex. Reid and Lefèvre are exhibiting in King Street, St. James's, are to be admired not so much for their technical qualities as because they help to convince us that in art a fine sincerity is worth more than any fine gesture.

## Tom Mostyn

BOSTON'S first comprehensive exhibition of the decorative paintings by Tom Mostyn are now on view at the Vose Galleries on Boylston Street. A most inviting show is that of this Scottish artist who makes of painting a fine elusive poetry that inspires and arouses the imagination. His work is a declaration at once of a certain well-thought-out technical conviction and a roving romantic fancy.

This artist, who came originally from Liverpool, began his career as a lithographer. The benefits of a graphic training are seen in his later paintings that are drawn with a fine feeling for lineal qualities, with a satisfaction in the harmonic arrangements of light and dark in contrast. He is renowned as a colorist, but his charm of pattern of rhythmic arrangement, of delicate evanescent surfaces are not to be overlooked. Indeed, this is one of the virtues of the decorator that is successful, the ability to put his material into a pleasant, easy arrangement that does not obtrude itself, that is self-contained, smooth, with all the tones and masses interwoven like a fine textile. In Mr. Mostyn's case the ultimate effect is more jewel-like than textile. For this artist has the added charm of a clear luminous color, ruby reds, rust, limpid blues that have the clarity of stained glass reflecting the light of the sky.

In his earlier days, Mr. Mostyn showed a taste for the Monticelli fantasy with its peculiar warm luxurious colors, with its blending of light and color and form into an equable admixture. But time brought with it a clearer articulation on the part of the artist, an expression of feeling that is quite his own. There is still lyrical poetry of enchantment, the love of strange elusive mysteries that lurk in distant hidden spots. There is an accumulation of the multi-toned trees and bushes silhouetted against enchanting skies, a glory and quiet revelry in it all. Such subjects as "The Garden of Romance," "The Witching Hour," "The Banquet," "The Garden of Memory" lend themselves well to a poetic painter who wields his brush with the romantic flavoring of this artist.

Decorative painting was intended for passive enjoyment, for infusing an atmosphere of serenity into its surroundings. It is removed from mundane activity and lifts us out of the usual into the fantastic. We are indebted to the artists who succeed in making us feel the freedom and abandon of worlds that are remote and fantastic. They deliver us for the moment from the usual so that we can come back to it with freshness. Mr. Mostyn exemplifies a great power and talent in this direction in his decorative pictures and will undoubtedly appeal to many of the new visitors that come to see his work.

Ready for November bidding at the American Art Galleries, New York, are the Alexander M. Hudnut collection of historical old blue Staffordshire dated for the afternoon of Nov. 4; the Jacob Margolis collection of early American furniture for the afternoons of Nov. 5 and 6; the Scott and Fowles collection of eighteenth and nineteenth century paintings of the English, Continental and American schools for the evening of Nov. 19, and the Mrs. J. Francis Murphy collection of paintings by J. Francis Murphy for the afternoon and evening of Nov. 26.

## New York Art Galleries

By RALPH FLINT

New York

IN AFFECTIONATE memory of Mary Cassatt, a large number of her paintings, pastels, and drawings have been assembled at the Durand-Ruel Galleries. Here is found in fine selection the various phases of her widely appreciated talent, from the early Manetesque studies in somber, well-tempered tones to the later subtly orchidaceous visions of the feminine world that she elected to portray. She took on much of the melting, vibrating tonalities of the impressionists as she advanced in her art; while she kept well within the somewhat cloistral limits of her text, she managed to catch many of the vibrations of the unfolding world of æsthetics all about her, and to stay well up at the head of the procession until the route took that sharp turn into so-called modernism where only the truly adventurous could follow.

A PAINTING BY TOM MOSTYN

"The Garden of the Arches," at the Vose Galleries, Boston.

Glancing about the walls of Durand-Ruel's is to appreciate how completely this American painter chose to dwell in the inner rooms of the household, where only the more intimate of domestic affairs were enacted. Her preoccupation with the "Mother and Child" theme is one of the most pronounced in the history of art, and it is amusing to note that the only masculine touch in the whole group here is found in her large "La Partie en Bateau," where the oarsman is shown back-to in the boat. Miss Cassatt, like many another painter before her, was variable in performance, and it would seem that her variations were more or less traceable to the nature of the people she painted. Sargent went up and down the scale of portraiture very much in accordance with the interest his sitters aroused in him, and Miss Cassatt was apparently of the same point of view.

But a good Cassatt is a thing of charming significance and distinction, wherein is seen how difficult it is for an American artist, no matter how long or how affectionately she may dwell among Parisians, to ever quite lose her early inheritances. While Miss Cassatt painted in Paris for the greater part of her career, and became very French in her tastes and tendencies, there is still to be felt a certain restraint and rectitude in her approach toward art and humanity. This particular blend of tenderness and detachment is perhaps what gives her work its chief charm, apart from the purely pictorial side.

A number of other interesting exhibitions this week are making the gallery-trotter's efforts more and more worth while. There is a highly attractive group of portrait drawings at Ferargil's by Olive Snell, well-known English artist, who comes here to execute commissions. Her sitters are mostly members of the smart world, and she has evolved a type of tinted drawing that ably echoes the vigorous modish note of the moment. The most notable portrait of the group is that of the Prince of Wales, taken at a time when the royal sitter was in a disarming, fire-side mood, with an introspective look in his eye. Mme. Wellington Koo is a truly remarkable bit of characterization, besides being a lovely piece of technical bravura; and in most every instance, Miss Snell has made a ten-strike with her facile, up-standing likenesses. This is a sort of limning that is often attempted today and seldom pulled off with any special degree of success, so I am inclined to think that she deserves especial credit for her performance. Many of the studies have to do with childhood, and she has apparently found them as simple to do as their elders, which is, of course, not at all the usual case.

At the Fearon Galleries is an exhibition of portraits and figure pieces by Sigismond de Nagy, Hungarian-Spanish painter who came to America recently simultaneously with the Queen of Rumania and whose show is being held under her distinguished auspices. A number of pencil sketches of the Queen and her immediate party are shown, quick notations made on ship-board, but the paintings are the really important offerings, revealing, as they do, an artist of large individuality and distinction. Mr. de Nagy is more successful with his genre studies, swept in with fluent brushes richly charged with color, than with his portraits. This does not imply any particular discrepancy in this latter field, but only hints at what seems, on first aquaintance, to be his special forte. His color sense is racy, running reds and greens in intricate criss-crossings—even in the flesh passages—that give his canvases a peculiar tang. He has a fine sense of dramatic incident, as well, and he is wise in letting his fancy only touch upon essentials.

James Floyd Clymer is at the Rehn Galleries again, with more Newfoundland paintings in his brisk and beleaguering way. His tussle with the pictorial problems of snow and ice, wind and wave, in these northern latitudes has roused him to a decorative and dominant style that is most refreshing to find among the well-tempered performances usually found in the galleries. Mr. Clymer has translated the bite of sharp winds and the tang of driven spray into water colors and oils of real intensity. One feels the joy of an acute observer seeing the inner significance of natural beauty in unleashed display, following the magnificent sweep of gulls across the racing snow-white crests of winter waves, and eagerly recording the dramatic contrast of crystal banks and ultramarine depths in patterns of primitive splendor. It is lively talent, capable of being developed year by year to increasingly notable outcome. A genuine performance, sprung from the sharp pleasures of immediate contact with untrammeled nature.

John F. Carlson, well-known Woodstock painter and national Academician, is at Milch's with a handsome group of canvases, mostly in his familiar vein of winter glade with heavy shafted monarchs snow-laden and gently touched with fading light. He has sung this winter lay so often now that its melodic line and enveloping harmonics come solidly and satisfactorily, like some long-cherished air of undisputed and authentic appeal. He knows so well how to weave his tones of softly contrasting warmth and coolness to produce that lush beauty of snug winter haven where slanting rays touch intermittently on hillock and loaded bough. "Winter Sunlight" shows the artist in more fluent performance than usual, as if he were feeling his way into the pleasures of a more abstractly designed type of landscape than is his wont.

A large painting of overhanging mountain flanks in winter dress seen through a tracery of pines is a departure, a tour de force of landscaping, but does not show alertness to the influences of the modern school of outdoor painters that is making Woodstock the really important summer (or winter, as far as that goes) colony on the American map of today. Guy Wiggins proved last year that such a break can be safely accomplished, and a man so equipped as Mr. Carlson should have no fear of trying out his hand in the new manner. Alice Judson is showing a group of water colors at the same galleries, glimpses of New England harbors, for the most part.

## Art Movements in Japan

TOKYO (Special Correspondence)—In the fall Academy, which is now being held in Tokyo, the section of the Academy given over to the native style of a sort of water color on silk surpasses, as usual, that in which Western style oils have been hung. Although progress is being made in Western painting, Japanese artists still have a long road to travel. Forty years ago, when all Japan was obsessed with the passion to discard everything Japanese and become thoroughly Western, it seemed that the native style of painting was to perish, which would have been a loss to the world of art indeed.

Kakuzo Okakura, better known abroad as an author than as a painter, and Gaho Hashimoto led the movement back to Japanese traditions. In 1896 they formed the Japan Fine Arts Institute, dedicated exclusively to native Japanese arts. Idealism was insisted upon, in contrast to naturalism. They were roundly abused on all sides, but they remained steadfast, and it was really from their movement that the Imperial Fine Arts Institute grew. This organization was founded by the Ministry of Education in 1903, when Count Makino held that portfolio. The earlier group came under its influence and was affiliated with it, although never completely losing its identity, and later seceding and again becoming independent.

It is the Imperial Fine Arts Institute to which Occidentals refer as the "Academy," for its influence is paramount in Japan's art world. An artist who manages to get a picture hung is assured of his future. At the time of its eighth exhibition a dissension arose, and Taikan Yokoyama, generally conceded to be Japan's greatest living artist, led a secession movement, reverting to the earlier organization. Simultaneously the school of Western painting established their own institute and exhibitions, calling it the Nikakai.

Still later, in 1918, another group within the Academy felt themselves stifled by its conservativeness, and broke away, organizing the Creative National Picture Society.

There are many other minor groups, but these four embrace virtually all of the front-rank artists of Japan, a land of artists. Each has its own peculiarities, such as the realisms of the Creative National Picture Society and the idealism of the Japan Fine Arts Institute. The Nikakai, being devoted to Western style work, is quite naturally distinct from the others, but the only characteristic attributable to the Imperial Fine Arts Institute at present is one of eclecticism, which is well shown in the fall Academy.

## A New System of Cement Decoration

EDINBURGH (Special Correspondence)—After considerable experiment—not to mention some preliminary failure—Mr. Thomas Beattie, a well-known Edinburgh sculptor, has perfected what promises to be an acceptable method of cement decoration said to offer a welcome relief to the monotony of color consequent upon the extensive use of Portland cement.

While the treatment of roofs with red tiles or special attention to the painting of some feature such as doors or windows does much to relieve the monotony, it is recognized that modern housing schemes lack the attractiveness and beauty which more color would give. This is felt more keenly in Scotland where the native stones in varying colors have, under normal economic conditions, always been in evidence.

Recently a set of decorative panels designed in Glasgow for a public building in Edinburgh, have been carried out in the new style of decoration by Mr. Beattie. Edinburgh architects and building trade people invited to see these panels and other specimens, at his studio, have been impressed with the possible application of the discovery. The method adopted is that of inlaying, the colors being mixed in the cement before the inlaying process takes place.


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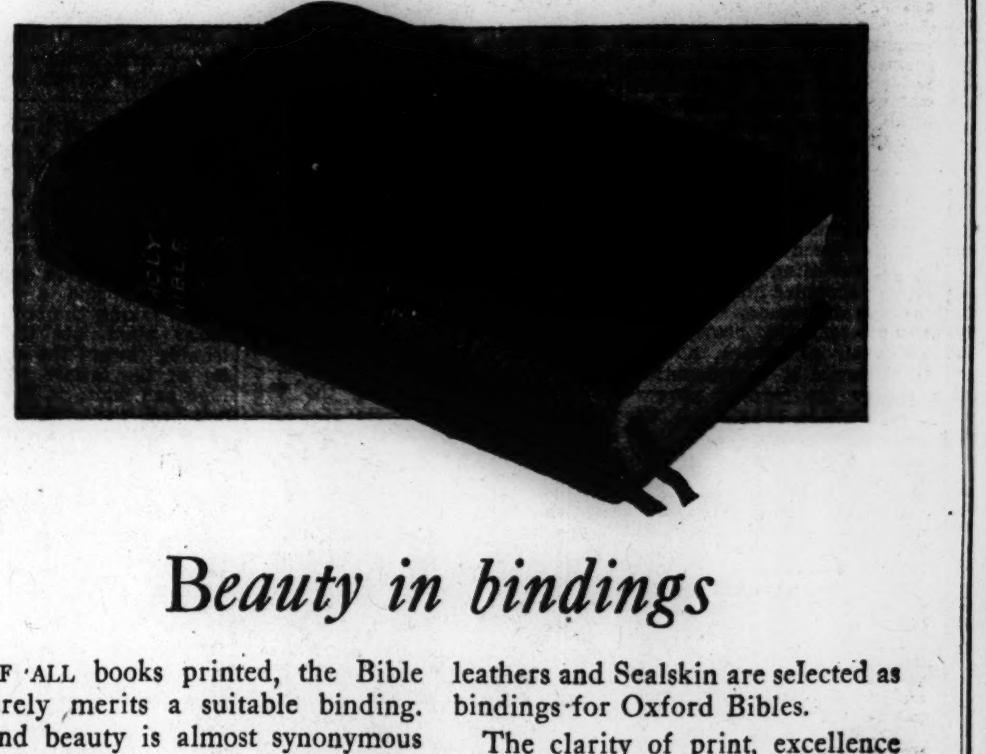


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# THE HOME FORUM

## Florence Through Romola's Window

THERE are some unfortunate beings to whom George Eliot's "Romola" seems hopelessly old-fashioned, or as they say, "mid-Victorian." They will tell you that Romola is merely a picture of George Eliot herself, and in no conceivable sense a Florentine woman of the Renaissance; that Tito is a kind of typical stage villain; that the Renaissance history has been worked up to order and that it reeks of the lamp, and then they conclude with a condemnation of the tone of didacticism so intolerable to this twentieth century.

To attempt to answer their cavils would be a fruitless procedure. Fortunately, however, there are still others of us who are impressed by the study of character in Romola, who find her, if not typically Italian, then a universal figure; no mere prig either, but an individual. There are those, too, who are not unimpressed (despite the didactic interludes) with that searching and arresting statement of Tito Melema,—that sapping of the moral fiber which begins, not from any malignancy of nature, but merely from a dislike of anything unpleasant, and a distaste for facing facts.

Without lingering for controversy we find that readers almost everywhere have found the book interesting for its picture of Florence, its interpretion of the Renaissance, and for the portrayal of that fascinating but baffling man, Savonarola.

To one who has recently been in Florence the book presents peculiar interest. A Florence lover cannot fail to take keen joy in the pictures of the city which form a background for the action. And that background is painted in for us even before the action begins. For the writer gives us a "Proem," which serves the purpose of contrasting the Florence of her own day and that of the time of Christopher Columbus, picturing a Florentine of those days revisiting "the glimpses of the golden morning —standing once more on the famous hill of San Miniato, which overlooks Florence from the south."

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Here from his vantage point the elder Florentine looks down upon the loveliest of all cities—"the long valley of the Arno that seems to stretch its gray, low-tufted luxuriance to the far-off ridges of Carrara; and the steep heights of Fiesole, with its crown of majestic walls and cypresses." How it recalls to us our first glimpse of the city from the Piazza Michelangelo (so near San Miniato), as we too distinguished below those landmarks which the Florentine looks upon: "the unique tower, springing like a tall flower-stem drawn toward the sun, from the square, turreted mass of the Old Palace in the very heart of the city —the great dome—which in his early boyhood had been but a thought—and the well-known bell-towers—Giotto's, with its distant hint of rich color and the graceful spired Badia."

A wave of backward looking sweeps over us as we read. And then there is the Arno—the Ponte Vecchio. What memories it recalls of enchanted summer mornings when we were dazzled by the gleaming jewelry, the lustrous stones, and all the color vibrating about us! And the Pitti Palace, with huge stones from the Hill of Boboli.

But the story itself begins not on San Miniato, but in the heart of Florence "within a labyrinth of narrow streets behind the Badia," now visited chiefly, the author believes, by seekers of the house of Dante, with its inscription, "Qui naque il divino Poete." But soon we are hurried, with the ship-wrecked Tito, to the confusion and excitement of the Mercato Vecchio (the old market). There is now, to be sure, a new market replacing it, but how similar is the scene,—the same throngs, high-pitched, excited cries, vaunting wares,—the same seething population.

And our first glimpse of the Duomo and the Campanile is through the eyes of Nello, that unbelievably gifted barber, who displays them proudly to the somewhat scornful young Greek. "The slender soaring grace of Giotto's Campanile and the quaint octagon of San Giovanni—showing the unique gates of storied bronze" leave the stranger cold: to him "they smack too much of Christian barbarism." For throughout the story George Eliot ingeniously contrasts the two extremes, the paganism of the Renaissance with the fervor of such men as Savonarola.

Indeed, the action of the story centers itself in the square of the Duomo, with Nello's barber shop as much a social gathering place as the Coffee House in the days of Addison, or the Country Club in our own. But now and then it shifts to the other side of the river to the palace of the Bardi, near the Boboli Gardens—though the gardens were yet undreamed of in those days. Little Tessa meets Tito at the Nunziata. It is at Santa Croce that Tito and Romola are wedded—familiar to us for the statue of Dante close by. With Baldassare we are moved by the throng at the Duomo, listening breathless to one of those thunderous denunciatory sermons.

San Marco is the scene of some of the most dramatic incidents of the story. It is there that Romola first meets Savonarola, whose influence plays so large a part in her history; and it is the scene of many of the plots and counterplots which are to form the chief interests of the young nobles—Tito among them; and at the end, the scene of the struggles of Savonarola—there and at the Palazzo Vecchio. Indeed, the figure of Savonarola, now strong, now weak, a figure of the sharpest contradictions, now actuated by the loftiest of motives, now pitifully human, yet ever appealing, towers over the whole story, overshadowing it with an inescapable gloom.

And so it is in Florence today—Dante and Savonarola have left their mark upon the city. For one who has climbed the steep winding stairs to the tower of the Palazzo Vecchio, where through the narrow slit of window the Frate looked down and yearned over his beloved Florence, this feeling of somberness cannot be dispelled. And yet it is not so much gloom as it is seriousness, depth of purpose.

And in her seriousness and depth, Romola epitomizes to us the very atmosphere of the city—even as Tito, the alien, is the antithesis.

"There is something grim and grave to me always about Florence," said Tito, "and even in the merriment there is something shrill and hard-biting rather than gay. I wish we lived in southern Italy."

One particularly Florentine touch is in the almost symbolic use which the author makes of the bells.

"I have been enjoying the clang of the bells for the first time, Tito," she began,—"I liked being shaken and deafened by them." And the clash of the two temperaments is brought out in his answer.

"Joyful after a sour and pious fashion."

But a little later when Tito's treachery has become known, the bells peal, this time "an agitated peal of triumph"—"little flames vibrating too, as if the sound had caught fire, burst out between the turrets of the palace on the girdling towers," and they bring her only bitterness. In no way could the writer have shown more effectively Romola's alienation from all that she had loved.

"She stood aloof from that common life—that Florence which was flinging out its loud exultation to stun the ears of sorrow and loneliness." But the bells were not jangled for her permanently,— for George Eliot gives no mere fragment of human history here, but after the fashion of the good old stories, she shows us Romola emerging from her ordeal, stronger and more devoted, with a new capacity for feeling awakened in her.

The story of Romola is woven thread by thread into the fabric of agitated Florence, and the changing attitude of Romola toward Savonarola is a subject worthy of the writer's caliber,—the feeling at first of repugnance, then almost reluctant admiration, then disillusion, and finally, long after, with his story seen in perspective, a new tolerance and sympathy.

So we leave the book with the feeling that we too, like the supposed elder Florentine, have wandered again through the streets of Florence, heard the gossip of the garrulous Nello in his forum, the barber shop, felt the echoing of the thunders of Savonarola at San Marco and the Duomo, lingered by the Arno, watching Tito's conscience-stricken flight —and at the end, stood again upon San Miniato and seen "the slender soaring grace of Giotto's Campanile" and beyond, the misty mountains and dark cypress trees shadowing Fiesole.

C. F. B.

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## London River

THE lower reaches of the Thames, that busy waterway alive with the varied shipping of many nations, are fruitful in subjects which make a strong appeal to the romantic imagination of the artist. Frank E. Sully, a young English artist who has been holding this summer an exhibition of his pastels of London at the Little Art Rooms in the Adelphi, is particularly successful with his river scenes and has a quick eye to perceive and a sure hand with which to register the decorative and romantic aspects of the Port of London.

Steaming seaward under Tower Bridge, after passing St. Katherine's and London Docks, welcome to Rotherhithe on the right and Wapping on the left. At the latter is Cherry Gardens Pier, and it is here that Mr. Sully has found the two tugs which he has made the motive for his picture reproduced on this page. No longer can the visitor find cherry gardens at Wapping, but the name survives and recalls the rural charms of this spot in days long ago. Quays and warehouses, ministering to a vast commercial traffic, have replaced the gardens and orchards of olden time, but the poetic eye of an artist can still find beauty in the locality, as Mr. Sully amply proves in this attractive pastel.

"Your water-gates stand open
O'er your turbid tides' unrest,
To welcome home your children
From the East and from the West."

It is this sense of home which Mr. Sully has succeeded in expressing in his skillfully balanced composition, a picture which is full of human feeling though it contains no figures. Indeed, the absence of all human beings from these two tugs and the sun-flecked pier alongside which they are moored, seems to contribute to the suggestion that in this picture we have not only a decorative presentation of the lower Thames but an expression of the sentiment so beautifully conveyed in Robert Louis Stevenson's line, "Home is the sailor, home from sea."

*Two Tugs, Cherry Gardens. From a Pastel by Frank E. Sully* By Permission of the Artist

## *To Kim, a Spaniel*

Over the polished floor your scurrying feet
Slide as with frantic haste, day after day,
You greet me when the morning winds blow sweet
Across the garden from the sparkling bay.
Then by the open door you crouch, and pray
For wanderings through the orchard to cool seas,
When day is young and earth is blossom gay,
And sunbeams dance between the apple trees.

The good red dewy earth is musty-sweet.
There are a thousand smells to chase to-day,
And many fancied foes for you to greet,
Tossing your ears and dancing to the fray,
Before we swim in the clear green-gold bay,
Then race along the sand, and lie at ease
Watching white clouds curtsey and twist and play,
And sunbeams dance between the apple trees.

—Morwyth Rees, in The Poetry Review.

## Mississippi and Vermont

The two of them were silent as they sat there in the darkened room, into which the world outside had now stolen.

Through the windows the moonlight fell. From her pillow Ellen could see the yellow rim of the moon above the ledge. It lay on the golden leafage of the wooded lawns like a veil and over the garden mottled here and there with the various flowers. The great blossoms on the magnolia-trees against the dark were like little moons themselves; and the odor of mimosa, so like the linden-trees at home in June, came drifting past. A bird was singing like none of the birds at home, wonderfully rich and wild, first one kind of music and then another, one voice after another, stranger than the mimosa itself. And there was something everywhere, warm, living, abundant, something exotic . . . that carried away the senses into a sweet, pagan, terrible world. And then the bird again, this time like a flute; the stream of music went falling and rising against the rustling of leaves. At the end of the garden she could see the clump of heaven trees outlined against the sky like palms in old paintings of the Nile.

She leaned over and lit the candle again. She felt that her turn had come to do the entertaining. . . . Ellen's ears were full of Georgia's voice and words and laughter, but . . . my Cousin Ellen could not run on like that. Every flowery story, picturesque character, or place, that she could think of shrivelled at once to a lump and fell off its stem. She could not bring herself to tell Georgia how she felt when first she looked about this room they had brought her to at Heaven Trees, how she had looked about the immense room, and at the tester bed with spiral posts and a rose-silk canopy and around the bottom a white valance. A dark rose-colored carpet with sprays of flowers in winding garlands covered all the floor. There was a sewing-table with lyre-shaped legs and a rosewood dressing-table. On the mantel there was a glass stand with fire-lighters, two Sèvres vases in blue, and a clock of alabaster with an eagle perched on it. The gray paper on the walls showed panels with delicate pilasters at intervals.

She had taken off her Leghorn straw and laid it on the chintz bedcover. Through the windows the bright sunlight had poured in, and there came with it the smell of flowers, flowers of every kind and scent, and the song of thrushes nesting by the window.

The room was like the reception given her down-stairs when she descended from the carriage. In her ears Ellen had still felt the voices that had greeted her down-stairs and the sound of all those kisses like birds twittering about. Her uncle at home in Vermont had taught her to use her own judgment, and now she was half dazed and struggling to be fair. She had stanchly tried to mistrust the feeling in her that so much of everything, greetings, laughter, kindness, flowers, compliments, conversation, was in some way wrong and that things that run deeply cannot at the same time run so easily. What would Henry have thought of it all?—and how quiet Henry's eyes were! What would her uncle have thought of it all? She had stood there before the clock on the mantel-piece and sighed, feeling like Europa when the divine bull carried her off. Flowers in her hands, in her hair, summer music—and she swept away to where, to what seductions, and what sira? She had felt, somehow, as if she were shut up in a music-box without her Bible.

But of all this there seemed now to be nothing to say. She gave an account of the maple-sugar and how they made it back in Vermont.—Stark Young, in "Heaven Trees."

## Skiffs

Almost concealed by the high bullrushes with their rusty brown blobs and dark green blades, the little boathouse rests at the end of the pathway of loose boards between which flowers like yellow cups holding the fresh rain have sprung up. The boathouse, once a bright yellow, is now of nondescript color, from years of exposure to the whims of wind, rain and sun.

As the planks, surrounded like islands with wild flowers and scattered purple thistles here and there, are trod, there is a rustle in the tall weeds, as grasshoppers skip ostentatiously at the approach of strangers who dare to break the stillness of the waning autumn afternoon, and a random bird flutters in the distant brush.

The venerable boatman surveys his family of skiffs, his flat-bottomed rowboats, his yawls, his dinghies. They are his children. They need autumnal care. All summer they breasted the waters of the lake, holding safely on Sunday afternoons between their bulging bulwarks many different people. There were parties with rollicking children and savory basket lunches, older people who dreamed of idyllic days in idle canoes and water craft on other lakes, and young people who had lived such days in the golden summer just passed.

Drawn from the still waters and the soft afternoon sun, the boats rest in the tiny pavilion almost concealed by the bullrushes. Tender hands, though strong and gnarled, are filling up little crevices between the planks, mending oarlocks. The craft with wide-bladed oars fashioned from the smooth lumber exuding scents of the forest as it lies piled on the pavilion, are to be given new wings.

What a variegated family of the old lake master are these skiffs! Once resplendent in crimson, or green, or bright yellow, the finger of time has scratched upon them a coat of grizzled gray, giving them the grace of age. Theirs is the beauty of an autumn day after the impetuosity of summer. Theirs is the air of repose that blends in the almost deserted park and tranquil lake with nature itself.

## Vi måste tänka!

Översättning av den å denna sida på engelska förekommande uppsatsen i Kristlig Vetenskap

"VARFÖR tänkte jag mig icke för?" äro ord man ofta får höra som uttryck av ånger över något som i obetänksamhet blivit sagt eller gjort och som måhända vållat olycka och sorg. Det är ett talesätt som de flesta av oss använt vid ett eller annat tillfälle, och genom att besinna detta borde vi väckas till att allvarligt bemöda oss om att tänka först och tala och handla efteråt. Att giva efter för en plötslig impuls utan tanke på dess innebörd eller vishet är ovillkorligen att frammana olycka, icke endast för oss själva, utan även för andra. Om vi i stället äro kloka nog att tänka oss för, låt oss säga tio minuter, även om vi icke handla mer än under en minut, skall under denna enda minut något av verkligt värde kunna åstadkommas.

Om Petrus, som i trots av sina brister var älskad av Mästaren, hade lärt att tänka forst och handla sedan, skulle han begått färre misstag och haft mindre att ångra. Hans benägenhet att handla impulsivt vidlåder många andra. Ingen betvivlar Petri kärlek till Jesus. Han var alltid djupt och innerligt övertygad om att han aldrig skulle svika i nödens stund. Plötslig fruktan eller ett yttre inflytande, en känsla av trötthet eller en tanke på det egna jaget kom likväl den stackars Petrus att följa en impuls i stället för att besinningsfullt använda sitt omdöme, och så svek han den vän han älskade och ådrog sig själv smärta som en följd av trolösheten. Psalmisten förmanar: "Bliven stilla och besinnen att jag är Gud", och om vi taga oss tid att vara stilla, att veta att Gud styr Sitt universum och Sin idé, människan, skall detta förebygga mången oriktig handling. Den som litar på sina mänskliga impulser står på lösan sand, ty de äro sällan fria från själviskhet. Ett obetänksamt ord har varit orsaken till månget bekymmer, som ett ögonblicks eftertanke kunnat förekomma, ty helt visst skulle alla människor vara vänliga, om de gåve sig tid till att tänka. I företalet till "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (sid. vii) skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Tiden för tänkare har kommit," och glädjande nog är det sant, att denna bok med sin inspirerade tolkning av Skriften lär människorna att tänka.

En person, som försökte att tillägna sig denna rätta metod, brukade stundom säga: "Vänta ett ögonblick; låt mig tänka." Därigenom övervanns så småningom den förra benägenheten att giva efter för häftiga impulser, vilket ofta bragt honom i trängmål. Det tänkande som återspeglar det gudomliga Sinnets tankar är andlig förståelse, den förståelse åt vilken Jesus gav uttryck i sina helanden. Detta tänkande tillintetgör faktiskt obetänksamma ord och falska föreställningar. Det är, bokstavligen talat, nödvändigt att vi äro stilla, ty i stillheten skall Guds röst bliva hörd, vilket är omöjligt, då vi äro omvärvda av förvirrande mänskliga suggestioner. Mrs. Eddy, som genom tålig strävan lärt att lyssna och vänta, skriver i "Science and Health", sid. 89: "Anden, Gud, höres, när sinnena äro tysta." När man är tyst, lyssnar och hör, skall det nästa steget helt naturligt bliva lydnad för den ledning som då kommer.

När vi lära oss att tänka rätt, skola vi bliva tåliga i stället för otåliga, vi skola i våra ord uttrycka kärlek och icke ovänlighet, vi skola visa ömhet och barmhärtighet snarare än att kritisera. På detta sätt komma vi att leva mer i överensstämmelse med dens lära, vilken vi allvarligt längta att efterfölja i ord och gärning—denne mänsklighetens store Lärare, om vilken det sades: "Aldrig har någon människa så talat, som den mannen talar." Kristus-vägen var hans väg, Sanningens och Kärlekens väg. Han såg till Gud för varje ord han uttalade, även förlitande sig på Honom vid utförandet av sina kärleksgärningar.

Denna samma hjälp som Mästaren erhöll finnes även i dag för mänskligheten och är alltid till hands för dem som lyssna och lyda. Låt oss då börja på nytt på den väg vår Mästare utpekade och söka att komma i gemenskap med Gud, att vara stilla, att styra vårt tänkande och de handlingar som följa därav, övervinna att ovist giva efter för ögonblickets ingivelse och bida efter Gud. Om vi önska vinna frihet, måste vi vara redo att övergiva de tankar som leda till träldom. Om vi söka styrka, måste vi vara villiga att förjaga de tankar som alstra svaghet. Då vi eftertrakta hälsa och söka förbättra våra yttre förhållanden, böra vi vara lika måna om att i vårt tänkande rätta dåliga vanor, vilka bidraga till att vi ej vinna hälsa. Mental harmoni är på det högsta önskvärd, och när vi förstå, att allt som förekommer i den mänskliga erfarenheten föregås av tanke, är det lätt att inse hur absolut nödvändigt det är att tänka harmoniskt. På en järnvägsresa hördes en person yttra, att han lagt märke till att personer som förhålla sig stilla uppnå resans mål precis på samma gång som de, vilka hela tiden fjäska omkring! Må vi då besluta oss för att tänka och lugnt vänta, så att vi ej befinnas vara bland dem, vilka inför någon ledsam villfarelse i bitter ånger klagande fråga sig: "Varför tänkte jag mig ej för?"

## Poseidon's Chariot

Then forthwith Poseidon went down from the rugged hill, faring with swift steps, and the high hills trembled, and the woodland, beneath the immortal footsteps of Poseidon as he moved. Three strides he made, and with the fourth he reached his goal, even Aigae, and there was his famous palace in the deeps of the mere, his glistering golden mansions builded, imperishable for ever. Thither went he, and let harness to the car his bronze-hooved horses, swift of flight, clothed with their golden manes. He girt his own golden array about his body, and seized the well-wrought lash of gold, and mounted his chariot, and forth he drove across the waves. And the sea beasts frolicked beneath him, on all sides out of the deeps, for well they knew their lord, and with gladness the sea stood asunder, and swiftly they sped, and the axle of bronze was not wetted beneath, and the bounding steeds bare him on to the ships of the Achaians.

Now there is a spacious cave in the depths of the deep mere, between Tenedos and rugged Imbros: there did Poseidon, the Shaker of the earth, stay his horses, and loosed them out of the chariot, and cast before them ambrosial food to graze withal, and golden tethers he bound about their hooves, tethers neither to be broken nor loosed, that there the horses might continually await their lord's return. And he went to the host of the Achaians.—Iliad XIII. (Lang, Leaf, Myers, Trans.)

## We Must Think!

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE phrase, "Why didn't I think?" is often heard as expressive of regret for some impulsive word or deed that may have brought about unhappiness and sorrow. It is a phrase that most of us have used at one time or another, and consideration of it should be the means of awakening in us an earnest effort to think first, and speak or act afterward. To follow a sudden impulse, without thought as to its worth or wisdom, is presumably to invite disaster, not only to ourselves but to others. If, contrariwise, we are sane enough to think, say, ten minutes, even though we act but one, in that one minute something really worth while may be accomplished.

If Peter, beloved of the Master despite his shortcomings, had learned to think first and then act, he would have made fewer mistakes and would have had fewer regrets. His tendency to act on impulse is common to many others. No one doubts Peter's love for Jesus. He was always pathetically sure that he would never fail in time of need; yet sudden fear or outside influence, a sense of weariness or a thought of self, and poor Peter, yielding to impulse instead of thoughtful judgment, failed the friend he loved and brought upon himself the sting of disloyalty. The Psalmist counsels, "Be still, and know that I am God;" and if we take time to be still, to know that God governs His universe and His idea, man, it will prevent many a mistaken action. He who trusts his human impulses stands on shifting sands, for they are rarely unmixed with selfishness. A hasty word has caused many a heartache which a second's reflection might have prevented, because, surely, all men would be kind if they stopped to think. In the Preface to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. vii) Mrs. Eddy has written, "The time for thinkers has come;" and it is rejoicingly true that this book with its inspired interpretation of the Scriptures teaches men to think.

One who was striving to establish this righteous method would say sometimes, "Wait a minute; let me think;" and this gradually overcame an erstwhile impatient impulsiveness that frequently landed him in proverbial "hot water." The thinking which reflects the thoughts of divine Mind is spiritual understanding, that understanding which Jesus expressed in his healings. It positively obliterates hasty speech and false beliefs. We need literally to be still; for in the stillness the voice of God will be heard, as it cannot be in the midst of confusing human suggestions. Mrs. Eddy, who through patient effort learned to listen and wait, writes (Science and Health, p. 89), "Spirit, God, is heard when the senses are silent." When one is silent, listening and hearing, the next step will naturally be obedience to the guidance that comes.

When we learn to think truly, we shall be patient instead of impatient, giving loving words in place of unkindly ones, tenderness and compassion rather than criticism; and in this way we shall live closer to the teaching of the one we earnestly long to follow in word and in deed—the great Teacher of mankind, of whom it was said, "Never man spake like this man." His was the Christ-way, the way of Truth and Love; and he looked to God for every word he spoke, trusting Him also in the accomplishment of his loving deeds.

The same help as the Master received is for mankind today, ever at hand for those who listen and obey. Then let us start anew in the way our Master pointed out, seeking to commune with God, to be still, to control our thinking and its resultant deeds, to overcome the unwisdom of impulsiveness, and to wait on God. Desiring freedom, we must be ready to give up the thoughts that make for bondage. Seeking strength, we must be willing to discard the thoughts that create weakness. Craving health, we should in seeking better outward conditions become equally desirous of correcting bad mental habits, which tend to hold us from health. Mental harmony is most desirable; and when we understand that everything which appears in human experience is preceded by thought, it is easy to see the imperative necessity of harmonious thinking. One on a railway train was overheard to say he had noticed that people who sit still reach the end of the journey at just the same time as those who fuss all the way! Then let us resolve to think and wait, that we may not be found among those who plaintively ask in the face of some grievous error, which they bitterly repent, "Why didn't I think?"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

## *"Fuji-no-Hana"—The Wistaria*

Comes Wistaria, slender lady,
Softly smiling, white and purple,
To console us for our loss.

Exquisite in grace, yet modest,
What a lesson can she teach us!
Like a lovely lady, lovelier,
In delicious clinging languor,
As she leans on a strong arm,
So Wistaria, when she clings
To a bamboo-stem or pine-tree,
Or trails gracefully along
The half-moon Kamédo Bridge,
Mirroring her sweet reflection
In the waters of Tokyo,
Where she fills admiring lovers
Full of rapture with her beauty
And e'en draws the shimmering carp
there,
Gold and silver, dappled, scarlet,
To do homage to her grace.

—Gonnoské Komai, in "Dreams from China and Japan."

## This Gift of Words

It is the first characteristic of a well-dressed man that his clothes fit him: they are not too small and shrunken here, too large and loose there. Now it is precisely such a prime characteristic of a good style that the words fit close to the thoughts: they will not be too big here, hanging like a giant's robe on the limbs of a dwarf; nor too small there, as a boy's garments into which the man has painfully and ridiculously thrust himself. You do not feel in one place that the writer means more than he has succeeded in saying; in another that he has said more than he means; or in a third something beside what his intention was; and all this, from a lack of dexterity in employing the instrument of language, of precision in knowing what words would be the exactest correspondents and fittest exponents of his thoughts.

And let us not suppose this power of exactly saying what we mean, and neither more nor less than we mean, to be merely an elegant mental accomplishment. It is indeed this, and perhaps there is no power so surely indicative of a high and accurate training of the intellectual faculties. But it is also much more than this: it has a moral meaning as well. It is nearly allied to morality, inasmuch as it is nearly connected with truthfulness. Every man who has himself in any degree cared for the truth, and occupied himself in seeking it, is more or less aware how much of the falsehood in the world passes current under the concealment of words, how many strifes and controversies,

"Which feed the simple, and offend
the wise,"

find all or nearly all their fuel and their nourishment in words carelessly or dishonestly employed. And when a man has had any actual experience of this fact, and has at all perceived how far this mischief reaches, he is sometimes almost tempted to say with Shakespeare's clown, "Words are grown so false, I am loath to prove reason with them." . . . Ask then words what they mean, that you may deliver yourselves, that you may help to deliver others, from the tyranny of words, and from the strife of "word-warriors." Learn to distinguish between them, for you have the authority of Hooker, that "the mixture of those things by speech, which by nature are divided, is the mother of all error." And although I cannot promise you that the study of synonyms, or the acquaintance with derivations, or any other knowledge but the very highest knowledge of all, will deliver you from the temptation to misuse this or any other gift of God . . . yet I am sure that these studies rightly pursued will do much in leading us to stand in awe of this gift of words, and to tremble at the thought of turning it to any other than those worthy ends for which God has endowed us with so divine a gift.—Trench, "The Study of Words."

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# THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Suzette Tinkerman's Uncles Tell Her a Story

By RALPH BERGENGREN

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IT WAS one of those days when some people tell other people that it looks like rain, and some say, no, it looks like snow, and some say they think it looks like clearing up, and mothers are likely to say that the children had better play in the house.

This was the way with Betsy's mother, and so Betsy and Betsy junior and John Henry Rugg were all in the library, where there was a nice warm fire in the open fireplace. Betsy junior sat on the floor and smiled sweetly at the fire, for that was the way with Betsy junior. She always smiled sweetly at anything that was directly in front of her, and if she had happened to fall over backward, she would have closed her eyes and gone sound asleep, and smiled sweetly at the ceiling.

Betsy and John Henry Rugg had turned on the radio, but there was no music in it, and after they had listened awhile to a lady named Aunt Jane, who told them how to do dressmaking in the home, they turned it off. Then they had looked at a picture book. And then they had turned the radio on again, but still there was no music in it, and only a gentleman with a loud voice who told them all about taking care of hens and chickens. So they turned off the radio. And about then the clock struck eleven, and who should come in but the Funny Man, who had come to bring back a book he had borrowed from Betsy's father's library.

"Please tell us a story," shouted Betsy. And "Please tell us a story," shouted John Henry Rugg. And "About Suzette Tinkerman," shouted Betsy. "And her 47 uncles," shouted John Henry Rugg." And as they both shouted together it was quite exciting.

"You remind me of Suzette Tinkerman," said the Funny Man. "But let us not waste our time on frivolous narratives."

"What's a friv'lous narrative?" asked John Henry Rugg.

"A frivolous narrative, John Henry Rugg," said the Funny Man, "is a story about something that didn't happen."

"I think I like friv'lous narratives," said Betty. "What makes us remind you of Suzette Tinkerman?"

"Very well, very well!" said the Funny Man, sitting down by the fire. "I will tell you some very interesting things about the wood-pulp industry—"

"We want a story about Suzette Tinkerman," said John Henry Rugg.

"The reason you remind me of Suzette Tinkerman," said the Funny Man, "is because you want somebody to tell you a story. And that was just what Suzette wanted one afternoon when she was left all alone in the house. It was the cook's afternoon out, so the cook couldn't tell Suzette a story. And Suzette's mother had put on her best hat, and taken her umbrella, and gone to her club to read a paper on 'The Influence of Woman in the Life and Discoveries of Christopher Columbus,' so her mother couldn't tell Suzette a story. And Suzette's father was at the office earning money to support the family, so he couldn't tell Suzette a story. And she couldn't go outdoors to play because it looked like rain and her mother had told her to stay indoors and watch the house. So there she sat by the fire watching the house. 'Oh, dear! Oh, dear!' said Suzette, 'I do wish somebody would come and tell me a story!'"

"I know who came," said Betsy.

"An Uncle Thomas," said John Henry Rugg.

"Forty-seven Uncle Thomases," said the Funny Man. "Some came in through the door, and some came in through the windows without even stopping to open them, and some of them came right down the chimney even though there was a fire in the fireplace, and some of them came right up through the floor just as if they had been down in the cellar.

"'Howdedo, howdedo, Little Girl!' shouted the Uncle Thomases. 'Here we are! Haven't got much time! Got to get back to business! We'll tell you a story! Once upon a time—'"

"I shouldn't think Suzette would have liked hearing them all at once," said Betsy.

"She didn't," said the Funny Man. "First she put her hands over her ears, and then she held up one finger, so that they would know she wanted to say something. 'I can't hear it if you all tell it at once,' said Suzette. 'It's too confusing. Won't you tell it one at a time, please?'

"So the Uncle Thomases stopped speaking all together. 'Certainly, my dear, certainly,' said one Uncle Thomas, who had on a tall gray hat and a pink and green plaid raincoat and his gray side whiskers were all sooty because he had come down the chimney. 'Certainly, my dear. Once upon a time there was a cat—'

"'And a dog,' said another Uncle Thomas, who had on a tall gray hat and a pink and green plaid raincoat, but his gray side whiskers were not sooty because he hadn't come down the chimney.

"'And a cow,' said another Uncle Thomas, whose tall gray hat was a little bit crushed because he had come up through the floor.

"'And a dish,' said another Uncle Thomas.

"'And a spoon,' said another Uncle Thomas.

"'We haven't got to the dish and the spoon yet,' said the first Uncle Thomas.

"'Hey, diddle, diddle, the cat and the fiddle,' said another Uncle Thomas, 'The cow jumped over the moon.'

"'We haven't got to that either,' said an Uncle Thomas who had come in through the window. 'Once upon a time there were a cat and a cow and a little dog—'

'A cat and a cow
And a little bow-wow,'

said another Uncle Thomas,

'All lived with a fiddler,
And that is how'
'The cat one night,'

said an Uncle Thomas who had not yet spoken,

'When the moon was bright,
Had a fiddle to fiddle
With all his might.'

"'Because, you see, Little Girl,' said the Uncle Thomas who had come down the chimney, 'if there hadn't been a fiddler there wouldn't have been any fiddle for the cat to fiddle. And if the moon hadn't been shining bright the cow couldn't have seen it to jump over.'

"'It was a very lively cow,' said another Uncle Thomas, 'and the moon was quite low. But it was great sport.'

"'It was enough to make a dog laugh,' said an Uncle Thomas who had been trying to say something for quite a while.

'The little dog laughed.
Ha-ha! Haw-haw!
'Twas the funniest sight
He ever saw.'

"'We mustn't leave out the dish and the spoon,' said another Uncle Thomas. 'I never can remember just what made the spoon run, and why the dish ran after it.'

"'When the cat got the fiddle,' said another Uncle Thomas, 'he left the door open. And the spoon said to the dish. 'I don't believe the fiddler would want that cat fiddling on his fiddle. We must run to the village where he is spending the evening and tell him the cat has got his fiddle.'

'So just as the cow,

said another Uncle Thomas who had been fidgeting first on one foot and then on the other,

'Jumped over the moon,
The dish came running
Out after the spoon.'

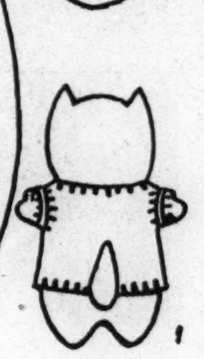
"'And that's the end of the story, Little Girl,' said all the Uncle Thomases together.

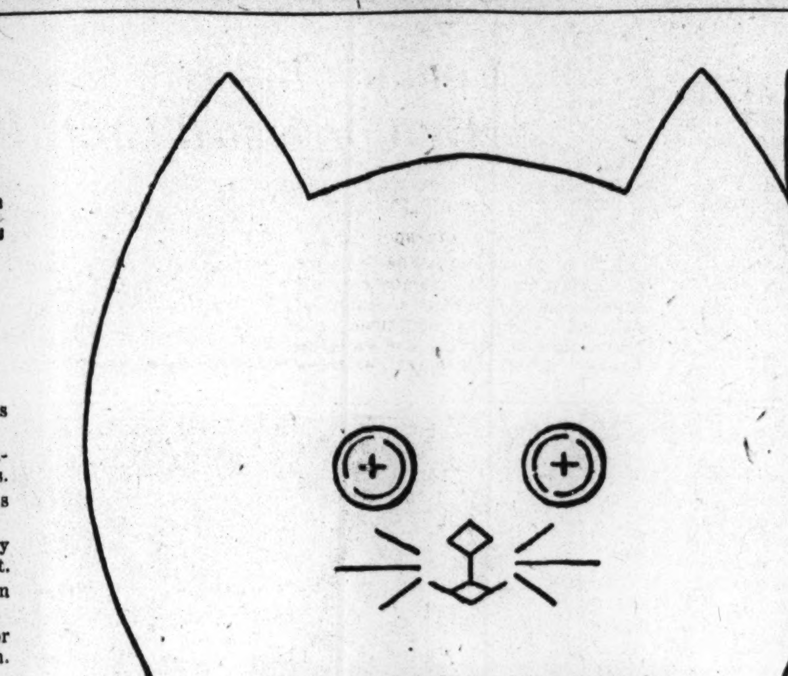
"'Good-by, Little Girl! No more time to spare! Got to get back to business!' And away they went, some of them through the doors, and some of them through the windows, and some of them down through the floor, and some of them up the chimney. By the time Suzette Tinkerman had finished saying 'Thank you, thank you, dear Uncle Thomases. That was a very nice story,' there was not one of them left."

## You Can Make KITTEN LITTLE

Designed by GEORGIA ELDREDGE HANLEY

Kitten Little smiles
because
He likes these mittens for his paws.
He also loves his
little coat
That ties so neatly
'round his throat.
Now here's a pattern
for the kitten
As well as one for
coat and mitten.





### How to Make Kitten Little

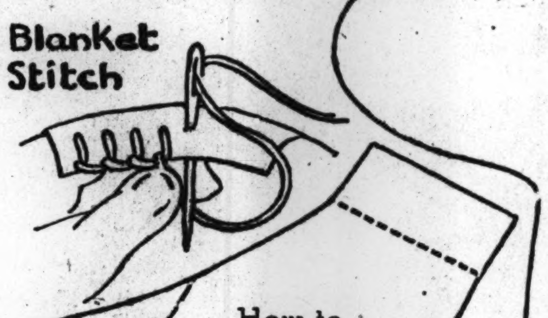
SPREAD thin paper over the patterns of kitten, tail, and mitten, and trace the outlines with pencil. Trace the features of the kitten's face and cut out the shapes carefully on the outline. Select black or white furry cloth like cotton flannel for the kitten's body and tail. Cut two pieces alike, the shape of the kitten's body, for front and back, ⅜ inch larger all around than pattern, to allow for seam.

Mark the face on the right side of the front. Use darning or embroidery cotton to cover the marks with single stitches. For black kittens make whiskers and nose white, mouth red, and sew on white or yellow buttons for eyes. White kittens' whiskers are black, nose and mouth pink, and button eyes blue.

Stitch back and front together on wrong side, ⅜ inch from the edge. Leave space large enough for stuffing on one side. Snip the curved-in edges to stitching, turn right side out and stuff with cotton or rags. Close opening with tiny over-and-over stitches.

Cut two tail pieces, ⅜ inch larger than pattern. Stitch up each side to the point, leave the straight end open, turn to right side, stuff and sew to kitten's body one inch up in center of back.

Make mittens of same cloth as coat and cut four pieces, two pieces for each mitten, right sides in. Make the mitten ⅜ inch larger than pattern around the fingers and thumb. Stitch the two pieces together and leave space at straight edge to slip in the kitten's paw. Snip the edges, turn to right side and blanket stitch around the wrist to match coat. Hang a piece of ribbon around the kitten's neck and down in front, and sew a mitten to each end.

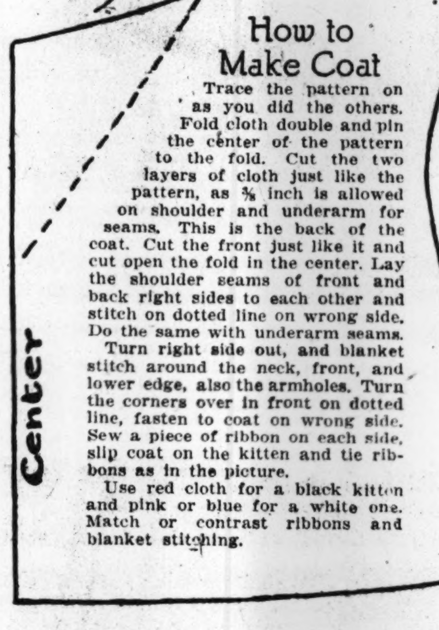



### How to Make Coat

Trace the pattern on as you did the others. Fold cloth double and pin the center of the pattern to the fold. Cut the two layers of cloth just like the pattern, as ⅜ inch is allowed on shoulder and underarm for seams. This is the back of the coat. Cut the front just like it and cut open the fold in the center. Lay the shoulder seams of front and back right sides to each other and stitch on dotted line on wrong side. Do the same with underarm seams.

Turn right side out, and blanket stitch around the neck, front, and lower edge, also the armholes. Turn the corners over in front on dotted line, fasten to coat on wrong side. Sew a piece of ribbon on each side, slip coat on the kitten and tie ribbons as in the picture.

Use red cloth for a black kitten and pink or blue for a white one. Match or contrast ribbons and blanket stitching.




## A Hair-Cut in Circus Land

BETTY and Benny had come to visit Auntie, who lives in the big city. At breakfast Auntie said, "I think we will all go down town today and get a hair-cut apiece."

Benny, who is six, doesn't mind very much having his hair cut. But Betty, who is only four, doesn't like having her hair cut a bit. She isn't always a very good girl on such occasions, either.

So she said, "Don't want to have my hair cut."

"You just wait, Betty," said Auntie, "I have a great big surprise for you. I am sure you will think having your hair cut great fun when you see the surprise."

Betty liked surprises She and Benny began to talk about what this one could be. So she soon forgot all about the hair-cut.

After breakfast Uncle Harry drove them all down town. He let them out in front of a big store. Betty and Benny hadn't ever known before that there was such a big store in all the world. It was so big that you could have set Grandpa's whole store at home in any one of the rooms and then there would have been a lot of space left all around it. Then they got into the elevator and went up ever and ever so far. When they got off the elevator there was a big sign in front of them.

Auntie read it to them, "This way to Circus Land."

Betty and Benny said, "Oh, my!" and they began to hurry.

Soon they came to a high, circular lattice fence, all painted a pretty green. Over this fence was stretched a big tent like a circus tent, only this one was striped in bright colors. They followed the fence around and came to the entrance.

**Peep-Holes**

There sat a girl in a booth with a yellow smock on, selling tickets. On both sides of this room were railings just out from the walls. Behind these railings in the wall every foot or so apart were peep-holes. These peep-holes were just high enough for Benny and Betty to look into without craning their necks. What do you suppose they saw as they ran along the wall and peeped into every peep-hole? Little figures, run by electricity, acting out well-known children's stories! On one side was Robinson Crusoe and Snow White, on the other side was Rip Van Winkle and Hansel and Gretel. Quite high up over the peep-holes was a big shelf on which sat some big roosters and an elephant and a bear.

Betty and Benny said, "Oh, my!"

But Auntie said, "This isn't half the surprise. It's only just begun."

Then they went through into another room. Both children said, "Oh, my! oh, my!" so loud that ever so many people looked at them and smiled.

All round the center of a great circle, for all the world like a merry-go-round, stood all sorts of animals, lions and tigers, and zebras, and buffaloes. Only these animals had their heads pointed in toward the center of the circle. And the center, instead of being open like a merry-go-round, was walled up. This wall was painted in bright colors and gay with painted clowns and all sorts of interesting figures. In front of every animal there was a big window in the wall to look through.

"Which animal would you like to ride, Betty, and Benny?" asked Auntie.

**A Buffalo and a Zebra**

Benny chose a wild-looking buffalo and Betty chose a tame-looking zebra. Then two men in white came along and one lifted Betty and the other Benny into the saddles. These animals didn't move like those in a merry-go-round but stood perfectly still in front of their windows. Betty looked through the window in front of her zebra's nose and when she saw what was there she said, "Oh, my!" ever so many times.

Auntie stood right beside her and told her what was happening. Behind the windows there was a procession of little figures going round and round, run by electricity. These figures were the size of small dolls and represented well-known nursery rhymes and stories. There was the Pied Piper followed by all the children from Hamelin town, and the Crooked Man who lived in a Crooked House, and Jack Sprat and his wife, and Red Riding Hood, and Jack and the Bean Stalk and Cinderella, and ever so many others.

Long before the procession was over the man in white said, "That's finished, and a mighty good little girl she has been."

And that was the very first that Betty knew that her hair was being cut at all. Benny was through, too, and the barbers gave each of the children a wonderful pin-wheel made of bright-colored feathers.

Then Betty and Benny and Auntie sat down on some green and red benches that ran all around the room inside the fence. They watched the barbers cutting some other little boys' and girls' hair. They noticed that on each side of the window in front of the animals, was a cunning little set of shelves with a door in front of it. On the doors animals were painted, bunnies, doing all sorts of funny things, and dogs. On top of the shelves were little wooden men in many different colors. In these shelves the barbers kept their combs and scissors. Overhead hung electric lights, covered with shades on which were painted clowns.

Auntie told Betty and Benny that this wonderful place was all planned out by a man who knows all about what children love, and that his name was Tony Sarg.

There was so much to see that it took them a long time to see it all. By and by they got up and walked all around the ring again. Then it was time to go down stairs to lunch.

As they got into the elevator Betty told Auntie that she hoped her hair would grow ever so quickly so that she could come soon and pay another visit to the Circus Land Barber Shop.

## A Changeable Friend

YOU have, no doubt, heard of a chameleon and perhaps know what a strange-looking fellow he is, and that he is able to change his color so that he nearly matches whatever object he is holding onto. He is really a native of Africa where there are many kinds of chameleon, but neither he nor a single relation belongs to America or England, so how he came to be clutching a twig in a garden near London is more than than he or I can tell you.

But there he was one fine day looking so like a graven image that it was hard to believe he was alive, and how he could have escaped from anyone's keeping, when his movements were almost too slow to be noticed is quite wonderful. We took him into the house but he was a difficult visitor to entertain as he seemed unable to show feeling of any sort and would sit absolutely still for days on end. No one could possibly call him pretty, especially if "handsome is as handsome does" for we never once saw him doing anything.

His round goggle eyes are each enclosed in a bag of skin just showing a tiny, bright spot of light, and he has the strange habit of rolling one forward and the other back at the same time. This seemed a little disconcerting as one eye was always fixed upon us and his expression was always of cold disapproval. Perhaps he didn't like the bathroom where we kept him because we knew that chameleons are fond of water. He perched on the water-tap tightly clutching it with his funny hand-like feet and sometimes with his long tail twined around it.

Finally we gave him to a naturalist who considered him a great treasure.

F. E. B.

Key to puzzle published Oct. 25:

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## Wee Tales of a Great Land

### 6. The Story of the Pilgrim Fathers

A LONG time ago in England, King James gave orders that everyone in the whole land was to worship God in the same kind of church as he did, or else go to prison.

Now, in the tiny town of Scrooby there was a little band of brave people who could not believe in worshiping God in the same manner as the King. So they held their Sunday meetings very secretly in the parson's house and used to scoot around the back lane and in through the back door, expecting every second that the King's soldiers would pounce down and haul them all off to prison.

So they decided to move to Holland, but, after living there for 11 years, they thought it would be best to move to the New World where they could worship in their own way and have English-speaking schools for their children.

And so, with the blessings of those who stayed behind, they left Holland in the Speedwell, bound for England, where they were joined by the Mayflower, another ship filled with their friends from Scrooby.

The two ships were hardly out of sight of land when the Speedwell began to leak and, after putting the Pilgrims on board the Mayflower, she sailed back to England, carrying those who had grown homesick and faint-hearted.

And the gallant Mayflower went courageously on her way.

Storms came, and rains, and the Mayflower leaked like an old boot and most of the time the Pilgrims were soaking wet, but they smiled bravely and prayed to God for a safe voyage. In the midst of one of these storms a little boy was born and was named Oceanus because he was born on the ocean.

Finally they came in sight of land. Just think, children, how wonderful land must have looked after those weary days on the stormy sea in that little vessel. Nine weeks had passed since they left England when they sailed into Cape Cod Bay and into the harbor at Provincetown.

They knew from the map they had, drawn by Capt. John Smith, that Cape Cod was not under the control of the London Company and some of them wanted to sail southward, but the winds were against them and they stayed where they were. So they drew up and signed a compact to stick together for the good of the settlement and elected John Carver for their governor and Elder Brewster for their minister.

John Alden had sailed with them as their carpenter.

Capt. Miles Standish had been a soldier in the wars in Flanders so he was elected to be the head of their little army of about 20 able-bodied men. Their little army had no uniforms but each man carried a sword and a clumsy flintlock musket and wore armor.

Captain Standish and a few men then set out in the long boat to find a good place to land.

At Provincetown they landed first, and found fresh water near there, and one day they climbed a hill and in a mound of sand they found some corn. They were badly in need of food, so leaving some corn in the mound, they took the rest, some for food and some to save for seed.

But finally they decided on Plymouth as a good place to make their home. This was in December.

The men began to cut down trees and build little log houses down by the water, with oiled silk paper for windows and chimneys made of mud and twigs. The children brought branches and kept the open fires going, while the women cooked and washed their clothes. And each night they all went back to the Mayflower to sleep.

In a few weeks seven houses and a storehouse had been set up, and as each house was finished some of the Pilgrims stayed in it. Then they set up four cannon and completed their fort and brought all of their supplies from the Mayflower, which soon sailed away.

The winter was long and cold, and they had no variety of food, and were crowded in too closely, but when things seemed at their worst and the brave little band were growing discouraged, a straight and tall Indian came striding down the little street.

"Welcome, Englishmen!" he cried, to the astonishment of them all.

It was Samoset, an Indian chief from the Island of Mohegan off the shore of Maine. Capt. John Smith had landed there, and Samoset had learned to speak English from his sailors.

He came several times and brought Squanto, another Indian, with him. They taught the Englishmen how to plant the corn in hills and to cook the sap of the maple tree and make maple sugar.

Then Squanto came one day, saying that his chief, Massasoit, was coming to visit them with 60 braves. Miles Standish decided that Massasoit could enter the town with about 20 braves. The Indians were treated royally, and before the chief left he had decided to be a friend of the English.

The crops grew, and in the fall the Pilgrims had a day of thanksgiving, and invited Massasoit and his braves to a feast. This was the first Thanksgiving Day.

◊ ◊ ◊

This is the story of the landing of the Pilgrims or Forefathers, and next Monday you shall hear about the Founding of New Amsterdam.

## Bed-Time

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

I like to go to bed, when it is night,
With cozy blankets, all checked off
with pink;
And great big pillows, oh, so soft
and white!
I like to lie awake, awhile, and
think.

I like to think about the pretty birds,
And all the frisky squirrels, in the
park.
And how the loving Father-Mother,
God,
Is always staying with them, in the
dark.

And He is with them, too, when it is
day;
And all the sky is just a lovely blue.
And I'm so glad to know His tender
love
Is watching over little children, too.

And, by and by, I start for Sleepy
Town,
All drowsy, and as happy as can be.
With great big pillows, soft as
thistledown,
And fluffy checkered blankets over
me.

Anne Haviland Ecclestone.

## Name Puzzle

We have purposely omitted the first two letters of each of the five words given below. You are to supply these letters, and have, at the same time, the name of a girl reading downward in each of the first two columns. The name of the first girl begins with D.

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## The Mail Bag

Letters and extracts from letters:

Largo, Florida

Dear Editor:

One Halloween we had a party and invited our cousins, who live across the way, and the grown-ups were the audience. We gave several costume dances and one of them was an Owl Dance. My big sister, who is an artist, made us owl faces for this dance.

While we were dancing it, my cousin's daddy heard a noise in the fireplace. When the dance was over we lifted the draperies from the front of the fireplace, and on a knot at the end of the big log was a little red owl. After we had all had a good look at it, the door was opened and it flew out to a tree. Of course, the little owl did not know of our party, but it fitted in with it as though it knew all about it.

Two little owls would often come at night and perch on top of one of the open casement windows. As we talked to them they would chatter to us. We named them Little Owl One and Little Owl Two. They were so cute that my Auntie wrote me this verse about them.

Two little owls with four big eyes,
Blinked and blinked and looked so wise.
They blinked at the stars and blinked at
the moon,
And wondered why daylight came so soon.
Said Little-Owl-One to Little-Owl-Two,
"I cannot think any more than you
Why people can see in the broad daylight,
When we see best only when it is night."
A Star blinked at them, and they at the
Star—
"So there you are, so there you are."
Said Little-Owl-Two to Little-Owl-One,
"Can you discover how it is done,
How the sky can have so many eyes,
And always look so lovely and wise?

As you said it would be interesting to hear the other things about the alligator of which I wrote in my other letter, I will write about him another time.

If one of the little Monitor girls should come to this part of Florida this winter I would be so glad to have a visit from her, for I am sure we would have a good time together.

Carol S.

[He was certainly a wise little owl who attended the party, wasn't he, Carol? And readers of the Mail Bag will be happy to meet Little-Owl-One and Little-Owl-Two.—Ed.]

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Editor:

My aunt gets the Monitor, and when I am over there she lets me read The Children's Page. I surely enjoy reading "Milly-Molly-Mandy" and the Sunset Stories.

I am 10 years old, and would enjoy corresponding with some little girl in Africa or some foreign country.

Ruth H.

[You will be glad to hear that Milly-Molly-Mandy is paying us another visit next Monday, Ruth.—Ed.]

Houston, Tex.

Dear Editor:

I go to the Christian Science Sunday School.

I have some little baby puppies just three days old, and I hope they will learn to do some of the tricks that Snubs does.

I have a little baby brother. He is 21 months old, and I am 11 years old.

Charlene J.

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Editor:

I enjoy The Children's Page very much. I am making a scrapbook of clippings which I find in the Monitor about children of other lands.

I would like someone to correspond with me.

Polly F.

The Editor would also like to thank Joy H., Eleanor W., and Kathryn A. for their letters.

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

# EDUCATIONAL

## Boys and Girls Who Saw Larger Aspect of National Holidays

ARMISTICE DAY, Dominion Day, Empire Day, Thanksgiving, Memorial Day and others mark the calendars of our school years. These national holidays—what meaning has their celebration for the children who take part in school "programs"? Can each national holiday be so significant that its passing means a definite step in the spiritual unfoldment of the boy and girl?

Obviously that is just what we who work with young people are striving for. Yet weighted down by the world's material thought even while we seek for a new message, how often do we find ourselves meeting the next great day with the same old ideas.

Has not the national holiday as a mere celebration of a historical event outlived its highest usefulness? If we continue to commemorate something that has happened, with comparatively little thought concerning the relationship of that event to the larger problems before this and the next generation, what is the national holiday but a mere emotional indulgence!

National thought has so progressed toward international thought in the past few years that many of the old and seemingly well-established patriotic attitudes, when brought out for fresh examination in the light of broader thinking, are found wanting. The difficulty would seem to be not therefore in the national holiday, but in the time-worn attitudes once, perhaps, rightly considered patriotic and loyal.

### Youth Must Have a Torch

But youth is forward looking. It must have a torch to bear onward. It may be lit, if you will, with the spiritual fire of healing in time of strife, of vision in empire building, of the ultimate self-sacrifice on the altar of a nation's ideal, but it must light the way not along the path behind, but shiningly along the path of world development opening beyond.

Within the next two weeks boys and girls in many lands will in different ways, chiefly perhaps in their schools, note the passing of Armistice Day. What message can these children who will so soon take over the affairs of their Nation wrest from all that which this day stands for in world progress? In what ways can thoughts called up in connection with Armistice Day purify their own constructive thought concerning their nation and the world? Certainly at home and in the schools a grave responsibility and a high opportunity attend us on such a day.

A merely formal program, thought out in an hour or two, perhaps chiefly by the teacher, and rehearsed to word perfection by the pupils, no matter how interesting and suitable, cannot mean spiritual growth for the group taking part or the group acting as audience. Better indeed a rougher program if necessary, provided that it has come as the result of thinking through into a higher concept of the Nation's ideals. But in the writer's experience it was not a rougher program that came. Rather was it a simple, sincere sharing with the school on the part of the boys who had grown by thinking things out and putting these thoughts into a form that others might have them also.

How much of a message has Armistice Day for our children? In a school of the writer's acquaintance the first group of boys to meet this question squarely found Armistice Day so significant a milestone in the progress of their thought that they carried over their ideas into the commemoration of other national holidays during the year, especially into Memorial Day, and revolutionized the celebration of national holidays in that school.

### Thinking It Through

Peace was of course the prime thought for Armistice Day that came to them in the initial class discussion, a thanksgiving for peace. Yet with a little guidance any thinking group of children will crystallize the idea that an unthinking peace falls far short of any nation's need. Through leading questions, written essays, the sharing of many beautiful poems of the Great War—read not for the emotion in them but rather for their constructive message for this and future generations—all these things and the intimate discussions they brought forth, both in class and smaller groups, swept these boys beyond the mere thought of a cessation of fighting. They saw in the signing of the armistice the willingness of combatants to talk things over, a readiness to hear the other side's point of view and to adjust. Beyond that they saw the more active idea of co-operation. What a step they took toward international understanding, toward a definite application to national and world problems of the fundamental ideal of Christianity!

To that class of boys who thought through the significance of the day to this active message, there was a challenge in the opportunity peace gives, and therefore in the recognition of Armistice Day the vital need of giving out that challenge to the school. From that program, they felt, every boy and girl must go forth with a new concept of his individual responsibility toward the world, a deeper understanding of the meaning of "universal brotherhood."

### Message Ahead of Program

The usual difficulties in planning a program fell away. For the class was beginning not with the program but with the message for which the program was but a channel. Short talks were made by the pupils, the responsibility for them assumed with an appreciation that made the giving of the talks natural and simple. The right poems fell into line, chosen from an abundance read. "Something to look at" in the originating of a set of simple tableaus was worked in, to illumine the rest, while the songs and other music were chosen as a natural result of clarifying discussions that had already taken place.

A neglect of the historical events leading up to Armistice Day? Far from it. The mood was indeed that of looking forward instead of backward, but every thought of mere historical happening was accompanied by the deeper reality of its complementary constructive message. Therein lay the emphasis.

And the school got it. They could not help it. The old way of celebrating a national holiday seemed out of date. When May came around with its Memorial Day and its traditional attitude of emotional remembrance, the children were bound to carry from it a constructive message. And it came in that of the Union! Not alone a union of states, but one which was a beginning of a greater union of states, of countries, of all Europe, Asia, South America, and finally of the world itself, held by a spiritual bond the world would not break, a bond already proved real not by the fighting of the American Civil War but by the vision of the truth in the idea of union seen by men, and by the national healing that has followed. Memorial Day, therefore, became also as definite a step in the spiritual unfoldment of the children of that school as the Armistice Day had been before it. M. J. T.

### *Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News*

**Acheulian** (ah-shu'-le-an), adjective, pertaining to St. Acheul (ah-shull'), France, where were discovered flints and implements of the early Paleolithic period and evidences of prehistoric man.

**Sogne Fiord** (sog'-neh-fe-ord), 90 miles in length; this is the longest fjord in Norway, and in some places it is said to be 4000 feet deep.

**Phlegræan Fields** (fleh-grē'-an), a volcanic region of southern Italy, lying west of Naples.

**Lakhi** (luck'-ē), a range of hills in Sind, a province of British India, adjoining the Hala Mountains.

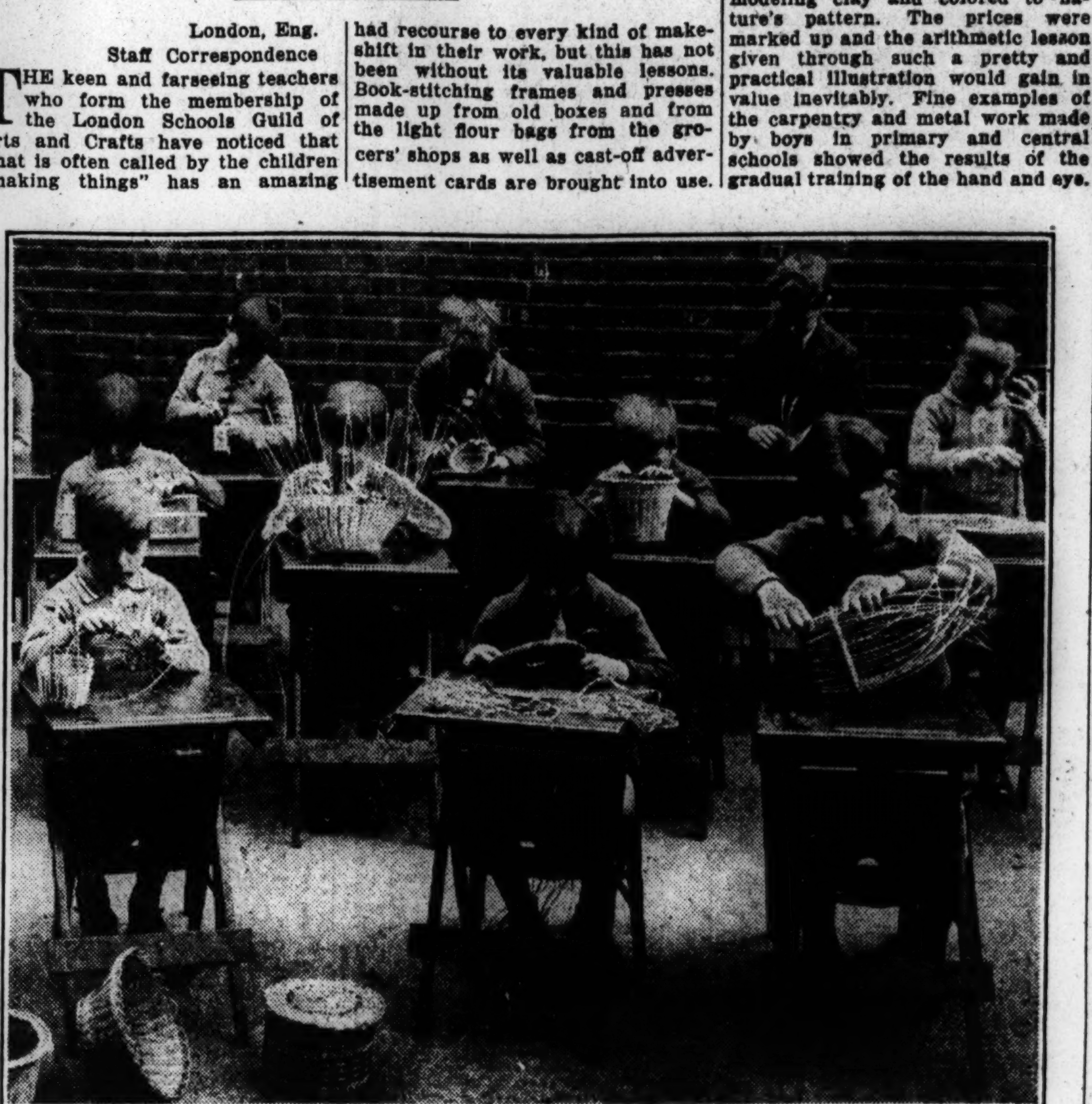
**Spezia** (sped'-zē-ah), a maritime town of Italy, in Liguria, at the head of the Bay of Spezia, 50 miles southeast of Genoa.

**Paglione** (pah-l'yo'-neh) (French, Paillon, pah-yonh'), a river of southeast France, which traverses the city of Nice and empties into the Mediterranean.

## Joyous Conduct Brought Out By Correlated Craft Work

London, Eng.
Staff Correspondence

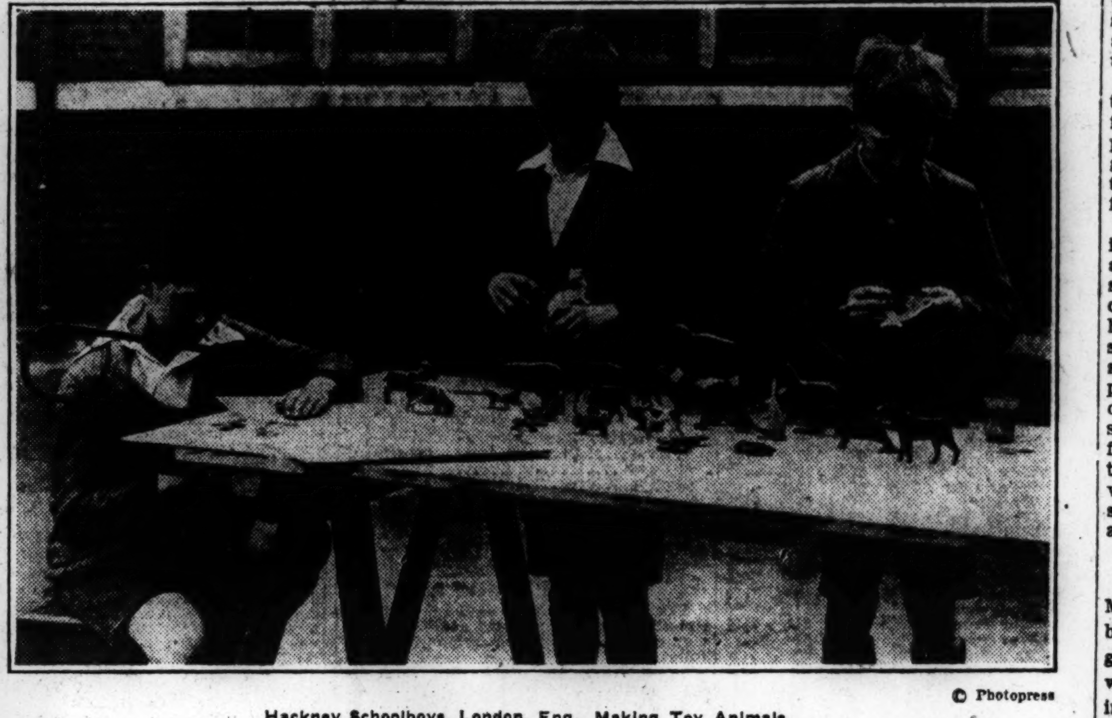
THE keen and farseeing teachers who form the membership of the London Schools Guild of Arts and Crafts have noticed that what is often called by the children "making things" has an amazing



Reproduced by Permission of the Educational Department of the London County Council
Basket-Making in St. Pancras School, London.

effect not merely on helping pupils to become nimble-fingered, but in bringing out better general intelligence, greater interest, and providing the kind of happiness which in its turn has an effect on conduct.

The London Schools Guild, a voluntary band of workers who want



© Photopress
Hackney Schoolboys, London, Eng., Making Toy Animals.

to see handwork develop along the right lines have, thanks to the London County Council and to the generosity of the Carnegie Trust of the United Kingdom, held a remarkable and convincing exhibition of the handwork of the London primary schools recently. The children gave proof of their abilities by working in the exhibition. Almost every subject in the school course was seen to be linked up with profit to the handwork instead of, as in the old days, being completely separated.

"Desk-work" is a good name for the simple crafts that a child can do upon his desk without anything elaborate in the way of equipment. From stick-laying or paper-folding the more advanced work seems to follow rapidly. What may be learned on paper, of dexterity, of measurement, of training in careful observation, may be applied to the use of other materials—to card and wood and later to metal. Instead of making a design merely for the sake of making it, there is now the motive of immediate use. It is applied to a clay or a plaster tile or to a stand for the table. It will do for a canvas bag to be embroidered in gayly colored raffia or used for the rugs which the bigger children are learning to weave and knot.

In one part of the exhibit a group of boys were busy binding books with simple materials. Owing to the need of economy the teachers have had recourse to every kind of makeshift in their work, but this has not been without its valuable lessons. Book-stitching frames and presses made up from old boxes and from the light flour bags from the grocers' shops as well as cast-off advertisement cards are brought into use.

Exact measurements and great accuracy are required to turn out binding of the quality shown in this exhibition.

Basketry is one of the most "teaching" of the desk-crafts and the surprising work of the infants and of the girls passing out of the primary schools might well change the viewpoint of those whose conception of education is limited to the three R's. But all the work was shown to be in close alliance with the subjects of the school course. One group of boys had been interested in the story of their country from the dawn of history by a study of the dwellings and transport and implements, making models of them in any available material with penknife or razor and paint. It must have been a work of considerable time and care to produce the model of the medieval monastery which was among those shown.

Geography is not without its connection with the crafts. One group had made a raised map of Australia upon a sheet of card, or of three-ply wood. The elevations and the rivers were carefully colored and the coast lines were accurately shown, while all around the surrounding ocean was covered by a fleet of little paper boats marked with the particular cargo (such as wool for example) that would naturally come from Australia. Some younger students had focused their attention on Holland by making a large picture of the landscape, with windmills and canals, cows and milkmaids all complete and to emphasize one of Holland's special industries a fine parterre of gaudy tulips was shown in the foreground. To such admirable ends does the modern teacher turn the use of paper cutting and the paint brush.

One group had conceived the notion of a vegetable stall—a good-sized model with every imaginable vegetable fashioned by the children in modeling clay and colored to nature's pattern. The prices were marked up and the arithmetic lesson given through such a pretty and practical illustration would gain in value inevitably. Fine examples of the carpentry and metal work made by boys in primary and central schools showed the results of the gradual training of the hand and eye.

"Many people," wrote W. R. Lethaby to the London Schools Guild, "are coming to see that book knowledge without some experimental doing by the way may lead to vagueness and lack of confidence in the practical things of life." The opinion of this great craftsman is encouraging teachers in no uncertain way.

Craft work, said a teacher, is of the greatest help to the child who seems less quick at ordinary school work. It not only helps him to become more alert but as he is often clever with his fingers it restores him to a proper feeling of self-respect when he finds that if his neighbor is his superior in one way there are other ways in which his work is of equal value to the community. "Half the trouble of the city child is that he is so often debarred from any opportunity of using his natural faculties from the very nature of his surroundings," said another. This goes to explain the promptings that lay at the root of the comment of a small girl of 10 who said, "When I do handwork I feel I am as happy as if I were in the country."

## A Plan to Help the Non-Passing Student to Become a Passer

New York, N. Y.
Special Correspondence

WHAT has been called an "anticipatory plan" of crowding six months' work into a week's study in the public schools of New York City is now being tried out here. Meanwhile there is a wide division of opinion among teachers regarding its applicability and effectiveness.

The name "anticipatory plan" has been bestowed upon it by the Teachers' Union of the City of New York. The name in itself indicates very clearly what the Teachers' Union thinks of it. On the other hand, it has many proponents, among whom are high officials of the board of education.

Its purpose was described to a Christian Science Monitor representative by J. D. Dillingham, principal of Newtown High School in Queens, where more than 600 pupils were trained last year by the plan.

"We are referring to it temporarily as the 'intensive posing program,'" Mr. Dillingham said. "By doing intensive work for one week after the school year in the subject in which a mark below passing was received in the regents' examination, pupils have another chance to get through, so that they will not be handicapped during the following school term by having to repeat the subject in which they were weak.

### Reorganized for New Program

"Immediately after the regents' examination, the school was reorganized for the new program. During the week following, there were three hours of recitation each day in the subject in which the pupil had failed. If he had failed in more than one subject, then the one in which he had the best chances for passing was selected.

"Between recitation periods, there was a program of physical exercise so that the day would not become overbalanced by study. The classes were smaller than those during the regular school term. Usually there were not more than 25 in a class, which afforded a better chance for individual direction. At the end of the week another examination was given. If the pupil passed—and 606 did—he went on in the fall just as if he had not failed in the original regents' examination. If he did not pass, at least he found himself bettered by the week's intensive study and well equipped to take the summer course if he chose to make up the grade in that way.

"We were very much pleased with the results last year. The parents felt a greater responsibility than in previous years and gave the plan good support and at the same time the pupils co-operated with us to a fine degree.

"In our high school, and, in fact, in all high schools where the standards are high, there is a process of sharp discrimination in the rating of students. It is to overcome this hardship for the pupils and at the same time to emphasize high scholarship that we have put the intensive posing program into effect. Given another week of drilling on the weak subject, they could demonstrate, we felt, whether they were really fitted to go on with the new term's work when the others did. The results seem to have pleased both teachers and students."

### Others Taking Up the Plan

Two other high schools, the James Madison and the Boys' High School, both in Brooklyn, also have well organized methods for giving this week of intensive training, according to Dr. Harold G. Campbell, associate superintendent of schools. Besides these three outstanding examples, he explained that nearly every high school of the 37 high schools in the five boroughs is either experimenting or planning to experiment with the plan.

Dr. Henry R. Linville, president of the Teachers' Union, criticized the plan. He said that it was "certainly improper to try to crowd a full term's work into one week at a time when children should, normally, be having their vacation."

Dr. Campbell's explanation of the basis on which the plan operates, however, was, in effect, an answer to this.

"No educator would believe that it would be possible or reasonable to put a whole six months' course into one week," he said. "That assuredly is not our desire. The pupils who are given this opportunity are carefully winnowed out from the numbers of those who fail in the regents' examinations. Those who received marks slightly below passing or those who were prevented from passing by some comparatively slight circumstance, such as a short period of absence or inattentiveness—in fact, those who really deserve to pass, but who, due to the mistakes that are bound to occur in a system as stupendous as that in New York City, failed to get a passing mark—those are the ones who will benefit by the added week of opportunity."

## For the Non-English-Speaking Child in the Public Schools

San Antonio, Tex.
Special Correspondence

Children who enter school without a knowledge of the English language are being given special consideration in a primer and a first reader written by two San Antonio teachers, Miss Elma A. Neal, director of elementary education, and Miss Ollie Perry Storm, assistant in charge of non-English-speaking work.

Even before the books are off the press they are meeting with a demand from practically all the schools in southwest Texas, and many places in New Mexico, Arizona, and parts of California, where the non-English-speaking problem among Mexican children is a serious one.

The primer and first reader, Miss Neal explained, were first evolved to meet the local problem, when it was found that the regular textbooks were not adapted to the needs of non-English-speaking children. Behind these two new books are six years' practical application of the lessons among Mexican, Italian, Armenian, Syrian, Chinese, Japanese, and Greek children who entered the San Antonio schools with no knowledge of English and who did not hear it in their daily home surroundings.

When a survey of Texas public schools and state institutions of higher education was made in 1925, Dr. George Works, head of the survey, made special mention of the work for non-English-speaking children being done in this city. From that time on, requests for copies of the curriculum in the lower grades and for further information began to pour in from other cities which have the same problems. Finally the lessons were put in book form, and illustrated in gay colors with pictures of everyday activities of the children — Carlos, Ernesto, Jose, Juan, Maria, and Rosa. The books have received the approval of many of the outstanding authorities in elementary education in this country.

The contents of the little readers deals with everyday activities of the children, school, home, games, trips to parks, the country, and to the grocery store. The purpose of the lessons is to give the children a working knowledge of English and also to train them to meet their everyday problems, to instill ideals and train them in right habits.

## That the Engineer May Be Fitted for Leadership

*Because The Educational Page has carried little in the last few years on engineering education in the exact sense of the term, and because the report of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education has to do with an investigation which appears to be far from superficial, much of the report is to be printed on this page. The style of the report is such that it may be found of interest to many readers who ordinarily give little thought to engineering education. This investigation has been conducted within the engineering schools of the United States under the direction of W. E. Wickenden, each school investigating its own motives and problems.*

II

NO ADEQUATE reason has been found for insisting upon preliminary college work as a basis for admission to engineering on cultural grounds. Granted that a higher cultural ideal for engineers is greatly to be desired, it does not follow that culture must be detached from and precede professional training.

Experience seems to indicate that any plan which required two or more years of pre-engineering study in some other college tends to alienate young men from engineering rather than attract them to it. Doubtless many should be alienated for their own good, but the impulse toward engineering appears early rather than late . . . and deserves a tryout before the first flush of enthusiasm is spent. To afford such a tryout is one of the first tasks of an engineering college. It is widely observed that the interest of engineering students in cultural studies is fairly feeble at the start, but that this interest rises steadily as they gain in maturity and perceive more clearly the relations of humanism to science, technology, industry and professional life.

### Individual Adjustments

The age at which the young engineer enters active life is an important factor in our reckoning. His training is costly. . . . The young engineer does not enter directly upon a career of individual professional service. He has to make important personal adjustments to the requirements of large-scale organizations, and time must be allowed for a prolonged period of rudimentary experience. There is danger that a formal training protracted into mature years may result in a highly individualized and self-conscious attitude sure to prove a handicap in the initial period of readjustment. . . .

These preliminaries lead us to the central question—in the wide scheme of liberal, technical and professional education, what is the proper function and scope of the college of engineering? Is it a variant to the arts college, affording a somewhat different type of general education, or is it a professional school in the strict sense, like schools of divinity, law and medicine? Plainly it is an intermediate type.

A college of engineering derives its essential quality from the engineering type of activity, rather than the engineer as a type of person. It is related to the broad economic field of public works and industry and not to the profession alone. The bonds of the college to the profession are important and may well be more intimate, but the one is not merely the subsidiary of the other and properly subject to its dictation and control. If the aims of the engineering college are less restricted and definite than those of the purely professional school, they are at the same time far more definite and concrete than those of the liberal college.

For the sanction of a definition, we may turn to the walls of the library of the United Engineering Societies, where we find inscribed in letters of gold the words, "Engineering—the art of organizing and directing men and of controlling the forces and materials of nature for the benefit of the human race." . . . Our definition implies that engineering has three distinctive qualities. The first is a scientific technique for the control of the forces, materials and energy of nature; the second is a technique for the organization of human effort; and the third is a technique for appraising the resulting benefits to mankind. A reasonably complete education in engineering must include these three elements. Whatever else it includes is on common terms with liberal education, to enrich personal life and fit men for a worthy place in human society.

### Kindred Professions

It is the close association of training in science with its technical applications and with the means of estimating social and economic gains which marks off engineering education from scientific education in general. Such a line cannot be sharply drawn. . . . Engineering recognizes the important kindred professional fields of architecture, technical chemistry, technical biology, economic geology, technical physics and psycho-technology, without claiming jurisdiction over them. Whenever engineering can be intimately associated with these kindred interests in great schools of applied science, so much the better for engineering.

Engineering education has a common boundary with education for business which has not yet been adequately surveyed. This boundary runs through economic regions germane to both fields and still only roughly explored. The acceptance of a neutral zone between their well defined fields seems to offer the two groups the best hope of avoiding boundary wars for the present. Engineering educators, however, cannot countenance narrow and arbitrary definitions of their functions which would exclude the field of industrial operation and management from their jurisdiction, nor can they afford to yield the name "engineering" to courses which are wholly divorced from their control and which in no way meet the threefold criterion of the above definition.

There is a legitimate and growing demand for an educational program which covers parts of both realms. The natural order is to place the engineering features first, since they demand a distinctive type of scientific foundation. Where distinct schools of engineering and of business exist side by side, it would seem best to segregate clearly the two portions of the program, each school having jurisdiction over the student in turn. The composite curricula now offered by certain engineering schools of the detached type fill an undeniably useful and proper place. It should be recognized, however, that they are not a substitute for engineering education proper, but rather borrow from the better established content and traditions of engineering education for the strengthening of business education. . .

To return to the center of our subject, we may repeat that a complete program of engineering education must include three characteristic techniques, one for the control of nature, one for the direction of men and one for the appraisal of values. These three elements cannot be pursued in college with equal effectiveness. There is virtually no limit to the pursuit of science, but the art of engineering leads into realms of insight and judgment for which the college offers neither background nor training. A true professional discipline deals not only with science and technique, but also with personal attitudes, the ethical traditions and the functional responsibilities in society which give the profession its distinctive hall-mark.

### Training in Personal Attitude

Everyone agrees that no college of engineering can provide a complete professional education. The collegiate features we put into a program, but the post-collegiate features we leave largely to chance. If we are to have a coherent professional training for engineering, we must bring the two stages into something approximating a unified program. There is now no single source of confusion in engineering education equal to the uncertainty as to how far the college should attempt to go, and how what it leaves undone is to be provided for.

What would help more to clarify the reasonable scope of the college program than some broad understanding on this matter between the colleges, the engineering societies and the engineering industries? If other forms of professional education have suffered from too rigid standardization at the hands of related professional bodies, engineering education may have suffered because its professional and industrial sponsors have been too aloof. If these three groups could go beyond mere definitions and actually provide jointly the means of filling the wide gaps in the larger educational scheme, especially the gaps in professional education after college, and could weld the whole into some semblance of unity, the gain might be inestimable.

## Story Words

### *Nice*

HERE is one of the frequent examples of a word having reversed its meaning. Nice is derived from the Latin word, "nescius," ignorant, having come into the language through the French about Chaucer's time. Its first significance was foolish. Thus in "The Rhyming Chronicle" of Robert of Gloucester, written in the thirteenth century, we learn of a person who "was nice and knowthe no wisdom."

There is such a wide gap between this primitive meaning of silly and its present significance of discriminating or subtle that etymologists have found it necessary to search out a missing link. This was found in the old English word "nesh," meaning soft, delicate, tender. The change, too, is explained by a gradual sequence of meanings. From foolish and absurd, "nice" came to mean whimsical, fantastic or foolishly particular. Then finally, losing all connection with its primary meaning, the word slipped into its present significance of subtle or fastidious, which is not far removed from our colloquial use of nice as agreeable.

Unlike the many words which have degenerated in meaning, nice has improved its reputation with time.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# TRADERS ARE INCLINED TO MOVE SLOWLY

## Act With Caution in the Market Pending Elections

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Stock prices failed to follow a definite trend at the start of today's dealings as traders were reluctant to make commitments pending the outcome of the elections.

United States Steel, General Motors, Studebaker and other popular shares opened lower. Union Pacific & Norfolk & Western were heavy, but Southern Pacific gained a point.

The outlook for continued easy credit condition due to steady accumulation of funds at this center curbed selling activities in the early trading and assisted several groups which were working for higher prices.

More interest was shown in the oil shares, with General Asphalt responding to reports of a segregation of its various properties. Atlantic Refining, Pan-American B and several low-priced issues also worked higher. With leading rails and industrials drifting quietly, most of the trading activity centered in the specialties.

**Enthusiasm Dwindles**

A buying movement in the silk shares carried Onyx Hosiery preferred and Gotham Silk Hosiery first preferred up 4 points or more to the year's highest prices.

Fresh selling broke out in the fertilizer stocks, such as American Agricultural preferred as a result of the campaign for restricted cotton acreage.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with French francs and Italian lire gaining ground.

Speculative enthusiasm began to peter out gradually when the recognized leaders such as United States Steel and General Motors failed to make any response to the energetic campaign toward higher prices that was being waged in a variety of other shares.

Merchandise, public utility and oil issues had quite a fllowing for a time. Little interest was manifested in the rails, the uncertainty surrounding the mekeup of the Van Sweringen consolidation plans restricting dealings in the popular shares.

The renewal rate on standing loans was maintained at 4½ per cent.

**Foreign Bonds Feature**

With bond prices standing around the highest levels of the year, buying operations were resumed today with undiminished vigor. Interest was well sustained in the foreign group, where additional high records were established, and in representative railroad obligations.

The new 7 per cent Belgian bonds again were the center of trading activity, crossing 97 to the best price recorded since they were offered last week at 94. French 7s also reached a new top for the year, but Italian 7s were under selling pressure, probably in reflection of the latest attempt to assassinate Premier Mussolini.

Erie railroad liens seemed to have recovered from the market "scare," which developed at the close of last week when it was reported that this road would be dropped from the Nickel Plate merger. Doubts cast on these rumors quickly checked the selling movement, and prices worked fractionally higher today.

Other representative rail bonds, such as Baltimore & Ohio 6s and refunding 5s, Missouri Pacific 6s and New York Central 5s were in good demand. Denver & Rio Grande Western 5s attained a 1926 peak price. Buying of the local traction issues also was a conspicuous feature of trading.

Convertible oil bonds were strengthened by an upturn in petroleum stocks and rubber issues also were moderately higher. Westinghouse 5s, however, were heavy.

## WHEAT AND CORN PRICES DECLINE

CHICAGO, Nov. 1 (AP)—For the first time in several weeks, wheat today dropped to below $1.40 a bushel, December delivery. Corn touched the lowest prices yet this season. Lack of speculative buying either of wheat or corn was the chief apparent factor.

Opening unchanged to ⅜c off, wheat underwent a material setback all around. Corn started ¼@½c lower, and then continued to sag. Oats held relatively steady. Provisions were weak.

Opening prices today: Wheat, December 1.40, May 1.45, July 1.38. Corn, December 73¾, May 82⅛, July 84. Oats, December 42¾, May 47⅜.

## NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP FINANCING

BERLIN, Nov. 1 (AP)—The board of directors of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company voted to recommend to the general meeting of stockholders on Dec. 2 an increase in capitalization from $18,000,000 to $30,000,000, which was the company's prewar capitalization.

The action follows closely the fusion oof the German-Australian and Kosmos companies with the Hamburg-American Line into a $31,000,000 shipping combine, with a total tonnage of 879,000.

A substantial increase in Lloyd's to compete with the Hamburg-American Line now is expected, either by consolidation with smaller companies, such as the Hansa Steamship Company or by an extensive building program.

### VALUE OF LISTED OIL STOCKS

Total market value of all oil stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange is calculated at $4,126,800,000 as of Oct. 26 by Prince & Whitely. Of this amount the market value of all listed oil company preferred stocks is put at $379,300,000 leaving $3,747,500,000 as the market value of the common stocks. Lister common stocks of the Standard Oil group total 34,443,259 shares with a market value computed at $1,729,000,000 compared with 72,151,362 shares for independent companies and a market value of $2,018,500,000.

### RETAIL GASOLINE LOWER

The average service station price of gasoline last week is figured at 22.47 cents a gallon compared with 19.77 cents the corresponding week last year, by the Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter. Crude petroleum production in domestic fields from Jan. 1 to Oct. 30 is calculated at 614,541,000 barrels compared with 631,295,000 barrels in the like period of 1925. Current production is now at the rate of 2,199,900 barrels daily, compared with 2,057,900 barrels daily a year ago.

### STEEL RAIL BUYING HEAVY

Heavy buying of steel rails by many of the country's largest railroads has been stimulated by orders placed by the Chesapeake & Ohio for 45,000 tons to cover estimated requirements for 1927. Illinois Steel and Inland Steel each got 16,900 tons and Bethlehem Steel 11,200 tons.

### INTERNAT'L MATCH FINANCING

At the request of the corporation, Lee, Higginson & Co. are offering 450,000 shares International Match Corporation participating preference stock to shareholders of record Nov. 4 at $50 per share, in the ratio of one new share for each two shares now held.

# NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

| Sales | Stock | High | Low | Last Nov. 1 | Last Oct. 30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Adv-Ru pf | 48⅛ | 48⅛ | 48⅛ | 48⅝ |
| 100 | Ahumada | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 2000 | Allied Ch | 129¼ | 128 | 128⅛ | 128½ |
| 100 | Allied Ch pf | 120⅞ | 120⅞ | 120⅞ | .. |
| 200 | Allis-Chal | 87 | 87 | 87 | .. |
| 100 | Allis-Ch pf | 109 | 109 | 109 | .. |
| 800 | Amerada | 29¼ | 28 | 29⅝ | 28⅝ |
| 1100 | Am Ag Ch | 12 | 11½ | 12 | 10⅛ |
| 500 | Am Ag C pf | 38 | 36⅝ | 38 | 37⅝ |
| 100 | Am Beet S | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | .. |
| 100 | Am Bosch | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 1800 | Am Brake | 142½ | 139 | 142½ | 140 |
| 100 | Am Br Bov | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ |
| 7300 | Am Can | 50½ | 49⅝ | 50⅛ | 48⅛ |
| 200 | Am Can pf | 125 | 124¾ | 125 | .. |
| 100 | Am Car | 98 | 98 | 98 | 99 |
| 100 | Am Car pf | 124½ | 124½ | 124½ | .. |
| 300 | Am Chicle | 34½ | 34 | 34 | .. |
| 100 | Am&FPw | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ |
| 300 | Am&FP pf | 83⅛ | 83⅛ | 83⅛ | 84⅛ |
| 100 | Am Hide | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | .. |
| 3100 | Am Int Crp | 37⅜ | 36¾ | 37 | 36⅞ |
| 300 | Am Linseed | 29 | 28¾ | 28⅞ | 28¾ |
| 600 | Am Loco | 104⅜ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104¾ |
| 900 | Am Metals | 45⅝ | 45 | 45¼ | 46 |
| 100 | Am Radiat | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 100 | Am Ry Ex | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ | .. |
| 100 | Am S Razor | 59¾ | 59¾ | 59¾ | 61 |
| 500 | Am Ship | 7⅜ | 7⅛ | 7⅜ | 7¼ |
| 400 | Am Pw&Lt | 61⅜ | 61⅝ | 61⅝ | .. |
| 1300 | Am Smelt | 130¼ | 129⅝ | 129⅝ | 129¾ |
| 300 | Am Steel | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42⅝ |
| 200 | Am Sugar | 75 | 74¾ | 75 | 75 |
| 1300 | Am T&T | 147 | 146½ | 146½ | 146⅝ |
| 1200 | Anaconda | 47½ | 47¼ | 47⅜ | 47⅛ |
| 200 | Arch Dan | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | 41⅝ |
| 100 | Armour D pf | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ | .. |
| 400 | Armour A | 14⅞ | 14¾ | 14⅞ | .. |
| 100 | Armour B | 8 | 8 | 8 | .. |
| 100 | Armour 1pf | 84 | 84 | 84 | .. |
| 100 | Arnold Cons | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25¼ |
| 100 | Asso DG | 41⅝ | 41⅝ | 41⅝ | 41¼ |
| 2600 | Atchison | 151⅝ | 151 | 151 | 150⅞ |
| 200 | Atchison pf | 100 | 99⅞ | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | Atl Birm&A | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1 |
| 200 | Atl Coast L | 195½ | 195½ | 195½ | 194¼ |
| 900 | Atl G&WI | 34⅝ | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33⅞ |
| 800 | Atl Refin | 104⅞ | 103⅝ | 104⅛ | 103 |
| 100 | Atlas Tack | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | .. |
| 400 | Austin N | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | .. |
| 800 | Auto Knittr | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | .. |
| 100 | Auto-Sals pf | 40 | 40 | 40 | ⅜ |
| 800 | Boldwin | 118 | 117¾ | 118 | 117½ |
| 1000 | Balt & Ohio | 102¾ | 102¼ | 102¾ | 103¼ |
| 100 | Bangor & A | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | 43 |
| 900 | Barnsdall A | 26⅝ | 26 | 26⅝ | .. |
| 1000 | Beth Steel | 44⅜ | 44 | 44¼ | .. |
| 200 | Beth Stl 7% | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 100 | Booth Fish | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 200 | Botony A | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | .. |
| 100 | Br Edison | 154¾ | 154¾ | 154¾ | 155½ |
| 7700 | Br Man Tr | 65⅝ | 64⅝ | 65¼ | 64⅝ |
| 300 | Br Man pf | 83½ | 83¼ | 83¼ | 83 |
| 100 | Br Un Gas | 93 | 93 | 93 | .. |
| 6600 | Bruns Term | 18¼ | 17⅝ | 18⅛ | 17¼ |
| 400 | Butterick | 64½ | 64 | 64½ | 63⅝ |
| 300 | Cal Pack | 67⅞ | 67⅝ | 67⅞ | 68 |
| 1800 | Cal Pet | 30⅞ | 30⅝ | 30⅞ | 30½ |
| 200 | Cal & Ariz | 67 | 67 | 67 | 66 |
| 100 | Cal & Hecla | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | .. |
| 300 | Can Pac | 163¾ | 163¾ | 163¾ | 162⅞ |
| 100 | Cen Alloy | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | 28⅜ |
| 200 | Cen Lea pf | 52½ | 52⅛ | 52⅛ | .. |
| 500 | Cerro de P | 62½ | 61⅞ | 62⅛ | 61½ |
| 500 | Cert-Teed | 43 | 42½ | 43 | 42⅝ |
| 200 | Chandler pf | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅜ |
| 3300 | Ches & Ohio | 170⅜ | 169¼ | 169⅞ | 169⅝ |
| 100 | Chi&E Ill pf | 43 | 43 | 43 | 42⅞ |
| 300 | Chi Gt W pf | 24½ | 24¼ | 24½ | 24¼ |
| 300 | Chi M&SP ct | 9¼ | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 400 | ChiM&SP | 9⅜ | 9½ | 9⅜ | 9½ |
| 100 | Chi M&SP pf | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | .. |
| 700 | CM&SP pf ct | 17½ | 71 | 17 | 17¼ |
| 300 | Chi&NW | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | 75¼ |
| 100 | Chi Pneu | 109 | 109 | 109 | 110 |
| 1200 | Chi RI | 64⅞ | 64½ | 64½ | 64⅝ |
| 200 | Chi R I 7% | 103½ | 103¼ | 103½ | .. |
| 100 | Childs | 48 | 48 | 48 | .. |
| 700 | Chile Cop | 32 | 31¾ | 32 | 31¾ |
| 2100 | Chrysler | 34¼ | 34 | 34 | 34⅛ |
| 1500 | Coca Cola | 158 | 157½ | 157½ | 156¾ |
| 200 | Colo F&I | 40¼ | 40 | 40 | 39¾ |
| 300 | Col Gas | 86½ | 86 | 86 | .. |
| 900 | Col Gas ct | 84⅝ | 84¼ | 84⅝ | 84¼ |
| 100 | Com Cred | 21 | 21 | 21 | .. |
| 200 | Com Cred pf | 88 | 88 | 88 | .. |
| 100 | ConRyCuba pf | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70½ |
| 100 | ComIn 6½ pf | 91 | 91 | 91 | .. |
| 200 | Com Sol B | 183¼ | 183 | 183 | 183¼ |
| 600 | Con Bak A | 62 | 61½ | 62 | 61⅝ |
| 1100 | Congoleum | 22¼ | 21⅞ | 22⅛ | 21⅝ |
| 2000 | Con Gas | 106⅝ | 106⅛ | 106¼ | 106⅜ |
| 100 | Con Textile | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 900 | Can Bak B | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 9 |
| 900 | Cont Can | 73⅝ | 73 | 73 | 73¼ |
| 2500 | Cont Motors | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 300 | Con Bak pf | 89½ | 89¼ | 89½ | 89½ |
| 2000 | Corn Prd | 47 | 46⅞ | 47 | 46⅞ |
| 1600 | Coty | 57½ | 56½ | 57½ | 57 |
| 300 | Cuba Co | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 1900 | Cuba C pf | 39⅛ | 38⅝ | 39⅛ | 38¾ |
| 500 | Cub Am S | 23½ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | .. |
| 100 | Dome Mines | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ |
| 800 | Douglas P | 42⅜ | 42½ | 42⅝ | 43 |
| 1700 | Dupont N | 160⅜ | 158⅝ | 159 | 159 |
| 300 | Dupont | 320¾ | 320¾ | 320¾ | 318½ |
| 100 | Davison | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28⅛ |
| 100 | De Beers | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | .. |
| 900 | Del Lac&W | 144½ | 144 | 144 | 143¾ |
| 100 | Devoe & R | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 300 | Det Ed rts | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 2000 | Dodge A | 23⅞ | 23⅜ | 23⅞ | 23⅜ |
| 400 | Dodge pf | 82⅜ | 82½ | 82½ | 82⅜ |
| 1100 | Durham Hos | 13 | 12 | 13 | .. |
| 100 | Eaton Axle | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23⅞ |
| 900 | Elec Boat | 9⅞ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ |
| 400 | Elec L&P | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ |
| 200 | Elec L&P pf | 94⅜ | 94¾ | 94¾ | .. |
| 800 | Elec Refrig | 46 | 45 | 45⅛ | 46 |
| 100 | Elk Horn | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 200 | Eng Pub Sv | 19⅞ | 19⅝ | 19⅞ | .. |
| 300 | Erie SS | 81 | 81 | 81 | .. |
| 6200 | Erie | 38¾ | 38⅜ | 38⅜ | 38⅜ |
| 600 | Erie 1 pf | 46¼ | 46⅛ | 46¼ | 46⅛ |
| 100 | Erie 2 pf | 44 | 44 | 44 | 45 |
| 200 | Eureka Vac | 51⅜ | 51⅜ | 51⅜ | 51½ |
| 100 | Erie SS pf | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | .. |
| 100 | Fairb Morse | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ |
| 2100 | Fam Play | 113⅛ | 112½ | 113 | 113¼ |
| 100 | Fed Mot Tr | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25⅜ |
| 100 | First Na Stl | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30¼ |
| 1200 | Fisk Rubber | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17½ |
| 1700 | Fleischm'nn | 47⅜ | 46¾ | 47⅜ | 47 |
| 300 | Foundation | 80 | 80 | 80 | .. |
| 600 | Fox A | 73 | 72⅝ | 72⅞ | 73¼ |
| 2500 | Freeport Tx | 30½ | 29⅞ | 30½ | 30⅜ |
| 300 | Gabriel | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29½ |
| 600 | Gardner M | 6 | 6 | 6 | .. |
| 100 | GenAmTk | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42¼ |
| 5600 | Gen Asphalt | 74 | 73½ | 74¼ | 73⅞ |
| 1400 | Gen Elec | 82⅜ | 82 | 82⅜ | 82 |
| 300 | Gen Elec Sp | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 300 | Gen Gas & E | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | 39⅞ |
| 24200 | Gen Motors | 149¼ | 147⅝ | 148½ | 148½ |
| 100 | do 7% | 118¾ | 118¾ | 118¾ | .. |
| 100 | Gen OD Adv | 54 | 54 | 54 | .. |
| 200 | do ct | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34⅜ |
| 400 | Gen Rys | 81 | 80½ | 80½ | 81 |
| 400 | Gold Dust | 46¾ | 46½ | 46¾ | .. |
| 900 | Goodrich | 49⅝ | 48⅞ | 49⅝ | 49⅛ |
| 6600 | Goth S H N | 62⅜ | 61⅝ | 62⅜ | 60½ |
| 5700 | do pf | 65¾ | 63⅝ | 65⅜ | 63⅝ |
| 900 | do ppf | 124¼ | 122½ | 123 | 118½ |
| 700 | Granby | 31¼ | 31 | 31¼ | 31 |
| 400 | Grt Nor pf | 77⅜ | 77½ | 77½ | 77¼ |
| 200 | Grt Nor Ore | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | .. |
| 300 | Gulf Steel | 55½ | 55⅝ | 55⅝ | 55 |
| 100 | Hanna pf | 59 | 59 | 59 | .. |
| 5600 | Hudson Mot | 42⅜ | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 1600 | Hupp Mot | 20 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 20 |
| 200 | Ill Central | 123 | 123 | 123 | .. |
| 1000 | Ind Oil & G | 27¼ | 27 | 27⅛ | 26¼ |
| 100 | Indian Refin | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 300 | Inspiration | 25⅝ | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25⅝ |
| 5300 | Interboro R | 45¼ | 44 | 45¼ | 43¾ |
| 900 | Inter Agri | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10½ |
| 200 | Int Agri 1pf | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60¼ | 59⅝ |
| 700 | Int Business | 52½ | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 1400 | Int Comb | 40½ | 39¾ | 40½ | 40¼ |
| 19300 | Int M pf rts | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 3100 | Int Match pf | 63⅛ | 62⅝ | 62⅝ | 63 |
| 200 | Int M Mar | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | .. |
| 3700 | Int MMar pf | 36⅜ | 35⅝ | 36 | 36 |
| 400 | Int Nickel | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | 36 |
| 200 | *Int Paper | 53½ | 53⅛ | 53⅛ | 55 |
| 700 | Int Rubber | 16 | 15¾ | 16 | .. |
| 1000 | Int Tel & T | 117⅝ | 117 | 117 | 117¼ |
| 100 | *Intertype | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 19½ |
| 100 | Jordan Mot | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16¼ |
| 800 | Kan City So | 42 | 42⅜ | 42⅜ | .. |
| 200 | Kelly Spring | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10¼ |
| 9600 | Kennecott | 62 | 61⅝ | 62 | 61¼ |
| 200 | Kraft Ch | 61½ | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 500 | Kresge | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 9300 | Lago Oil | 22¼ | 21¼ | 22 | 21¼ |
| 1200 | Lambert Co | 71½ | 71 | 71½ | 71⅞ |
| 200 | Lehigh Val | 86¼ | 86⅛ | 86⅛ | .. |
| 100 | Lehn Fink | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | .. |
| 1400 | Loews Inc | 45 | 44½ | 44⅞ | 44½ |
| 300 | Liquid C | 45¾ | 45⅛ | 45⅛ | 45¾ |
| 300 | Loft Inc | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | .. |
| 100 | Loose-W | 142 | 142 | 142 | .. |
| 1900 | Lou Oil Ref | 15¼ | 14⅝ | 15¼ | 14⅞ |
| 200 | Louis & N | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 |
| 200 | Ludlum Stl | 26¼ | 26 | 26 | .. |
| 5600 | Mack Tr | 94½ | 93 | 93 | 94 |
| 100 | Mackay pf | 69⅞ | 69⅞ | 69⅞ | .. |
| 300 | Magma Cop | 36 | 36 | 36 | .. |
| 100 | Mallinson | 14 | 14 | 14 | .. |
| 200 | Man El Sup | 51 | 50 | 51 | .. |
| 1600 | Man Elv mg | 51½ | 50½ | 51⅝ | 50 |
| 100 | MktStRy | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | .. |
| 4300 | Marland Oil | 54⅛ | 54 | 54⅛ | 54 |
| 4800 | Marland rts | ⅞ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 400 | Math Alkali | 84½ | 83¾ | 84⅛ | 83¼ |
| 2000 | May Dpt St | 143⅜ | 143 | 143⅜ | 142⅞ |
| 300 | Maytag | 23¼ | 23 | 23¼ | 23¼ |
| 100 | Met-Gld pf | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | .. |
| 200 | *Miami Cop | 16⅞ | 16⅝ | 16⅞ | 17¼ |
| 100 | Mid Cont | 30 | 29¼ | 30 | 29¼ |
| 1300 | Mid States | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 100 | Mid States ct | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅞ |
| 100 | Min & StL | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | .. |
| 100 | Mo Pac | 38 | 38 | 38 | 37⅝ |
| 500 | Mo Pac pf | 89¼ | 88¾ | 89¼ | 88¼ |
| 10000 | Mont Ward | 66⅞ | 65⅞ | 66⅝ | 66½ |
| 100 | Moon Mot | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 600 | Mother Lode | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 100 | Motion Pic | 15 | 15 | 15 | .. |
| 100 | Motometer A | 79 | 79 | 79 | .. |
| 700 | Murry Body | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | .. |
| 100 | Murray ct | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | .. |
| 1500 | Nash Mot | 56 | 55⅜ | 55⅜ | 55½ |
| 400 | Nat Bisc | 93 | 92 | 92 | .. |
| 800 | Nat Cash R | 38⅞ | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ |
| 200 | Nat Clo&S | 19 | 19 | 19 | .. |
| 100 | Nat C&S pf | 65 | 65 | 65 | .. |
| 700 | Nat Dairy | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ | 67 |
| 500 | Nat Dpt Sto | 26 | 25⅝ | 26 | 25⅝ |
| 200 | NRyMx 1pf | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | .. |
| 600 | Nat Supply | 73⅞ | 73⅝ | 73⅞ | 73 |
| 4800 | Nev Cons | 16 | 15¼ | 15⅝ | 15¼ |
| 200 | NY Canners | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | 32½ |
| 1000 | NY Central | 133¼ | 133 | 133¼ | 132¾ |
| 300 | NY C&StL | 197 | 197 | 197 | 195½ |
| 100 | NYC&SL pf | 102½ | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | 101⅜ |
| 1100 | NY NH&H | 42⅜ | 42 | 42½ | 42⅝ |
| 200 | NY Ont&W | 25⅜ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | .. |
| 300 | NY Ry pf ct | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | .. |
| 200 | NY St 7 pf | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ | .. |
| 700 | Nor Con Ry | 80⅜ | 80⅜ | 80⅜ | .. |
| 800 | Nor & West | 164½ | 163⅝ | 164¼ | 163⅝ |
| 800 | No Am | 48⅝ | 48⅝ | 48⅝ | 48⅝ |
| 100 | North A pf | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | .. |
| 700 | No Pac | 77⅝ | 76½ | 76½ | 76⅝ |
| 2800 | Omnibus | 15 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | .. |
| 2200 | Onyx Hos | 36 | 35 | 36 | 35⅝ |
| 1700 | Onyx H pf | 115 | 112⅝ | 115 | .. |
| 100 | Orpheum C | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | .. |
| 100 | Otis Elev | 119¾ | 119¾ | 119¾ | 119¾ |
| 3400 | Owens Bot | 77⅛ | 76⅛ | 77¼ | 77⅜ |
| 700 | Packard M | 33⅞ | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | .. |
| 100 | Paige Det | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12¼ |
| 100 | Pan-Am Pet | 66⅝ | 66⅝ | 66⅝ | 65 |
| 17900 | Pan-Am B | 66⅝ | 66 | 66⅜ | 65¾ |
| 400 | Pan-Am WB | 33¼ | 32¼ | 33¼ | 31½ |
| 4200 | Panhandle | 18½ | 17⅞ | 18 | 17 |
| 100 | Park & Tilf | 20 | 20 | 20 | .. |
| 1200 | Pathe Ex A | 43 | 43 | 43 | 42⅞ |
| 300 | Peer Mot | 29½ | 29 | 29½ | 28⅛ |
| 2800 | *Penn RR | 56¼ | 56⅛ | 56¼ | 57 |
| 500 | Penn Seabd | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 300 | Peoples Gas | 121 | 120¾ | 121 | .. |
| 500 | Peoples rts | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2 |
| 800 | Pere Marq | 109 | 108½ | 109 | 108½ |
| 200 | Phila Read | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | 43¼ |
| 10300 | Phillips Pet | 49¼ | 48¼ | 49 | 48¼ |
| 1200 | Pierce-Ar | 22 | 21½ | 22 | 21⅞ |
| 400 | Pierce Oil | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | ½ |
| 800 | Pierce O pf | 12½ | 12 | 12½ | 12 |
| 100 | Pierce Pet | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 3 |
| 1900 | Pitts Coal | 40⅞ | 39¼ | 39¼ | 40¾ |
| 500 | Pitts C pf | 79⅞ | 78½ | 78½ | 78¼ |
| 100 | Pitts Ter | 50 | 50 | 50 | 51 |
| 800 | Postum C | 97⅛ | 96¼ | 97 | 97 |
| 1100 | Prod & Ref | 20⅝ | 20⅜ | 20⅝ | 20 |
| 1600 | Pub Serv | 96 | 94¾ | 95⅜ | 94¼ |
| 5800 | Pub Sv new | 32⅛ | 31⅛ | 32⅛ | 31¼ |
| 300 | Pub Sv 7% | 109 | 108⅜ | 108⅜ | .. |
| 100 | Pub Ser 8% | 124 | 124 | 124 | .. |
| 100 | Punta Sug | 38 | 38 | 38 | .. |
| 2700 | Pure Oil | 27 | 26⅞ | 27 | .. |
| 200 | Pure Oil 8% | 110 | 110 | 110 | .. |
| 3700 | Radio | 56½ | 55⅝ | 56 | 56 |
| 400 | Radio pf | 49¾ | 49⅜ | 49⅜ | 50 |
| 100 | Ray Copper | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15½ |
| 200 | Reading | 87⅜ | 87 | 87⅜ | 86⅞ |
| 400 | Real S-H | 46⅛ | 46⅛ | 46⅛ | 45½ |
| 100 | Replogle Stl | 102 | 102 | 102 | .. |
| 200 | Repub St pf | 95⅜ | 95¼ | 95¾ | .. |
| 300 | Reynolds S | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | 5 |
| 800 | Royal Dutch | 49 | 48¼ | 49 | 48½ |
| 100 | Safety Cable | 50¾ | 50¾ | 50¾ | 50½ |
| 200 | St Joseph | 40⅜ | 40⅜ | 40⅜ | 40¼ |
| 100 | StL&SF | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96¼ |
| 400 | Seabd AL | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 100 | Seabd AL pf | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36⅛ |
| 500 | Sears Roe | 53 | 52⅜ | 52⅞ | 53 |
| 5900 | Shell Union | 30 | 29⅝ | 29¾ | 29½ |
| 100 | Shell Un pf | 106 | 106 | 106 | .. |
| 600 | Shubert Tr | 61½ | 61 | 61½ | .. |
| 200 | Simmons | 42½ | 32¼ | 32½ | 32⅜ |
| 700 | Simms Pet | 18⅛ | 17⅞ | 18⅛ | 18 |
| 2100 | Sinclair | 18⅝ | 18⅜ | 18½ | 18⅜ |
| 2200 | Skelly Oil | 32⅝ | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ |
| 100 | So PR S rts | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | .. |
| 100 | †So PR Sug | 114 | 114 | 114 | .. |
| 400 | SoCalifEd | 30¼ | 30⅜ | 30⅜ | 30½ |
| 700 | So Dairies A | 42¼ | 42 | 42 | 42½ |
| 5800 | So Pacific | 108⅜ | 107¾ | 107½ | 107 |
| 400 | So Railway | 119⅛ | 118⅛ | 118½ | .. |
| 400 | So Ry rts | 1 | ⅞ | 1 | 1 |
| 400 | Spicer Co | 20¼ | 20⅛ | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| 900 | Sta | 53½ | 53¼ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 100 | Sta Gas pf | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | 56¼ |
| 4000 | Sta Oil Cal | 60⅞ | 60½ | 60¾ | 60 |
| 800 | Sta Oil NJ | 42½ | 42⅜ | 42⅜ | 42 |
| 100 | Sta O NJ pf | 116⅜ | 115⅜ | 116⅜ | 116½ |
| 200 | St-Warner | 64⅛ | 64 | 64 | 64⅝ |
| 4000 | Studebaker | 51¼ | 50⅝ | 50⅞ | 51 |
| 18500 | Super Oil | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4½ |
| 300 | Sweets Co | 15⅛ | 15 | 15⅛ | 15 |
| 1300 | Tenn Cop | 11½ | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11⅝ |
| 5700 | Tex Co ct | 55½ | 54⅞ | 55½ | 54 |
| 9200 | Tex Co | 55½ | 54⅞ | 55⅛ | 54 |
| 9800 | Tex Gulf S | 44½ | 43⅞ | 44⅛ | 43 |
| 8900 | Tex P Coal | 15⅞ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅝ |
| 200 | Tex&Pac | 48¾ | 48⅜ | 48⅜ | 49 |
| 500 | Third Ave | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | 35⅛ |
| 100 | Tidewater | 27⅜ | 27⅜ | 27⅜ | .. |
| 3800 | Timken | 79¼ | 77⅞ | 78¼ | 78 |
| 23800 | Trans Oil | 4⅝ | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 3⅞ |
| 400 | Under Type | 51 | 50⅝ | 50⅝ | 51 |
| 400 | Un Bag&P | 43 | 42⅞ | 43 | 43 |
| 15600 | Un Carbon | 95¾ | 93⅝ | 94½ | 93 |
| 3300 | Un Oil Cal | 55¼ | 54⅞ | 55 | 54⅛ |
| 600 | Un Pacific | 161 | 160½ | 161 | 161 |
| 200 | Un Pac pf | 79 | 79 | 79 | .. |
| 500 | Un Tk C pf | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| 200 | US Dist | 52⅜ | 52⅝ | 52⅜ | 52 |
| 400 | US Hoffman | 54½ | 54⅛ | 54⅛ | .. |
| 2700 | US Ind Alco | 78½ | 77 | 78½ | 77¼ |
| 200 | US Realty | 58⅛ | 58⅛ | 58⅛ | 58⅛ |
| 2000 | US Rubber | 59⅛ | 58⅝ | 59 | 59¼ |
| 100 | US Smelt | 31⅜ | 31⅜ | 31⅜ | 31⅜ |
| 200 | US Smelt pf | 43⅜ | 43⅜ | 43⅜ | .. |
| 38500 | US Steel | 139⅝ | 138⅛ | 139¼ | 138½ |
| *200 | US Steel pf | 127¼ | 127⅛ | 127¼ | 129⅛ |
| 7700 | Univ Pipe | 21⅛ | 18⅞ | 21⅛ | 19½ |
| 400 | Univ P pf | 70½ | 69⅞ | 70⅛ | .. |
| 100 | Va-C Ch 6% | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33½ |
| 300 | Va IC&C | 48 | 48 | 48 | .. |
| 800 | Vivaudou | 31⅜ | 31 | 31⅜ | 31⅜ |
| 1400 | Wabash | 39¾ | 39¼ | 39¾ | 39¼ |
| 100 | Walworth | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | .. |
| 100 | Ward Bk B | 25¼ | 25⅛ | 25¼ | 25¼ |
| 2800 | Warner B O | 45¼ | 44⅜ | 45⅛ | 45⅛ |
| 100 | Warren Br | 57⅞ | 57⅞ | 57⅞ | .. |
| 2100 | Weber & H | 61⅞ | 61¼ | 61⅞ | 61¼ |
| 200 | W Md | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12 |
| 100 | W Pac pf | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81¼ |
| 100 | Westg A B | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126¾ |
| 200 | Westg Elec | 67¼ | 67 | 67 | 67½ |
| 100 | Westg El pf | 80⅝ | 80⅝ | 80⅝ | .. |
| 300 | Weston In | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | .. |
| 700 | Wheeling | 25⅞ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅝ |
| 200 | White Eagle | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | 25⅝ |
| 500 | White Mot | 56⅜ | 56⅜ | 56⅜ | 56⅛ |
| 400 | Wick Sp ct | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | .. |
| 1000 | Willys-Oxer | 19⅝ | 19⅜ | 19½ | 19⅝ |
| 200 | Willys-O pf | 92¼ | 92 | 92¼ | 90⅞ |
| 400 | Wilson | 10½ | 10 | 10 | 10⅛ |
| 1500 | Woolworth | 164⅞ | 164 | 164⅞ | 163½ |
| 800 | Wor Pump | 22 | 21½ | 21½ | 21⅜ |
| 100 | Wor Pmp A | 51 | 51 | 51 | .. |
| 100 | Yale & T | 70 | 70 | 70 | .. |
| 2400 | Yel Truck | 27⅝ | 26⅞ | 27 | 27⅜ |
| 300 | Youngst'n | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | 84 |

# BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

| Sales | Stock | High | Low | Last Nov. 1 | Last Oct. 30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Am Sugar | 46⅞ | 46⅞ | 46⅞ | .. |
| 10 | Am Su pf | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ | .. |
| 117 | Am T&T | 146⅞ | 146⅞ | 146⅝ | 146½ |
| 55 | Anaconda | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47¼ | .. |
| 20 | Atchison | 150⅞ | 150⅝ | 150⅝ | 151⅛ |
| 29 | Big Hart | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 60 | Bos El | 82¼ | 82¼ | 82¼ | 82¼ |
| 10 | Bos El 1 pf | 119 | 119 | 119 | .. |
| 7 | Bos & Alb | 173 | 173 | 173 | 173 |
| 70 | B&M | 54¼ | 54 | 54 | 54½ |
| 30 | B&M A sta | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 52 | B&M C sta | 88 | 87 | 88 | .. |
| 20 | B&M pr pf | 105 | 105 | 105 | .. |
| 15 | B&M pt pd | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | .. |
| 80 | Cal & Hecla | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16 |
| 75 | Cop Range | 14⅞ | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14⅝ |
| 5 | Dodge B pf | 82⅜ | 82⅜ | 82⅜ | 82⅜ |
| 45 | East SS | 47 | 47 | 47 | 46⅞ |
| 1700 | Edison Elec | 220 | 220 | 220 | 220 |
| 3200 | Eng Pub | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | 20 |
| 2100 | Eng Pub pf | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | .. |
| 2000 | European S | 19⅜ | 18¼ | 19⅜ | .. |
| 156 | Gen Elec | 82⅝ | 82⅝ | 82⅝ | .. |
| 56 | Gen Elec Sp | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 82⅛ |
| 215 | Gilchrist | 35⅜ | 35 | 35 | .. |
| 340 | *Gillette | 93 | 91½ | 91½ | 93¾ |
| 200 | Hardy | 19¼ | 19 | 19⅛ | 19½ |
| 12 | Hood Rub | 62 | 62 | 62 | .. |
| 45 | Island Crk | 193 | 191 | 193 | 193 |
| 100 | Keweenah | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 2 |
| 4100 | Kidder Pbdy | 94 | 94 | 94 | .. |
| 31 | Loews Th ct | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6½ |
| 150 | Mass Gas | 87⅝ | 87½ | 87⅝ | 87½ |
| 118 | Mass Gas pf | 68⅜ | 68½ | 68½ | 68¼ |
| 50 | Mergenthal | 105 | 105 | 105 | 106 |
| 10 | Mohawk | 42½ | 42¼ | 42½ | 42¼ |
| 116 | Nelson H | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 10 | New C'nella | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23⅝ |
| 30 | NE Pub S pf | 100 | 100 | 100 | .. |
| 15 | NE Tel | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ | 114 |
| 70 | NY NH & H | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | 42½ |
| 100 | No Butte | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 5 | Norw Worc | 123 | 123 | 123 | .. |
| 15 | Pac Mills | 42 | 42 | 42 | 41 |
| 950 | Pocahontas | 13 | 12½ | 12⅝ | 12½ |
| 100 | Reece Fold | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1¼ |
| 45 | Rockland pf | 105 | 105 | 105 | .. |
| 56 | Swedish Inv | 104⅛ | 104 | 104 | 104⅛ |
| 120 | Un Cop Ld | .75 | .62 | .62 | .. |
| 10 | Un Pac Ry | 160¾ | 160¾ | 160¾ | 162¼ |
| 29 | Uni Shoe | 49⅜ | 49 | 49⅜ | 49⅝ |
| 40 | U S Rubber | 59⅛ | 59⅛ | 59⅛ | 58⅞ |
| 64 | US Smelt pf | 44 | 43¼ | 43¼ | 44½ |
| 145 | US Steel | 139⅛ | 138⅝ | 138⅛ | 139 |
| 15 | US&F Sec pf | 81 | 81 | 81 | .. |
| 560 | Utah Apex | 5 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4⅞ |
| 125 | Waldorf | 21¼ | 21 | 21¼ | 21¼ |
| 5 | Walth'm ppf | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ | .. |
| 260 | War Bros | 57 | 56½ | 57 | 56½ |
| 10 | Westingh'se | 67⅝ | 67⅝ | 67⅝ | 67⅝ |
| | **BONDS** | | | | |
| 2000 | EMass 4½sA | 65 | 65 | 65 | .. |
| 2000 | Key Tel 6s | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 5000 | Key Tel 5½s | 89¼ | 89¼ | 89¼ | .. |
| 7000 | MassG 4½'31 | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ | .. |
| 10000 | Pac Coal 7s | 104 | 104 | 104 | 103¾ |

## BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 1:45 p. m.)

| | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ardsley | 2½ | 2⅛ | 2⅜ |
| Bagdad Silver | .27 | .27 | .27 |
| Bagdad Smelting | .33 | .33 | .33 |
| Butte | .95 | .92 | .95 |
| Boston & Montana | .31 | .30 | .31 |
| Coldak | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ |
| Champion | .11 | .10 | .11 |
| Cheyenne | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1⅛ |
| Chief Cons Min | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| Con Pet A | 2⅝ | 2⅛ | 2¼ |
| Crystal Cop | .35 | .30 | .35 |
| Col 'Em | 11 | 10¾ | 11 |
| Dun Glen | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1¼ |
| General Mines | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| Hood | .50 | .49½ | .49½ |
| Idaho | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2¼ |
| Mohican Copper | .08 | .08 | .08 |
| Nixon | .20 | .20 | .20 |
| No Belle | .92 | .90 | .92 |
| Paymaster | .68 | .67 | .67 |
| Peavine | .89 | .88 | .88 |
| Per Pet | .97 | .95 | .95 |
| Quimby | 13¾ | 13 | 13 |
| Shatt Denn | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5⅝ |
| Silver Dkye | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2½ |
| Unity | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1⅜ |
| United Verde Ext | 25¾ | 25½ | 25½ |
| Verde Central Copper | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

| Call Loans— | Boston | New York |
|---|---|---|
| Renewal rate | 5% | 4½% |
| Outside com'l paper | 4¾@5 | 4¼@5 |
| Year money | 4¾@5 | 4¾@5 |
| Customers' com'l loans | 4½@5 | 4½@5 |
| Individ. cus. col. loans | 4½@5 | 4½@5 |

| | Today | Last Previous |
|---|---|---|
| Bar silver in New York | 53⅜c | *53⅝c |
| Bar silver in London | 24⅛d | 24⅛d |
| Bar gold in London | 84s 11½d | 84s 11½d |
| Mexican dollars | 40½c | 40½c |

**Clearing House Figures**

| | Boston | New York |
|---|---|---|
| Exchanges | $66,000,000 | $791,000,000 |
| Year ago today | 69,000,000 | ........ |
| Balances | 32,000,000 | 111,000,000 |
| Year ago today | 34,000,000 | ........ |
| F. R. bank credit | 32,124,819 | 94,000,000 |

**Acceptance Market**

Prime Eligible Banks—

| | |
|---|---|
| 30 days | 3¾@3⅝ |
| 60 days | 3⅞@3¾ |
| 90 days | 3⅞@3¾ |
| 4 months | 4 @3⅞ |
| 5 months | 4 @3⅞ |
| 6 months | 4⅛@4 |

Non-eligible and private eligible banks in general ¼ per cent higher.

**Leading Central Bank Rates**

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 4% | Bucharest | 6% |
| Boston | 4 | Budapest | 6 |
| Chicago | 4 | Copenhagen | 5 |
| Cleveland | 4 | Helsingfors | 7½ |
| Kansas City | 4 | Lisbon | 9 |
| Minneapolis | 4 | London | 5 |
| Dallas | 4 | Madrid | 5 |
| Philadelphia | 4 | Prague | 5½ |
| New York | 4 | Riga | 8 |
| Richmond | 4 | Rome | 7 |
| St. Louis | 4 | Sofia | 10 |
| San Francisco | 4 | Stockholm | 4½ |
| Amsterdam | 3½ | Swiss Bank | 3½ |
| Athens | 10 | Tokyo | 7.03 |
| Bombay | 4 | Vienna | 7½ |
| Calcutta | 5 | Warsaw | 12 |
| Paris | 7½ | Oslo | 4½ |
| Berlin | 6 | Brussels | 7 |

**Foreign Exchange Rates**

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

| | Current | Last Previous | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sterling: | | | |
| Demand | $4.84¼ | $4.84¼ | $4.8648 |
| Cables | 4.84¼ | 4.84⅜ | 4.8648 |
| French francs | .0318¾ | .0315½ | .193 |
| Belgian francs | .1390 | .1390 | .13914 |
| Swiss francs | .1928 | .1928 | .193 |
| Lire | .0434¾ | .0424 | .193 |
| Marks | .2381 | .2378½ | .238 |
| Holland | .3999 | .3396 | .402 |
| Sweden | .2671 | .2670 | .268 |
| Norway | .2500 | .2492 | .268 |
| Denmark | .2658 | .2657 | .268 |
| Spain | .1518 | .1514 | .193 |
| Portugal | .0517 | .0517 | 1.08 |
| Greece | .0122½ | .0122½ | .193 |
| Austria | .14⅛ | .14⅛ | .1407 |
| Argentina | .4074 | .4075 | .4245 |
| Brazil | .1355 | .1368¾ | .3244 |
| Poland | .1150 | .1137½ | .1930 |
| †Hungary | .014⅛ | .014⅛ | .203 |
| Jugoslavia | .0177 | .0176¾ | .193 |
| Finland | .0253 | .0253 | .193 |
| Czechoslovakia | .0296½ | .0296 | .2026 |
| Rumania | .0056¾ | .0051 | .193 |
| Shanghai, tael | .5912¼ | .5912½ | 1.0832 |
| oHng Kong | .4712½ | .4890 | .78 |
| Bombay | .3606 | .3606 | .4866 |
| Yokohama | .4899 | .4900 | .4984 |
| Uruguay | 1.00 | .9950 | 1.0342 |
| Chile | .1207 | .1210 | .365 |
| Peru | 3.62 | 3.64 | 4.8685 |
| Canadian Ex. | 1.00⅛ | 1.00¼ | 1.00 |

## NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)
(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

| | Open | High | Low | Last Sale | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | 12.60 | 12.64 | 12.52 | 12.57 | 12.60 |
| Jan. | 12.72 | 12.73 | 12.63 | 12.68 | 12.68 |
| Mar. | 12.97 | 12.97 | 12.85 | 12.93 | 12.93 |
| May | 13.22 | 13.24 | 13.11 | 13.17 | 13.16 |
| July | 13.44 | 13.45 | 13.34 | 13.40 | 13.39 |
| Oct. | 13.75 | 13.75 | 13.58 | 13.58 | .... |

**Liverpool Cotton**

| | Open | High | Low | Last Sale | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | 6.85 | 6.87 | 6.78 | 6.78 | 6.84 |
| Jan. | 6.92 | 6.96 | 6.82 | 6.84 | 6.90 |
| Mar. | 6.99 | 7.03 | 6.90 | 6.91 | 6.96 |
| May | 7.07 | 7.10 | 6.90 | 7.00 | 7.05 |
| July | 7.15 | 7.17 | 7.00 | 7.08 | 7.13 |

Spots 7.04 up 6. Tone at close, quiet. Sales (British) 8000; (American) 4800.

### PUBLIC SERVICE ASSETS

Total value of assets of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey has crossed $500,000,000 for a new high record, the increase being due to large expenditures for additions and extensions to plants and equipment necessitated by the steady increase in demand for gas and electric power and light. These expenditures in the last three years exceeded $105,000,000. Total assets of the parent and operating companies on July 31 were valued at $513,403,922 compared with $480,389,315 at the close of 1925.

### JAPAN BIG AMERICAN BUYER

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—The increasing importance of Japan in American foreign trade is a reflection of the industrial development of that country, says the New York Trust Company. Five countries purchased more than half of the exports of the United States in the first half of 1926, Japan ranking fifth. Five countries also furnished more than half of the American imports, and of these Japan ranked fourth.

### MONTGOMERY WARD COMPANY

NEW YORK, Nov 1—Montgomery Ward Company will redeem outstanding preferred at $115 a share plus final dividend of 1¾ per cent Dec. 31. Redemption will be made to stock of record Dec. 21. The committee on securities of the stock exchange ruled that the above stock be not quoted ex-dividend Dec. 21 and that all certificates delivered after this date be accompanied by due-bills.

### CALIFORNIA OIL OUTPUT UP

Crude oil production in California ir the week ended Oct. 30 averaged 628,500 barrels daily, an increase of 9600 barrels daily over the week before. The daily increase in the Los Angeles basis was 6500 barrels, with a daily output of 315,500 barrels.

### GOODYEAR TIRE OUTPUT

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company had record production in the third quarter, the output of 3,721,209 tires contrasting with 3,455,022 in the second quarter and 3,493,164 in the first quarter.

### WALWORTH PROFITS

Walworth Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net profit after depreciation of $263,565 and for the nine months to Sept. 30 net after depreciation of $160,775.

# NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Am Ag Chm 7½s '41 | 103⅝ | 103½ |
| Am Chain deb 6s '33 | 101¼ | 101 |
| Am Smelting 5s '47 | 101¼ | 101 |
| Am Sugar Refining 6s '37 | 104¾ | 104½ |
| Am T & T col 4s '29 | 98¾ | 98¼ |
| Am T & T col 5s '46 | 102½ | 102⅜ |
| Am T & T sf 5s '60 | 100¾ | 100⅝ |
| Am T & T deb 5½s '43 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| Am W W & Elec 5s '34 | 96⅝ | 96⅝ |
| Am W Paper 6s ct dp '39 | 62⅝ | 62 |
| Anaconda Cop 6s '53 | 103½ | 103¼ |
| Anaconda Cop 7s '38 | 106¼ | 105⅞ |
| Andes Cop deb 7s '43 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| Anglo-Chile 7s '45 | 98½ | 98 |
| Armour & Co 4½s '39 | 91⅝ | 91¼ |
| Armour & Co 5½s '43 | 94⅝ | 93⅝ |
| Associated Oil 6s '35 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| Atoh T&SF gen 4s '95 | 92½ | 92⅜ |
| Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s'52 | 93⅝ | 93⅝ |
| Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52 | 90⅝ | 90⅝ |
| Atl & Yadkin 4s '49 | 82½ | 82½ |
| B&O 5s Ser | 98⅞ | 98⅞ |
| B&O 1st 4s '48 | 92 | 91¾ |
| B&O cv 4½s '33 | 96¾ | 96½ |
| B&O rfg 5s '95 | 98⅞ | 98⅞ |
| B&O 1st 5s ct '43 | 103⅝ | 103⅝ |
| B&O 6s '29 | 103 | 102⅞ |
| B&O rfg 6s '95 | 107½ | 107½ |
| B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41 | 91⅝ | 91⅝ |
| B&O 5s ct Swn div | 101½ | 101½ |
| Barnsdall Corp 6s '40 | 97⅞ | 97¼ |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B | 102⅞ | 102½ |
| Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| Beth Steel p m 5s '36 | 97 | 97 |
| Beth Steel rfg 5s '42 | 100 | 100 |
| Beth Steel con 5½s '53 | 95¾ | 95⅝ |
| Beth Steel con 6s A '48 | 101 | 100¾ |
| Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49 | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68 | 96⅞ | 96½ |
| Bklyn Un Gas 5½s | 154⅞ | 154⅜ |
| Bur C & N 5s | 100½ | 100¼ |
| Bush Term Bldg 5s '60 | 100 | 100 |
| Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Cal Pet sf 6½s '33 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '30 | 98⅞ | 98⅞ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '54 | 94½ | 94½ |
| Can South con 5s '62 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| Can North deb 6½s '46 | 117⅝ | 117⅝ |
| Can Pacific deb 4s | 85½ | 85⅛ |
| Cen Branch U P 4s | 82½ | 82½ |
| Carolina Clin & O 6s '52 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| Cen of Ga 6s '29 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| Cen Leather 1st 6s '45 | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| Cen New Eng 4s '61 | 76⅝ | 76⅝ |
| Cen Pacific 5s | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Cen Steel 8s '41 | 121½ | 121⅜ |
| Ches & O cv 4½s '30 | 99 | 98⅞ |
| Ches & O con 5s '39 | 103⅝ | 103 |
| Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71 | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| Chi B & Q 4s Ill div '49 | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Chi Conn 5s | 52 | 52 |
| Chi Gt West 4s '59 | 69 | 69 |
| Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66 | 98⅞ | 98⅞ |
| Chi M & St P deb 4s ct | 54¼ | 54¼ |
| Chi M & St P cv 4½s '32 | 54⅞ | 54⅞ |
| Chi M & St P cv 4½s '32 ct | 54⅝ | 54⅝ |
| Chi M & St P rfg 4½s 2014 | 56¼ | 56¼ |
| Chi M&StP rfg 4½s 2014 ct | 56¼ | 56¼ |
| Chi M & St P cv 5s 2014 ct | 54½ | 54½ |
| Chi M & St P col 6s '34 | 104 | 104 |
| Chi RI&P gen 4s '88 | 87 | 87 |
| Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34 | 91⅞ | 91¾ |
| Chi Ter Ha & SE 5s '60 | 91 | 90⅞ |
| Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50 | 59 | 59 |
| Chi & East Ill 5s '51 | 79¾ | 79⅛ |
| Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82 | 105⅞ | 105⅝ |
| Chi & Nw 4¾s | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037 | 102¼ | 102 |
| Chi & Nw 6½s '36 | 111½ | 111½ |
| Chi & Nw 7s '30 | 106¾ | 106½ |
| Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| Chile Copper col 6s '32 | 105 | 104⅝ |
| Cities Ser P & L 6s | 95¾ | 95½ |
| Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63 | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29 | 103 | 103 |
| Colo & So rfg 4½s '35 | 96½ | 96½ |
| Commercial Credit 6s '34 | 98 | 97½ |
| Commonwealth Pow 6s '47 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| Con Gas 5½s '45 | 105 | 105 |
| Cont P & B Mills 6½s '44 | 75½ | 75½ |
| Crown Will Paper 6s | 99⅜ | 99⅜ |
| Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30 | 96⅜ | 96¼ |
| Cuba Nor Ry 6s '66 | 97 | 97 |
| Cuba RR 1st 5s '52 | 94½ | 94½ |
| Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36 | 107 | 107 |
| Cuban Dom 7½s '44 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43 | 94 | 94 |
| Del & Hudson cv 5s '35 | 115 | 115 |
| Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 | 97⅛ | 97⅛ |
| Den & Rio G con 4s '36 | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| Den & Rio G im 5s '28 | 99½ | 99¼ |
| Den & R G Wn 5s '55 | 73½ | 73½ |
| Detroit Ed 5s '55 | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| Dery Dry Goods 7s '42 | 70¼ | 70¼ |
| Detroit Ed col 5s '33 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32 | 94 | 94 |
| Dodge Bros sf 6s '40 | 95¾ | 95½ |
| Duquesne Lt 6s '49 | 106¼ | 105⅞ |
| E Cuba Sug 7½s '37 | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| Elk Horn Coal 7s war | 100¾ | 100⅝ |
| Empire Gas & F 7½s '37 | 103⅞ | 103¾ |
| Empire Gas & F 6½s '41 | 98½ | 98¼ |
| Erie 1st con 4s '96 | 80 | 79⅞ |
| Erie cv 4s A '53 | 76 | 75⅞ |
| Erie cv 4s B '53 | 76½ | 75⅞ |
| Erie cv 4s D '53 | 82 | 81⅞ |
| Erie gen 4s '96 | 72 | 71¾ |
| Erie 1st con 7s '30 | 107⅞ | 107½ |
| Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55 | 111 | 100⅞ |
| Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 | 95 | 95 |
| Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Fisk Rubber 8s '41 | 116 | 105¾ |
| Fla East Coast 5s '74 | 98⅞ | 98⅜ |
| Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52 | 59⅝ | 59⅛ |
| Gal Har & San A 1st 5s '31 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| General Pet 5s | 100⅝ | 100⅝ |
| Godrich 1st 6½s '47 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| Goodyear Tire 8s '31 | 110½ | 110 |
| Goodyear Tire 8s '41 | 120⅞ | 120¼ |
| Gould Coupler 6s '40 | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40 | 115⅜ | 115⅜ |
| Great North 4½s | 93¼ | 93 |
| Great Northern 4¼s '61 | 97⅞ | 97⅜ |
| Great Northern 5½s '52 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| Great Northern 7s '36 | 113⅞ | 116¼ |
| Hershey Choc 5½s '40 | 102 | 101¾ |
| Hud & Man adj in 5s '57 | 81⅞ | 81⅝ |
| Hud & Man rfg 5s '57 | 97½ | 97¼ |
| Humble Oil 5½s '32 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56 | 103 | 103 |
| Ill Cen 4s '53 | 87⅛ | 87½ |
| Ill Cen rfg 5s '55 | 93¼ | 93 |
| Ill Cen 5¼s '34 | 102¾ | 102¼ |
| Inland Steel 5½s | 100¾ | 100½ |
| Ind Steel 5s '52 | 104¼ | 104⅛ |
| Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66 | 72⅞ | 72¼ |
| Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66 | 72¾ | 72¼ |
| Inter Rap Trans 6s '32 | 77 | 77 |
| Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 | 96½ | 96 |
| Int Ag col 5s sta '32 | 83 | 83 |
| Int Mer Mar col 6s '41 | 89⅝ | 89 |
| Int Paper rfg 5s A '47 | 96½ | 96 |
| Int Paper 6s '55 | 100¼ | 100 |
| Int Tel & Tel 5¼s '45 | 109¼ | 109 |
| Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52 | 80¼ | 79⅞ |
| Int & Grt Nor 6s sta | 77¾ | 77¾ |
| Int Rys C Am 6s | 95 | 95 |
| Kan City FtS&Mem 6s '28 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| Kan City So rfg 5s '50 | 98⅝ | 98⅝ |
| Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52 | 105¼ | 104⅞ |
| Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Kresge Found 6s | 101¼ | 100¾ |
| Lack Steel con 5s '50 | 98⅛ | 98½ |
| Laclede Gas 5½s '53 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97 | 79¾ | 79⅝ |
| Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28 | 98⅞ | 98⅝ |
| Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31 | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| Lehigh Val con 4s 2003 | 86½ | 86½ |
| Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003 | 95½ | 95⅜ |
| Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42 | 78½ | 78½ |
| Market St Ry gold 7s '40 | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| Met Edison rfg 5s '53 | 100 | 100 |
| Met Power 6s '53 | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| Mid Cont Pet 6½s '40 | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| Midvale Steel col 5s '36 | 97 | 96¾ |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61 | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| Mil Gas Lt 4s '27 | 99½ | 99⅜ |
| Min St P & SSM 6½s '31 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| Mo K & T 1st 4s '90 | 86⅝ | 86⅝ |
| Mo K & T pl 4s B '62 | 86 | 85¼ |
| Mo K & T adj 5s A '67 | 93¾ | 93½ |
| Mo K & T pl 5s A '62 | 101½ | 101⅜ |
| Mo K & T pl 6s C '32 | 102⅞ | 102¾ |
| Mo Pac gen 4s '75 | 73⅜ | 73¼ |
| Mo Pac rfg 5s '65 | 98⅛ | 98 |
| Mo Pac 6s D '49 | 106 | 106 |
| Mo Pac 6s E '55 | 106½ | 106½ |
| Montana Power 5s A '43 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| Montreal Tram col 5s '41 | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39 | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| Mutual Fuel Gas 5s '47 | 101¾ | 101½ |
| Nassau Elec con 4s '51 | 60 | 60 |
| Nat Dairy Prod 6s '40 | 99⅜ | 99¼ |
| N O Pub Ser 5s A '52 | 95 | 95 |
| N O Terminal 4s '53 | 87 | 87 |
| N O T & M 5s B '54 | 100⅛ | 99⅞ |
| N O T & M 5½s '54 | 105⅛ | 105 |
| N E T & T 5s '52 | 102⅛ | 102⅜ |
| N E T & T 4½s | 94⅜ | 94⅜ |
| NYC&HR con 4s '98 | 89⅞ | 89⅛ |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013 | 97⅞ | 97⅛ |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| NYC L Sh cou 3½s '98 | 78⅜ | 78⅜ |
| NYC M C col 3½s '98 reg | 78⅛ | 78⅛ |
| N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31 | 96⅛ | 96⅛ |
| N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74 A | 104⅛ | 104 |
| N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| N Y City 4¼s '57 May | 105⅜ | 105⅜ |
| NY Connec Ry 4½s '53 | 96 | 95¾ |
| N Y Dock 4s '51 | 83½ | 83½ |
| N Y Edison 5s '44 | 103 | 103 |
| N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41 | 115¼ | 115¼ |
| NY NH&H deb 4s '57 | 69 | 69 |
| NY NH&H clt 6s '40 | 101⅞ | 101⅜ |
| NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92 | 73½ | 73½ |
| NY Ry inc 6s '65 | 28⅛ | 27 |
| NY State Ry con 4½s '62 | 55¼ | 53 |
| NY St Rys 6½s B '62 | 68 | 67 |
| NY Tel deb 6s '49 | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| NY Tel rfg 6s '41 | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| NY W'chester & B 4½s '46 | 77⅜ | 77¼ |
| Nor Am Cement 6½s '40 | 95 | 95 |
| Nor Am Ed sf 6s '52 | 103 | 102¾ |
| Nor Am Ed sf 6½s '48 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47 | 95⅞ | 95⅞ |
| Nor Pac 5s D 2047 | 102⅞ | 102⅛ |
| Nor Pac 6s B 2047 | 112⅜ | 112 |
| Nor States Pow 5s A '41 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| Nor States Pow 6s B '41 | 105 | 105 |
| Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Old Ben Coal 6s '41 | 91 | 91 |
| Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46 | 92 | 92 |
| Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29 | 98⅛ | 98 |
| Pac Coast 1st 5s '46 | 95 | 95 |
| Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34 | 106¼ | 105⅞ |
| Paramount Bwy 5½s '51 | 96½ | 96½ |
| Penn R R gen 4½s '65 | 98⅝ | 98⅝ |
| Penn R R 5s '64 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| Penn R R 5s '64 reg | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| Penn R R gen 5s '68 | 106⅜ | 106¼ |
| Penn R R gold 6½s '36 | 112¼ | 112⅛ |
| Penn R R col 7s '30 | 107¼ | 107⅛ |
| Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Pere Marq 5s '56 | 103 | 103 |
| Phil Co rfg 6s '44 | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75 | 104¾ | 104¼ |
| Port Elec Pw 6s '47 | 101 | 100½ |
| Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Pub Svc El Pow 6s '48 | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| Pub Svc E & G 5½s '64 | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| Pub Svc G & E 5½s '59 | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| Pub Svc NJ 6s '44 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| Read gen 4s '97 | 98½ | 98⅜ |
| Read rfg 4½s '97 | 97⅞ | 97⅝ |
| Reming Arms s f 6s '37 | 93 | 92½ |
| Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53 | 97 | 96⅞ |
| Rob & Myers 1st 7s '43 | 77 | 77 |
| Rochester Gas 7s | 111½ | 111½ |
| Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34 | 94⅜ | 94⅜ |
| St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33 | 92⅜ | 92⅜ |
| St L & S F 4s A '50 | 83⅞ | 83⅞ |
| St L & S F 5s B '50 | 99 | 98⅞ |
| St L S F 5½s D '42 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| St L & S F 6s C '28 | 102⅛ | 102⅛ |
| St L & S F adj 6s '55 | 98 | 97⅞ |
| St L & S F inc 6s '60 | 92⅝ | 92⅝ |
| St P & K C L 4½s '41 | 92 | 92 |
| San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43 | 88⅞ | 88⅞ |
| Seabd A L rfg 4s '59 | 73¼ | 73¼ |
| Seabd A L adj 5s '49 | 81¼ | 81 |
| Seabd A L con 6s '45 | 95⅝ | 95½ |
| Seabd All Fla Ry 6s '35 | 95 | 95 |
| Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49 | 95 | 95 |
| Sinclair Cn O 6s | 100⅜ | 100¼ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38 | 91⅝ | 91⅜ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37 | 97⅜ | 97⅝ |
| Sinclair Cru O 6s '28 | 100⅞ | 100⅝ |
| Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42 | 92⅝ | 92⅝ |
| So P Rico Sug 7s '41 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| So Colo Pow 6s '47 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |
| So Pacific col 4s '49 | 88½ | 88½ |
| S oPacific cv 4s '29 | 98¼ | 98⅛ |
| So Pacific rfg 4s '55 | 93 | 93 |
| So Pac col 5s '44 | 100¾ | 100⅝ |
| S oRy gen 4s '56 | 85½ | 85⅜ |
| So Ry con 5s '94 | 107 | 107 |
| So Ry gen 6s '56 | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| So Ry gen 6½s '56 | 118⅛ | 118⅛ |
| So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54 | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42 | 97⅝ | 97⅜ |
| Ten Elec Power 6s '47 | 105¼ | 105 |
| Terr RR Asso St L 5s | 102½ | 102¼ |
| Tex & Pac 5s La div '31 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Third Ave 5s '37 | 97 | 97 |
| Third Ave adj 5s '60 | 56 | 55½ |
| Tol Edison 1st 7s '41 | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| Trumbell Steel 6s '40 | 97 | 96⅞ |
| Ulster u& Del con 5s '28 | 66⅛ | 66⅛ |
| Union El L & P 1st 5s '32 | 101½ | 101⅜ |
| Union Oil Cal 6s '42 | 107 | 107 |
| Union Pac 1st 4s '47 | 94 | 94 |
| Union Pacific cv 4s '27 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |
| Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008 | 90¼ | 90⅛ |
| Union Pacific 6s '28 | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| U S Rubber 5s '47 | 94⅝ | 94½ |
| U S Rubber 7½s '30 | 106⅝ | 106⅜ |
| U S Steel s f 5s '63 | 107 | 106⅝ |
| Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44 | 92½ | 92½ |
| Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44 | 97⅛ | 97⅛ |
| Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Va Ry 5s '62 | 102⅛ | 102⅛ |
| Va Ry & Power 5s '34 | 98⅞ | 98⅝ |
| Wabash 1st 5s '39 | 103 | 102⅞ |
| Wabash 5½s '75 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| Warner Sug rfg 7s '39 | 60⅛ | 60 |
| Warner Sug Rfg 7s '41 | 86 | 86 |
| West Pa Pow 5s E '63 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Western Electric 5s '44 | 101⅝ | 101½ |
| Western Maryland 4s '52 | 74⅝ | 74½ |
| Western Pac 5s A '46 | 99⅝ | 99⅜ |
| Western Pac 5s B '46 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| Western Un col 5s '38 | 102⅝ | 102 |
| West'house El & Mfg 5s '46 | 101 | 100⅞ |
| Wheel & L E 5s ext | 100 | 100 |
| Wheeling Steel 5½s '48 | 95⅛ | 95⅛ |
| Wilkesbr & East 1st 5s '42 | 70¼ | 70¼ |
| Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41 | 100 | 99⅞ |
| Winch R Arms 7½s '41 | 104½ | 104½ |

**FOREIGN BONDS**

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Argentine Gov 6s '60 May | 97⅞ | 97⅝ |
| Argentine Gov 6s '60 Oct | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| Argentine Gov 6s June '59 | 98 | 97½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct+59 | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| Argentine Gov 6s '57 A | 98 | 97¾ |
| Argentine ..s '58 B | 97¾ | 97⅝ |
| Argentine Gov 7s '27 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| Australia 5s '55 | 97⅞ | 97⅞ |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '43 | 101⅝ | 101¼ |
| Bavaria 6½s '45 | 96⅝ | 96⅝ |
| Belgium (King) 6s '55 | 87½ | 87⅞ |
| Belgium (King) 6½s '49 | 93½ | 93 |
| Belgium 7s '55 | 97¼ | 96⅝ |
| Belgium (King) 7½s '45 | 108½ | 108½ |
| Belgium (King) 8s '41 | 107⅜ | 107¼ |
| Belgium 7s wi '56 | 97¾ | 97⅛ |
| Bergen (City) 6s '49 | 101 | 101 |
| Bergen (City) 8s '45 | 113½ | 112⅝ |
| Berlin 6½s '50 | 96½ | 96¼ |
| Bogota (City) 8s '45 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47 | 103¼ | 102⅝ |
| Bordeaux (City) 6s '34 | 90¾ | 90¼ |
| Brazil 6½s '57 | 89 | 88¾ |
| Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52 | 94¾ | 94½ |
| Brazil 7½s '52 | 105 | 105 |
| Brazil (US) '41 | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| Bremen 7s '35 | 101½ | 100¼ |
| Buenos Aires 6½s '55 | 100 | 99⅞ |
| Caldas 7¼s (Rep) '46 | 97½ | 97⅜ |
| Can (Dom) 4½s '36 | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| Can (Dom) 5s '31 | 101¼ | 101 |
| Can (Dom) 5s '52 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| Can (Dom) 5½s '29 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61 | 97 | 97 |
| Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57 | 95½ | 95½ |
| Chile (Rep) 7s '42 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Chile (Rep) 8s '46 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '56 wi | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51 | 30 | 29½ |
| Cologne 6½s '50 | 96 | 96 |
| Coph'n (City) 5½s '44 | 99¾ | 99⅝ |
| Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53 | 102¼ | 102½ |
| Czechoslov (Rep) 8s '51 | 102⅝ | 102¼ |
| Czech (Rep) 7½s rcts '45 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Czech (Rep) 8s B '52 | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| Danish Mun 8s A '46 | 111 | 111 |
| Danish Mun 8s B '46 | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42 | 97⅝ | 97½ |
| Dresden 7s '45 | 100¼ | 100⅛ |
| Dutch E I 5½s (Mar) '54 | 103 | 103 |
| Dutch E Indies 6s '47 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| Dutch E Indies sf 6s '62 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| Est R R Co 7s '64 | 91 | 90⅝ |
| Finland (Rep) 6s '45 | 90 | 90 |
| Finland (Rep) 7s '50 | 99¾ | 99¼ |
| Finnish B 6½s '54 | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Framerican Dev 7½s '42 | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| French Nat SS 7s '49 | 89¼ | 89 |
| French (Rep) 7s '49 | 95¾ | 95 |
| French (Rep) 7½s '41 | 101⅞ | 101¼ |
| French (Rep) 8s '45 | 106⅛ | 105¾ |
| German 7s '49 | 105 | 105 |
| German Cen Ag Bk 7s '50 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| German El Pow 6½s '50 | 96 | 96 |
| German G E 6½s '40 war | 118¼ | 117½ |
| German G E 6½s '40 x war | 98¼ | 98 |
| German G E 7s '45 | 102¼ | 101¾ |
| Graz 8s '54 | 99¼ | 99½ |
| Greek 7s '64 | 89½ | 89¼ |
| Haiti (Rep) 6s '52 | 99 | 98½ |
| Holland Am Line 6s '47 | 8 | 89 |
| Hungary (King) 7½s '44 | 100 | 99¾ |
| Hungary Mun 7½s rct '45 | 98 | 97⅝ |
| Italy (King) 7s '51 | 93 | 92⅝ |
| Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44 | 96 | 95¼ |
| Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54 | 98¾ | 98¼ |
| Jap (Ind Banks) 6s '27 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Leipzig 7s rcts '47 | 99⅝ | 99⅛ |
| Lyons (City) 6s '34 | 90⅝ | 90¼ |
| Marseilles (City) 6s '34 | 90⅞ | 90½ |
| Mex 4s small A '10 | 24 | 24 |
| Montevid (City) 7s '52 | 100 | 99⅝ |
| Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54 | 103¾ | 103⅝ |
| Nord Rys 6½s '50 | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| Norway 5½s '65 | 98⅝ | 98¼ |
| Norway (King) 6s '43 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Norway (King) 6s '44 | 101¼ | 101⅛ |
| Norway (King) 6s '52 | 101¼ | 101½ |
| Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53 | 92 | 92 |
| Oslo (City) 6s '55 | 101 | 101 |
| Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58 | 82⅞ | 82¼ |
| Paris-Lyons inf ctf 7s '58 | 92¾ | 92¼ |
| Paris-Orleans 7s '42 | 92¼ | 92⅜ |
| Peru 7½s '40 | 100¼ | 100⅛ |
| Peru 8s '44 | 104 | 104 |
| Poland 6s '40 | 71¼ | 70⅞ |
| Poland 8s '50 | 89 | 88⅞ |
| Prague (City) 7½s '52 | 103 | 102½ |
| Queensl'd (State) 7s '41 | 114 | 114 |
| Rhine Main 7s ct '50 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Rhine Westphalia 7s '50 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |
| Rhinelbe 7s '46 war | 115¼ | 115 |
| Rhinelbe 7s '46 x war | 95⅞ | 95⅞ |
| Rio de Jan (City) 8s '47 | 101⅝ | 101⅛ |
| Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '45 | 94¾ | 94½ |
| Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56 | 96¾ | 96⅝ |
| Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50 | 105 | 104⅝ |
| Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45 | 99¾ | 99¼ |
| Seine (Dept) 7s '42 | 93⅜ | 93¼ |
| Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62 | 95 | 94¾ |
| Soissons (City) 6s '36 | 88 | 87¼ |
| Sweden (King) ct 5¼s '54 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| Sweden (King) 6s '39 | 105¾ | 105½ |
| Swiss Confed 8s '40 | 113⅛ | 113⅛ |
| Swiss Gov 5½s '46 | 103⅜ | 102⅞ |
| Toho El Pow 7s '29 | 95⅜ | 95⅛ |
| Tokyo (City) 5s '52 | 98⅞ | 98½ |
| Trondhjem 6½s '44 | 100¼ | 100 |
| Tyrol 7½s '55 | 97 | 97 |
| U K Gt Br & I 5½s '29 | 117⅞ | 117⅝ |
| U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37 | 105 | 104¾ |
| Vilgwa El Pow 7s '45 | 97⅛ | 97 |
| Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60 | 95⅛ | 95⅛ |
| Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46 | 110 | 99⅞ |
| Westphalia 6½s '50 | 93⅝ | 93⅝ |

**LIBERTY BONDS**

| | Open | High | Low | Last Nov. 1 | Last Oct. 30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3½s '47 | 100.14 | 100.14 | 100.13 | 100.13 | 100.14 |
| 1st 4¼s '47 | 102.11 | 102.13 | 102.10 | 102.12 | 102.11 |
| 2d 4¼s '42 | 100.17 | 100.18 | 100.17 | 100.17 | 100.17 |
| 2d 4¼s rg | 100.15 | 100.15 | 100.14 | 100.14 | 100.14 |
| 3d 4¼s '28 | 101.5 | 101.5 | 101.3 | 101.3 | 101.4 |
| 3d 4¼s rg | 101.1 | 101.1 | 101.1 | 101.1 | .. |
| 4th 4¼s '32 | 102.18 | 102.19 | 102.18 | 102.18 | 102.17 |
| 4th 4¼s rg | 102.16 | 102.16 | 102.16 | 102.16 | .. |
| US 3¾s '56 | 102.00 | 102.00 | 102.00 | 102.00 | 101.30 |
| US 4s '54 | 104.15 | 104.15 | 104.15 | 104.15 | 104.12 |
| US 4¼s '52 | 108.15 | 108.15 | 108.14 | 108.14 | 108.15 |

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102 8 as 102 8-32.

Ohio Leather Company had net loss of $[illegible]532 for the first nine months of 1926. Its inventory is $858,000 lower than on Jan. 1.

## DIVIDENDS

New York, Chicago & St. Louis declared the regular quarterly dividends of $2.75 a share on the common and 1½ per cent on the preferred, both payable Jan. 3, 1927, to stock of record Nov. 15, 1926.

Colorado Fuel & Iron Company declared the regular quarterly $2 pregerred dividend, payable Nov. 26 to stock of record Nov. 10.

Studebaker Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the preferred and $1.25 on the common stocks, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 10.

### DENY AMERICAN CAN RUMOR

NEW YORK, Nov. (AP)—H. W. Phelps, president of American Can company, said today there was no truth in reports that the company would take over, or in any way acquire the E. W. Bliss Company, or that such a transaction ever had been considered.

### TRUST COMPANIES' DINNER

The sixteenth annual dinner of the trust companies of the United States under the auspices of the trust company division of the American Bankers' Association will be held at the Waldorf Astoria oHtel, New York City, Feb. 17.

# NEW YORK CURB

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

| Sales in hundreds | | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Am G & El | 106⅞ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| 1 | Am Haw SS | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ |
| †175 | Am L & T | 210 | 208 | 210 |
| 4 | Am Seat ctf | 39¼ | 39 | 39¼ |
| 14 | Am Seat cvt pf | 39⅞ | 39⅛ | 39⅞ |
| 2 | Asso Gas & El | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 1 | Beaver Bd pf ctf | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 5 | Bliss Co | 26 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ |
| 1 | Brill A | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 2 | Brill B | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 10 | Bklyn R R | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅞ |
| 1 | Buff N & EP pf | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ |
| 1 | CG Spg&B new | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| †25 | Celotex | 160 | 160 | 160 |
| †50 | Celotex pf | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 2 | Cen Lea A wi | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ |
| 2 | Columbia G&E nw | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ |
| 5 | Colum G&E pf nw | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| †40 | Comwlth Edison | 134¼ | 134¼ | 134¼ |
| 2 | Comwlth Pow | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ |
| 2 | Cons G&E Balt | 57⅝ | 57⅝ | 57⅝ |
| 1 | De Forest vtc | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 1 | Dubilier new | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 4 | Durant Mot | 9 | 8¾ | 9 |
| 1 | Duz A | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ |
| 2 | Duz vtc | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 17 | Elec Bond & S | 68¼ | 66½ | 68¼ |
| 6 | El Invest | 37⅜ | 36⅝ | 37⅜ |
| 1 | Empire Pow | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ |
| 14 | Estey Wel A | 39⅜ | 39⅜ | 39⅜ |
| 1 | Fageol Mot | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 2 | Freed-Eisemann | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| 11 | Freshman | 29¼ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ |
| 1 | Gen Bak A | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 20 | do B | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 |
| 5 | Gen El Ger | 42 | 41⅝ | 42 |
| 3 | do tr rcts | 40⅛ | 40 | 40⅛ |
| *4 | Gillette Saf Raz | 92 | 91½ | 91½ |
| 1 | Glen Alden Coal | 177 | 177 | 177 |
| 1 | Gobel Adolf | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ |
| 4 | Goodyr T & R | 31 | 30⅛ | 30⅛ |
| †5 | Hart Fire Ins | 461 | 461 | 461 |
| 12 | Ind Ray A | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅝ |
| 1 | Int Concr Indust | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 7 | Inter Utilities B | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| †175 | Johns Manville | 151 | 146½ | 151 |
| 21 | Leh Pow Sec'n | 14⅜ | 14 | 14⅜ |
| 1 | Lehigh Val C ctf | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | 43⅝ |
| 1 | Lib McN & Lib | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| †30 | Lib Ow Sh Glass | 140 | 140 | 140 |
| 1 | Liberty Radio | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 6 | Mad Sq Gar ctf | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ |
| 8 | Mohawk & Hud P | 23⅛ | 23 | 23⅛ |
| 2 | Moore Drp Forg | 59⅞ | 59½ | 59⅞ |
| 1 | Nat Leather | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| †75 | Nat P & Lt pf | 101⅜ | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| †90 | NJ Zinc | 185 | 185 | 185 |
| 12 | NY Trans | 64½ | 62 | 62 |
| 15 | No'east Pow | 17⅞ | 17⅝ | 17⅞ |
| 8 | Nor Ohio Pow | 13⅞ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 3 | Nor States Pw A | 105½ | 105¼ | 105½ |
| 12 | Penn Dix Cem | 39⅝ | 39 | 39 |
| 5 | Philip Morris | 12⅛ | 12 | 12 |
| 1 | Pick Barth vtc | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ |
| †50 | Proctor & Gam | 159 | 159 | 159 |
| 4 | Reo Motor | 19⅝ | 19⅜ | 19½ |
| 19 | Rickenbacker M | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 15 | Servel Del | 14½ | 13⅝ | 14 |
| 6 | Sharon Stl Hoop | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 6 | So'east P&Lt ctf | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 1 | So'east P&L war | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| †60 | SW Bell Tel pf | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| 1 | Stuzt Mot | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| †50 | Swift & Co | 114⅞ | 114⅞ | 114⅞ |
| 1 | Swift Int | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ |
| 3 | Trans LuxD Pic | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 1 | Trav Ins | 1166 | 1166 | 1166 |
| 1 | Un Elec Coal cfs | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 1 | Un Gas Imp | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| 5 | Un Lt&P A n | 12¼ | 12 | 12¼ |
| 2 | US Lt & Heat pf | 7 | 7 | 6⅞ |
| 1 | Utility Shares | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ |
| 2 | Victor Talk M N | 102¼ | 101¼ | 102¼ |
| 5 | Warner Br Pic | 36½ | 35¼ | 35¼ |
| †25 | Wes O&S cfs | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ |
| 2 | Yell Taxi Cab NY | 14½ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| | **STANDARD OILS** | | | |
| 13 | Anglo-Am Oil | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19⅝ |
| †50 | Buckeye Pipe L | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| 36 | Continental Oil | 18⅝ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ |
| †80 | Galena Sig pf nw | 45 | 35 | 45 |
| 13 | Humble Oil & Ref | 55⅝ | 55⅜ | 55½ |
| 1 | Iim Oil Canada | 36¾ | 36⅝ | 36⅝ |
| 12 | Inter Pet | 31½ | 30⅞ | 31⅜ |
| 3 | Nat Trans | 13⅝ | 13 | 13 |
| †50 | N Y Trans | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ |
| 2 | Ohio Oil | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ |
| 3 | Penn-Mex | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 12 | Praisie Oil&Gas | 50 | 49¾ | 50 |
| †50 | Prairie Pipe Line | 123½ | 123½ | 123½ |
| 24 | S O Ind | 64½ | 64¼ | 64½ |
| 3 | S O Kan | 19 | 18⅞ | 19 |
| 1 | S O Ky | 119 | 119 | 119 |
| 3 | S O Neb | 46 | 45¾ | 46 |
| 72 | S O N Y | 32¼ | 31⅞ | 32¼ |
| 1 | Vacuum | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| | **MISCELLANEOUS OILS** | | | |
| 41 | Am Marabaibo | 7⅜ | 7 | 7¼ |
| 2 | Arkansas Nat Gas | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 2 | Beacon | 16½ | 16⅛ | 16½ |
| 42 | Carib Syn | 18⅜ | 18¼ | 18⅜ |
| 6 | Cities Serv nw | 48½ | 48⅜ | 48⅜ |
| 2 | Cities Serv pf | 91⅛ | 91⅛ | 91⅛ |
| 2 | Cities Serv B pf | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 5 | Cities Serv BB pf | 82⅝ | 82⅝ | 82⅝ |
| 2 | Colombian Syn | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 19 | Creole Syndicate | 13⅞ | 13⅝ | 13⅞ |
| 2 | Darby Pet | 5½ | 5 | 5½ |
| 4 | Euclid Oil | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 |
| 9 | Gibson Oil | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | Kirby Pet | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 1 | Lion Oil | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 3 | Mex Panuco | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ |
| 2 | Mount Prod | 2½ | 2½ | 2⅝ |
| 1 | New Mex & Ar Ld | 24¼ | 23⅞ | 24⅛ |
| 2 | Pandem Oil | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ |
| 9 | Pantapec of Ven | 12 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ |
| 1 | Pennok Oil Cor | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 4 | Reiter Foster | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ |
| 10 | Salt Crk Prod | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | 28⅜ |
| 54 | Tidal Os | 27 | 24½ | 26⅝ |
| 67 | Tidal Os n v | 25¾ | 24 | 25⅜ |
| 48 | Tide Water A Oil | 22⅝ | 21⅞ | 22⅝ |
| 3 | do pf | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 8 | Venez Pet | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6¼ |
| 3 | Wilcox O & Gas | 26⅝ | 26¼ | 26⅝ |
| | **MINING** | | | |
| 1 | Cons Cop Min | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 2 | Hecla Min | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 35 | Kay Cop | 1⅜ | 1⅛ | 1⅜ |
| 1 | Mason Val Mines | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 1 | New Cornelia Cop | 23½ | 23¼ | 23½ |
| 24 | Nipissing Mines | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ |
| 1 | No Butte Min | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 7 | So Am Gold & Pl | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 4 | Teck Hugh Gold | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 3 | Utah Met & Tun | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |

**DOMESTIC BONDS**
(Sales in $1000)

| Sales | | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36 | A G&E 6s B 2014 | 102¼ | 101¾ | 102⅛ |
| 33 | A P&Lt 6s 2016 | 100⅛ | 100 | 100 |
| 1 | Am Rail M 6'38 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 2 | Am Seat 6'36 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 1 | Am Thread 6'28 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| 3 | Am Wat W 6'75 | 96⅞ | 96⅞ | 96⅞ |
| 32 | Am Writ Pap 6s 47 | 84¼ | 84 | 84 |
| 17 | Anac C 6s A 29 | 102½ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 2 | Appalac Pow 5s 56 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 8 | Assd Gas&E 6s 55 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| 6 | Assd Sim H 6½s 33 | 97½ | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| 2 | Beaver Bd 8s 33 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 5 | Bell Hel Can 5s 55 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| 2 | Can N R Eq 7s 35 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 5 | Car P&L 5s 56 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |
| 26 | Cities Ser 6s 66 | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| 4 | Cudahy P 5½s 37 | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| 11 | Duke Pri Po 6s 66 | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| 1 | Fisk Rub 6½s 31 | 97⅞ | 97⅞ | 97⅞ |
| 2 | Fla Po&Lt 5s 54 | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| 3 | Gatineau P 5s 56 | 97⅞ | 97⅞ | 97⅞ |
| 215 | Inn Cent RR 4½s | 96¼ | 96 | 96 |
| 3 | Indiana Lime 6s 41 | 97⅞ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 3 | Indapls P&L 6s 36 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 11 | Inter Grt N 5s 56 | 95⅝ | 95½ | 95⅝ |
| 5 | Intes N Gas 6s 36 | 114⅜ | 114⅜ | 114⅜ |
| 5 | Intes N Gas 6s 36 | 98⅛ | 98 | 98⅛ |
| 8 | Kys Tel Ph 6½s 55 | 89½ | 89 | 89 |
| 23 | Leh P S 6s A 2026 | 93¾ | 93⅝ | 93¾ |
| 2 | L I Lt 6s 45 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 1 | Manit Ltd 5s 51 | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | 96⅛ |
| 2 | Mass Gas 5½s 46 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| 5 | Nat P&L 6s 2026 | 98¼ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ |
| 1 | Ohio Pow 5s B '52 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 3 | do 4½s D '56 | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| 2 | Ohio Riv Ed 5s '51 | 95⅜ | 95⅜ | 95⅜ |
| 9 | Pan-Am Pet ½s'40 | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99½ |
| 11 | Penn P & L 5s '52 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 5 | do 5s D '53 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 17 | Phila El 5½s '72 | 102½ | 102⅜ | 102½ |
| 5 | Phi'a R Tr 6s '62 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 32 | Pub S NJ 5½s'56 | 100 | 99⅞ | 100 |
| 5 | Pure Oil 6½s '33 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 2 | Rand K 5½s '31 | 111⅛ | 111⅛ | 111⅛ |
| 3 | Schulte 6s w stk'35 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 10 | do 6s w'out '25 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 10 | Servel 6s '31 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 11 | Shawsheen 7s '31 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 24 | Silesian Am 7s '41 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 6 | Sloss S pur 6s '29 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| 54 | SEP&L 6s ww 2025 | 95 | 94⅞ | 95 |
| 55 | So Cal Ed 5s '44 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 2 | Swift 5s '32 | 97⅞ | 97⅞ | 97⅞ |
| 2 | Tidal Osage 7s'31 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 8 | Tranctl Oil 7s '30 | 97 | 96½ | 96½ |
| 5 | US Rub 6½s '33 | 100¾ | 100⅝ | 100¾ |
| 2 | do 6½s '36 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 5 | US Smelt 5½s '35 | 101 | 100⅞ | 101 |
| 38 | Wab Ry 5s B '76 | 96⅛ | 96 | 96⅛ |
| 5 | Webs Mil 6½s '33 | 97 | 97 | 97 |

**FOREIGN BONDS**

| Sales | | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Antioq Col 7s '45 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 2 | do 7s B '45 | 93¼ | 93 | 93⅛ |
| 4 | Bad Con M 7s '51 | 98 | 98½ | 98⅜ |
| 7 | Buen Air Pr 7½'47 | 98 | 97⅞ | 97⅞ |
| 13 | Danish Kgd 5½s | 99⅞ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |
| 1 | Dan M Kk 6s '70 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 7 | Eur Mtg 7½'50 | 98½ | 98 | 98⅛ |
| 7 | Fiat 7s '46 | 92¼ | 92 | 92 |
| 5 | Finnish 6½ '56 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 10 | Ger Con M 7s | 98¾ | 98 | 98⅝ |
| 1 | Gt Con E P 6½'50 | 87⅞ | 87⅞ | 87⅞ |
| 1 | Hamburg El 7s'35 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ |
| 21 | Ilseder Stl 7s '45 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 24 | Ital Pub Ut 7s '52 | 90½ | 90⅛ | 90⅜ |
| 40 | Krupp 7s '29 | 99⅜ | 99⅛ | 99⅜ |
| 2 | Low Aust 7½s '50 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 65 | Mansfl M&S 7s'44 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 1 | MedellinCol8s | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 29 | Miag Mil Mch7s'56 | 95 | 94½ | 94½ |
| 1 | Oslo 5½s'46 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 5 | Peru 7½s'56 | 100⅛ | 100 | 100 |
| 9 | PrussiaFS6½s'51 | 97½ | 97¾ | 97½ |
| 48 | Russ6½s ctf NC'19 | 16⅞ | 16⅛ | 16½ |
| 20 | Russian 5½s'21 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 1 | Russian 5½s ctf '21 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 10 | SaxonPbWks6½'51 | 95½ | 95 | 95 |
| 1 | SaxonStateMtg7s'45 | 99⅞ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 1 | Siemens&Hal7s'28 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ |

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FIRE, LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES.
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

| Sales in hundreds | | High | Low | 1:30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | TietzLeon7½s'46 | 102⅝ | 101⅞ | 102⅜ |
| 25 | UnStlWBurbch7'51 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 110 | UnStlWGer6½s'51 | 98⅜ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 13 | UnStlWGer6½sC | 98⅞ | 98⅞ | 98¾ |

†Actual sales. *Ex-dividend.

## GOODYEAR TIRE OF CANADA EARNINGS

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Ltd., reports for the year ended Sept. 30, 1926, profits after provisions for all manufacturing, selling and administrative expense and for income taxes, of $2,246,640, compared with $1,462,851 in the previous year. These do not include export profits for August and September.

Depreciation reserve was $589,274, compared with $413,411 in 1925, leaving a net profit of $1,657,366, an increase over the previous year of $607,924. The company's sales during the past year were largest in its history, totaling about $26,000,000.

After providing for all preferred dividends, including $157,500 cn account of arears, there remained to apply to common stock $1,135,377, which is at the rate of $21.29 a share.

### BUSINESS CONTINUES GOOD

"The state of trade has continued good through the month of October, and predictions that activity will hold over the balance of the year are now generally accepted with qualification," says the National City Bank of New York in its review of general business conditions. "Records of factory output, consumption of electric power in industry, and reports on employment all give evidence of a level of manufacturing activity as high, if not higher, than a year ago. Building construction of all kinds is still going forward in large volume, while bank clearings, railway traffic and returns on retail trade, bear witness to a heavy movement by goods through the channels of distribution."

### ATLAS PLYWOOD

One of the new developments in the business of the Atlas Plywood Corporation during the past year has been the production of a special type plywood case for the shipment of refrigerators. About 20 of the largest refrigerator manufacturers in the country have already adopted this type of container as a standard for their shipments. While shipments in September were larger than in any other month since the company was incorporated, October shipments to date are running approximately 20 per cent ahead of September.

### BUSINESS MACHINES INCOME

International Business Machines Corporation reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net income of $2,435,108 after interest. depreciation, reserves and federal taxes, equal to $4.21 a share on 578,643 no-par shares, compared with $1,997,274, or $12.43, on 160,734 shares outstanding in the similar period of 1925. Net income for the September quarter was $863,292, equal to $1.49 a share, compared with $811,816, or $1.40 a share, in the preceding quarter and $648,861, or $4.03 a share, on 160,734 outstanding shares in the third quarter of 1925.

### YALE & TOWNE PAYS EXTRA

Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company has declared an extra dividend of $1 per share, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 10. This is the same amount paid as an "extra" in 1925 and supplements the regular quarterly payments of $1 a share on the $25 par value stock. The company has paid $5—$4 regular and $1 extra each year since 1922, following a 100 per cent stock dividend in that year.

### AMERICAN PIANO REPORT

American Piano Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1926, net of $386,654 after depreciation and federal taxes equivalent after 7 per cent preferred dividend requirements to $6.50 a share on $4,341,230 common, compared with $312,340, or $4.79 a share, in the preceding quarter and $373,124, or $6.17 a share, in the third quarter of 1925.

### AMERICAN ZINC PROFITS

For three months ended Sept. 30, 1926, American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co. reports profits before depreciation and depletion of $152,137, compared with a profit of $112,843 in the second quarter and $118,008 in the first three months. This brings operating profits for the nine months up to $382,988, compared with $367,149 in the first nine months of last year.

### SO. PORTO RICO SUGAR'S YEAR

Report of South Porto Rico Sugar Company for the year ended Sept. 30, 1926, shows net profit of $1,581,185 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after preferred dividends to $10.54 a share earned on $11,205,600 common. This compares with $2,057,402, or $14.79 a share in previous year.

### STANDARD OIL (INDIANA) EXTRA

CHICAGO, Nov. 1 (AP)—Directors of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana today declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents a share and an extra cash dividend of 25 cents a share, both payable on Dec. 15 to stockholders of record on Nov. 17. The extra is the third such dividend declared this year.

### WESTERN PACIFIC SURPLUS

Western Pacific reports a surplus of $1,787,046 after taxes and charges for the nine months ended Sept. 30, equal, after 6 per cent preferred dividends, to $1.15 a share on 475,000 common shares, compared with $1,388,953, or 31 cents a share, in the first nine months of 1925.

### SUGAR PRICE REDUCED

Revere Sugar Refinery has reduced the price of refined sugar from 5.90 cents a pound to 5.80 cents a pound, prompt shipment no guarantee.

### EASTERN STEAMSHIP SURPLUS

Eastern Steamship Lines reports September surplus $289,366, compared with $314,135 a year ago.

# FAIR DEMAND FOR LEATHER DURING WEEK

## With Shoe Trade Abating Needs of Makers Less—Prices Steady

Shoe maufacturers of New England report that new business is abating in volume, a condition usual to that section just preceding the closing month of any current year. Orders now being received are of a filling in character wanted in a hurry.

The promise to carry stock of popular patterns on the factory floors, by manufacturers of repute, has met with favor particularly with the more conservative shoe merchants.

In the West and South, the shoe industry is now at its height of activity, with an immediate future crowded with back orders and holiday shopping already begun.

Hides are firm in price, and supply is below normal, but experienced tanners expect a decline. Cut soles have sold at a maximum increase of 2 cents, but with the two inactive months of December and January just ahead of that market it may be a difficult matter to prevent some irregularity.

### Offal Prices Firm

Oak sole leather tanners are booking some new business every day, but the bulk of shipments is on back orders. Advances are obtained on daily sales, more particularly on that of offal.

Steer backs, tannery run, standard tannages, are listed at 42@44c. Ordinary lots are offered at 38@40c. Finder's bends, heavy weights, top selection, are now listed at 70@75c. A cheaper tannage, free of brands, is quoted at 65c. A lot of butt brands is on the market at nominal prices.

Choice selections of scoured oak backs are held at 49c flat. Tanners report oak offal frequently sold down to bare floors. Prices are firm, and advances on the better grades continue in the sales. Rough double shoulders of the better tonnages, sell at 40@42c. Choice single shoulders, high tonnage, are quoted at 32@34c.

Bellies, top grade, car lots, bring 28@29c. with some markets getting 30c for special selections. Heads are moving freely, the closer trimmed selling at 16c, with a freer trimmed head bringing 17c and 18c.

Union tanned sole leather is selling at late established rates, tanners expecting to hold them there without much opposition. Stocks are low, with prospects of any marked accumulation negligible. Packer steer backs are very firm at 42c.

Light steers and prime cow backs are quoted at 43c. Country hide backs are 38@39c. Bends are not plentiful. The selected sort now brings 54c.

### Calfskin Market Steady

Union offal is selling in car load lots with marked regularity. Buyers call the market toppy, but tanners claim that if the demand keeps up, prices may show another advance. Prime shoulders are selling at 28@30c.

Bellies are sold ahead of receipts. The last rates obtained were 25@26@27c, according to selections. Heads are well sold up. Offerings are firm at 15c. In the smaller market, choice heads are selling at 16@17c. Cautious dealings still feature in the calfskin market. New business of this character makes it difficult to get a definite line on price conditions, but it is safe to say that the tone of the market does not reflect positive strength.

Choice plump weights of colors are quoted at 48@50c. Light weights of the same grade are 43@45c. A small but steady demand for the medium selection is filled at 35@40c, also a grade under at 28@35c. Odd lots are to be had at 20@25c.

Black skins are selling fairly well at prices just below that for colors. Novelty finishes are being sampled, with some limited trading besides. At present, selected skins seem to prevail in the sales, and these are offered at 52@60c.

Tanners report an improving call for ooze calf in both colors and black. No. 1 grade is quoted at 50@55c and prime seconds 42@46c. The cheaper sort is also moving at 30@40c.

### Side Leather Quite Active

Although activity in the side leather market is giving evidence of a closing year, the call for stock to apply to duplicate shoe orders exceeds that of a year ago. The demand for elk sides continues good on the cheaper grades selling at 18@22c.

The call for medium selections is fair, such being listed at 24@28c. The top grades, offered at 32@34c, are slow of sale. First quality of chrome colorred side leather is offered at 26@28c. This grade is a bit draggy, but the seconds at 22@24c show some activity. The upper grades, quoted at 18@20c, are fairly well sold up.

The finer assortments of colored or black kip are selling at 30@32c. A prime, second at 26@28c is the more active. The demand for heavy work shoes being steady, creates a call for the combination tannages, the better grades selling at 24@26c, with a good second quoted at 16@22c.

The improvement in the demand for splits continues. Calfskins and side leather splits are having a brisk demand. The better grades, plump weights, are offered at 13@15c.

Cheaper stock is available at 8@12c. First quality flexible splits are quoted at 17@20c. An under grade, all weights, is 10@16c. Sock lining splits are not very active, prices ranging from 3c to 6c.

### Patent Leather Still Popular

The fact that patent leather is well assured of another active year, enables the market to obtain established rates. Jappanners are still busy on old orders. The fancy finishes are attracting close consideration, but experts feel that the demand for oddities will bring this fancy leather to the front.

The better grades range in price from 50c to 60c. A prime second is selling at 40@48c. Chrome patent kips, choice, plump selections, are quoted at 38@42c and mediums at 34@36c, with a good third grade selling at 28@32c.

Bark tanned skins are moving fairly well, the top grades at 24@26c. Prime mediums are 20@22c, with odd lots obtainable at 14@18c.

New business on glazed kid is quiet. The firmness clinging to raw skins gives the market a strong tone. Prices on standard colors and black skins are unchanged. Large buyers figuring on contracts for spring cutting find difficulty in breaking through established rates.

### COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

| | Nov. 1 1926 | Oct. 1 1926 | Nov. 2 1925 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2 red | 1.53¼ | 1.51 | 1.74 |
| Corn, No. 2 yellow | .93¾ | .96 | 1.00¾ |
| Oats, No. 2 white | .54 | .53½ | .47½ |
| Flour, Minn. pat. | 7.75 | 7.75 | 8.40 |
| Lard, prime | 13.75 | 15.15 | 16.25 |
| Pork, mess | 37.00 | 37.00 | 38.00 |
| Beef, family | 21.00 | 22.00 | 24.00 |
| Sugar, gran | 5.70 | 5.90 | 5.00 |
| Iron, No. 2 Phil. | 22.76 | 22.76 | 22.26 |
| Silver | .53⅝ | .57⅛ | .69⅝ |
| Lead | 8.25 | 8.75 | 9.75 |
| Tin | 68.25 | 71.00 | 63.50 |
| Copper | 14.00 | 14.25 | 14.75 |
| Rubber, rib sm sht | .42½ | .42⅝ | 1.01 |
| Cotton, Mid Upids. | 12.85 | 14.25 | 14.875 |
| Steel billets, Pitts. | 35.00 | 35.00 | 35.00 |
| Print cloths | .04⅝ | .05 | .06⅝ |
| Zinc | 7.60 | 7.725 | 9.20 |

# STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the Week Ended October 30, 1926

## CHICAGO

STOCKS

| Sales | Stock | High | Low | Last | Net Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | Adams Roy. | 26½ | 23½ | 26½ | +3 |
| 280 | All Am Rad | 14 | 13½ | 13⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 33 | A Pub Ut pf | 80 | 79 | 79 | —1 |
| 90 | Am Shipb | 78 | 77 | 78 | |
| 130 | Am Pub S pf | 97½ | 97 | 97½ | |
| 850 | Am States A | 3 | 2⅝ | 3 | + ⅛ |
| 547 | do B | 3 | 2⅝ | 3 | |
| 15703 | do war | ⅝ | ½ | ½ | — ⅛ |
| 540 | Armour Co A | 15 | 14½ | 14½ | — ⅝ |
| 540 | Arm & Co pf | 85¼ | 84¾ | 84¾ | — ⅝ |
| 288 | Armou-Del pf | 93½ | 92½ | 93 | |
| 150 | Asso Inv | 36⅝ | 36 | 36 | — ½ |
| 7800 | Auburn Aut. | 58 | 55½ | 56 | —1 |
| 892 | Balaban & K | 63½ | 62¾ | 64 | +1¾ |
| 20 | Beaverbd A. | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 28 | do pf | 38 | 38 | 38 | |
| 900 | Bendix Corp | 36½ | 36 | 36 | — ½ |
| 4050 | Borg & Beck | 53¾ | 48½ | 49 | —1 |
| 1550 | Brach & Sons | 30 | 28 | 28½ | —1¼ |
| 4145 | *Butler Bros | 28¼ | 27⅞ | 28 | — ¼ |
| 180 | Cen I P S pf | 88¾ | 88 | 88¾ | — ⅝ |
| 610 | CPubSer,Del. | 16¾ | 16½ | 16¾ | |
| 600 | *Cent SWUtil, pr lien, pf. | 99½ | 98 | 99 | |
| 410 | do pf | 93 | 92½ | 93 | |
| 1320 | do war | 22½ | 20½ | 20½ | —2 |
| 205 | ChiC&ConRys | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 101 | ChiNS&MRR | 41½ | 40 | 41½ | + ¾ |
| 10 | do pf | 71 | 71 | 71 | — ¾ |
| 90 | do pr pf | 100 | 99½ | 100 | |
| 30 | Chi Rys, Ser1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 400 | ConsumSTC | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | |
| 618 | CmwithEdisn. | 137 | 136½ | 137 | |
| 3775 | ConsumersCo | 8 | 6¾ | 8 | +2 |
| 76 | Consumers pf | 76 | 73 | 76 | —3 |
| 180 | Contl Motors. | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | + ¼ |
| 261 | Crane Co. | 48⅞ | 48½ | 48⅞ | + ¼ |
| 110 | Crown WPP. | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | |
| 115 | CuneoPress,A | 49½ | 49 | 49½ | + ½ |
| 145 | Deere&Co pf. | 108 | 108 | 108 | |
| 210 | DiamondMtch | 117½ | 116¾ | 117 | + ½ |
| 600 | Eddy Paper. | 26 | 25 | 26 | +2 |
| 475 | ElecHousehld | 12 | 11⅝ | 11¾ | — ¼ |
| 490 | ElecResLab. | 17 | 15 | 17 | +1½ |
| 30 | Erla | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| 420 | Evans Co, A. | 31 | 30½ | 30½ | — ¼ |
| 250 | do B | 27 | 26¾ | 26½ | — ¼ |
| 425 | Fair Store | 28 | 27¾ | 27¾ | — ¼ |
| 100 | Fitz-Connel | 28 | 28 | 28 | |
| 300 | Foote Bros | 11⅞ | 11½ | 11½ | — ⅜ |
| 350 | Gill Mfg | 4½ | 4 | 4½ | + ½ |
| 330 | Gt Lakes D. | 141 | 139 | 140 | +1 |
| 145 | Grief Bros. | 38¾ | 38½ | 38½ | — ¼ |
| 225 | Godchaux | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 375 | Gossard | 34½ | 33¾ | 34½ | + ½ |
| 150 | *Hammer Pa | 35 | 35 | 35 | |
| 55 | Hibb SB&Co | 73½ | 73⅜ | 73½ | —1½ |
| 425 | Hupp Motor. | 20½ | 20 | 20 | — ¼ |
| 2775 | Illinois Brick | 52 | 50½ | 50⅞ | — ½ |
| 22 | Ill No Util pf | 91¾ | 91½ | 91¾ | + ¼ |
| 50 | Kellog Sw. | 96 | 96 | 96 | |
| 10 | Ken Hyd El pf | 93⅞ | 93⅞ | 93⅞ | |
| 40 | Ken Ut Jr pf | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | |
| 85 | Kraft Ccheese | 61½ | 61 | 61½ | +1½ |
| 50 | Kuppenheim. | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | |
| 168 | La Salle Ext | 8 | 8 | 8 | — ¼ |
| 6525 | Libby-McN. | 10 | 8¾ | 9⅛ | + ⅝ |
| 100 | Lindsay Light | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 475 | McC R&M A | 38⅞ | 38 | 38¼ | — ⅜ |
| 2150 | Mid Wst Ut. | 111¾ | 110½ | 111 | — ½ |
| 495 | do pf | 105 | 104 | 104½ | — ½ |
| 572 | do ppf | 115½ | 115 | 115 | |
| 50 | Midland Stl P | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | + ½ |
| 250 | Mid Util ppf. | 100 | 99 | 99⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 60 | do pf A | 98 | 97 | 98 | +1 |
| 75000 | Montg Ward | 71¾ | 66 | 66¾ | — ½ |
| 2090 | MontgWClsA. | 113½ | 112¾ | 113¼ | +1¼ |
| 25 | MontW pf | 114 | 114 | 114 | —1 |
| 1275 | Morgan Litho | 60 | 58¾ | 58⅞ | —1⅛ |
| 50 | Nat Carb pf. | 124 | 124 | 124 | |
| 50 | NaElP pf. | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | |
| 300 | Nat Leather | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 2300 | Nat Stand. | 31½ | 30¾ | 31½ | + ¼ |
| 61 | No Am Car. | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | + ¼ |
| 20 | *No-WUtilpf. | 94 | 92¼ | 94 | —1½ |
| 20 | N'westU pr pf | 96⅞ | 96¾ | 96⅞ | + ⅝ |
| 300 | Novadel-Epfd | 26 | 25¼ | 26 | +1 |
| 150 | Omnibus | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | + ½ |
| 785 | Oil-o-Matic | 15¾ | 14⅞ | 15 | — ½ |
| 521 | Penn Gas&El | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | — ½ |
| 440 | PickBarthpfA | 20⅞ | 20 | 20½ | |
| 385 | Pines W'front | 57 | 56½ | 56½ | —1 |
| 54 | PubSer6%pf. | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 89 | 7% pf | 113 | 112¾ | 113 | + ¼ |
| 157 | UubSv n par. | 129 | 128 | 129 | +2 |
| 9245 | *QRS Music. | 37¼ | 28½ | 37 | +8½ |
| 390 | *QuakerOats. | 185 | 175 | 185 | +10½ |
| 35 | Q Oats pf. | 106½ | 106¼ | 106½ | — ½ |
| 3550 | R Silk Hose. | 46 | 43¾ | 45½ | — ¾ |
| 295 | Reo Motor. | 19½ | 19 | 19½ | |
| 35 | Ryan Car | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 7295 | Sears-R'buck. | 54½ | 51½ | 53 | —1½ |
| 200 | SoColoPowA. | 24 | 24 | 24 | |
| 100 | Stand Gas | 54 | 54 | 54 | |
| 1585 | *Stewart War | 66½ | 64½ | 64½ | — ½ |
| 850 | Swift & Co. | 115 | 114¼ | 115 | + ¼ |
| 2200 | Swift Intl. | 19½ | 18¾ | 19 | + ⅝ |
| 10 | *Tenn-El-Pro | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 20 | ThompsonJR | 46¼ | 46¼ | 46¼ | |
| 460 | UnCarb&Carb | 93½ | 92 | 92½ | —2 |
| 760 | Uni Biscuit. | 37 | 36 | 36 | +1 |
| 25 | Uni P Board. | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | — ½ |
| 1650 | Uni Lt&Pw A | 12½ | 11½ | 12⅝ | +1⅛ |
| 15 | do pf A | 88 | 88 | 88 | |
| 245 | do pf B | 50 | 49½ | 50 | |
| 700 | Uni I Works | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½ | + ½ |
| 70 | Uni Theater. | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 1315 | U S Gypsum | 146 | 137 | 144 | +5 |
| 32 | do pf | 117 | 117 | 117 | |
| 635 | Vesta Battery | 27 | 25 | 27 | +1½ |
| 320 | Wahl | 8 | 7¾ | 7¾ | + ⅜ |
| 100 | Wolff Mfg. | 6 | 6 | 6 | — ⅛ |
| 200 | do ctfs | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 455 | Wrigley | 52 | 51¾ | 52 | |
| 1938 | Yates Mch. | 30¾ | 29¾ | 30 | — ½ |
| 2878 | YelTr&C Co. | 28¾ | 27 | 27¼ | — ½ |
| 1275 | Yel Taxi | 45⅜ | 45 | 45½ | — ⅜ |

BONDS

| Sales | Bond | High | Low | Last | Net Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $8000 | Armour4½s'39 | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | |
| 1000 | doDel5½s'43 | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | |
| 11000 | CC&CR5s'27. | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | — ½ |
| 8000 | CCR1st5s'27. | 75¾ | 75 | 75 | — ¾ |
| 1000 | CR1st5s'27 | 74 | 74 | 74 | —1¼ |
| 3000 | do ctfs | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | |
| 2000 | CwEd1st5s'43. | 103⅝ | 103¼ | 103⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 1000 | CwEd1st5s'43. | 103⅝ | 103⅝ | 103⅝ | |
| 20000 | HstnGf6½s'30 | 95½ | 95 | 95½ | + ½ |
| 15000 | KrpAGF7s'29. | 99¼ | 99 | 99¼ | |
| 4000 | NwnEl1st5s'41 | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ | |

## ST. LOUIS

STOCKS

| Sales | Stock | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 300 | A S Aloe | 33½ | 33 | 33½ | |
| 20 | Am Cr Ind | 55 | 50 | 50 | —1 |
| 171 | Best-Cly Co. | 50 | 50 | 50 | —1 |
| 2 | Boatmen's B. | 156 | 156 | 156 | +1 |
| 357 | Boyd-Welsh S | 41 | 40⅛ | 41 | |
| 185 | Brown Shoe. | 35 | 35 | 35 | — ½ |
| 7 | Br Shoe pf. | 109 | 109 | 109 | —1 |
| 35 | Bruce Lum pf | 97 | 97 | 97 | |
| 25 | Cer-teedPlpf. | 106 | 106 | 106 | + ⅞ |
| 1493 | Con L&ZincA | 22 | 18¾ | 18¾ | —3¼ |
| 164 | Ely&WDryG | 30 | 30 | 30 | |
| 450 | FMedartMfg | 30 | 29 | 30 | |
| 5 | FullronWkspf | 60 | 60 | 60 | +4 |
| 10 | HamBrShoe. | 43 | 43 | 43 | —1 |
| 20 | HLHussRefC | 34 | 34 | 34 | — ½ |
| 25 | HuttigS&Door | 30 | 30 | 30 | |
| 45 | Int Shoe | 158¼ | 157½ | 157½ | —2 |
| 10 | Int Shoe pf. | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ | — ¾ |
| 10 | J-Steph&ShiS | 58 | 58 | 58 | |
| 10 | Mer Trust | 420 | 420 | 420 | +5 |
| 30 | Mo-Ill Stores | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 243 | Mo P Cement | 56 | 55 | 55 | — ½ |
| 71 | NatlBofCom. | 165 | 163 | 165 | +1¾ |
| 455 | Natl Candy. | 88 | 81½ | 88 | +7 |
| 40 | Pedigo,WSh. | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | —1½ |
| 570 | PWIce&FuelA | 31⅝ | 31⅜ | 31½ | + ¼ |
| 35 | Rice-SDryGds | 21¼ | 21 | 21 | — ½ |
| 140 | Rice-SDG1pf. | 106⅛ | 106 | 106 | — ½ |
| 10 | Rice-SDG2dpf | 97 | 97 | 97 | — ¼ |
| 10 | StLouisCarpf. | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | —1½ |
| 34 | StLPubServ. | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| 2 | StLUnionT | 325 | 325 | 325 | |
| 5 | Scrug-V-B1pf | 89 | 89 | 89 | —1 |
| 270 | SkourasElnA | 50 | 50 | 50 | |
| 142 | S'westBTelpf. | 114¼ | 113¾ | 114 | — ¼ |
| 100 | Wag Elec | 20 | 20 | 20 | —2 |
| 85 | Wag Elec pf | 70¼ | 70 | 70 | —3 |
| 102 | WWaltke&Co | 45¾ | 45 | 45¾ | + ¼ |

BONDS

| Sales | Bond | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $24600 | EStL&Sub5s | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | |
| 1000 | Houst'nO6½. | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ | + ¾ |
| 1000 | Kinloch 6s. | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ | |
| 100 | Tol Gas 5s. | 102 | 102 | 102 | |
| 31000 | UniRys4s | 76½ | 76 | 76 | —1 |
| 5000 | UniRys4s c d | 76½ | 76¼ | 76¼ | — ¾ |

## DETROIT

STOCKS

| Sales | Stock | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 510 | Am Elec | 23 | 22½ | 22⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 675 | Bohn Alum. | 14¼ | 13¾ | 14 | |
| 50 | Colum Sugar. | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — ¼ |
| 250 | Cont Motor. | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | + ⅛ |
| 230 | C G Sprg. | 10⅝ | 10¼ | 10¼ | — ⅛ |
| 140 | Det & Cle Nv | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14½ | |
| 183 | Det Crmy | 41¾ | 41 | 41¼ | + ¾ |
| 159 | Det Edison. | 138 | 135 | 135 | —3 |
| 1635 | Fed Truck | 25⅛ | 24 | 25 | + ¾ |
| 11 | Ford M Can. | 398 | 390 | 390 | —10 |
| 200 | Gen Motors. | 148 | 146½ | 148 | +3¼ |
| 837 | Gen Neces | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 1432 | Hall Lamp | 8½ | 8 | 8½ | + ½ |
| 76 | Hoover Stl B | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | |
| 600 | Mich Sugar. | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 20 | do pf | 6 | 6 | 6 | + ¼ |
| 4919 | Pack Mot | 34 | 32½ | 34 | +1½ |
| 2250 | Paige Det | 12¾ | 11½ | 12 | + ⅛ |
| 781 | Peerless Mot. | 31 | 28 | 29 | |
| 200 | Parker Rust. | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 1481 | Reo Motor | 19¼ | 19 | 19⅛ | — ⅝ |
| 200 | Riv Rais Pap | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | |
| 2350 | Timken Axle | 12 | 11½ | 11½ | |
| 35 | do pf | 97 | 97 | 97 | |
| 725 | Truscon Steel | 24⅜ | 23½ | 24 | — ⅜ |
| 30 | PS Radiator. | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | |

## SALT LAKE CITY

STOCKS

| Sales | Stock | High | Low | Last | Net Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2250 | Silver K C | 7.50 | 7.25 | 7.50 | —.25 |
| 500 | Mammoth. | 2.57½ | 2.55 | 2.55 | —.10 |
| 534 | Park Utah | 5.60 | 5.50 | 5.50 | |
| 2200 | Walker | .65 | .64 | .65 | —.01 |
| 3400 | Cardiff | .22 | .20 | .20 | —.05 |
| 10 | Tintic Sta. | 10.62½ | 10.62½ | 10.62½ | |
| — | Keystone. | .26 | .26 | .26 | |

## SAN FRANCISCO

STOCKS

| Sales | Stock | High | Low | Last | Net chge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Amer Bank. | 198 | 197 | 197 | —1 |
| 15 | Anglo-C Tr. | 340 | 340 | 340 | |
| 90 | Ang & London Paris N A | 196 | 194 | 194 | |
| 15 | Ass'd Oil | 49 | 49 | 49 | — ½ |
| 2396 | Bancitaly | 80¾ | 80¼ | 80¼ | — ½ |
| 327 | Bk of Italy. | 453½ | 452¼ | 452¼ | — ½ |
| 250 | Calamba Sug | 69 | 68 | 68 | — ¼ |
| 5 | do pf | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | |
| 230 | Calif Copper. | 6 | 5½ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 35 | Cal O Pow pf. | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 2330 | Calif Pack'g. | 68⅝ | 66½ | 68⅛ | +1⅞ |
| 5544 | Caterpillar T. | 135 | 131½ | 135 | +2 |
| 23 | CoastG&E 1pf | 94 | 94 | 94 | +1 |
| 50 | Crocker FNB. | 310½ | 310 | 310 | |
| 229 | EBWater Apf | 96⅛ | 96 | 96¼ | + ¼ |
| 95 | do B pf | 104 | 102 | 104 | +2 |
| 60 | Emporium | 37 | 37 | 37 | |
| 425 | Federal Tel. | 11¼ | 11 | 11½ | + ½ |
| 457 | Fireman's F I | 91 | 90 | 90 | — ⅜ |
| 450 | Foster & K. | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | — ¼ |
| 182 | Grt Wt P uf | 103¼ | 103 | 103¼ | |
| 341 | Haiku F&P fr | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | — ⅞ |
| 130 | Hale Br Strs | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | |
| 60 | Haw'n C & S | 47 | 45½ | 47 | +1½ |
| 20 | Haw'n Pineap | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | |
| 5 | Haw'n Sug | 40 | 40 | 40 | + ¼ |
| 390 | Hono Cons O | 37⅜ | 37 | 37⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 1550 | Hunt B P A | 26⅜ | 26 | 26⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 30 | Hutch Sug P | 12¼ | 12 | 12 | |
| 200 | Ill Pac Gls A | 29 | 29 | 29 | —1⅜ |
| 37 | Key Sys T pf | 27½ | 27 | 27½ | —16½ |
| 230 | do pr pf | 70 | 67 | 69 | +3½ |
| 396 | Langendorf B | 13 | 12¾ | 13 | + ½ |
| 45 | L A G & E pf. | 100 | 98¾ | 98¼ | —1¾ |
| 1300 | Magnavox. | .70 | .65 | .65 | —.05 |
| 2350 | Marine | 1.62½ | 1.60 | 1.62½ | +.22½ |
| 10 | Mercantile T. | 300 | 300 | 300 | —5 |
| 410 | No Amer Oil | 38½ | 38¼ | 38¼ | — ¼ |
| 60 | Onomea Sug. | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | + ½ |
| 60 | Paauhau S P | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | — ½ |
| 655 | Pac G & E. | 129¼ | 128¼ | 128¾ | — ¾ |
| 783 | do 1st pf | 100½ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | — ⅞ |
| 29 | Pac Light'g. | 311 | 311 | 311 | |
| 205 | do 6% pf. | 97 | 96½ | 96¾ | — ⅛ |
| 1283 | Pac Oil | 1.50 | 1.37½ | 1.37½ | |
| 195 | Pac T&T pf. | 104 | 103⅝ | 104 | + ¼ |
| 480 | Paraffine | 106½ | 104 | 106½ | +2½ |
| 60 | PigWig WS A | 20 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 335 | Pign Whis pf | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | |
| 4685 | Richfield C O | 24 | 23 | 23⅝ | — ⅝ |
| 750 | SF Sacr RR. | 2.00 | 1.50 | 2.00 | +.62½ |
| 147 | do pf | 13 | 11 | 13 | +5⅛ |
| 10 | S J Lt & Pow | 51 | 51 | 51 | +2¼ |
| 25 | do pr pf | 106⅜ | 106¼ | 106¼ | |
| 14 | do 6% ppf | 94 | 94 | 94 | +2 |
| 55 | BFSchlesgr A | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | |
| 7055 | Shell Un Oil. | 29⅞ | 29 | 29½ | + ½ |
| 43 | Sherm&C7%pf | 91 | 90¾ | 91 | — ½ |
| 5 | So Cal Gas pf | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | + ¾ |
| 335 | South'n Pac. | 108¾ | 106 | 107¾ | +3¼ |
| 50 | Sperry Flour | 41 | 41 | 41 | +1 |
| 20 | do pf | 91 | 91 | 91 | +1 |
| 123 | Spg Val Wat. | 103 | 102½ | 103 | — ¾ |
| 15005 | S O of Calif | 61 | 60 | 60¾ | + ¼ |
| 1900 | Tex Cons O. | .80 | .75 | .75 | —.05 |
| 5416 | Un Oil Asso. | 55⅝ | 54¾ | 54⅞ | + ⅞ |
| 9500 | Un Oil Calif | 55½ | 54¼ | 54¾ | + ¾ |
| 145 | Union Sugar. | 20 | 19½ | 19¼ | —1 |
| 25 | do pf | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | |
| 22 | Un Bk & Tr. | 160 | 160 | 160 | —10 |
| 2000 | U S Pet. | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 | |
| 151 | Waialua Agri | 35½ | 34 | 35½ | +1½ |
| 20 | Wells-Fargo Bk & Un Tr. | 255 | 255 | 255 | —5 |
| 500 | W Am Fin pf | 9½ | 9⅛ | 9½ | |
| 163 | W Coast L Ins | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 5 | W Dairy Pr. | 44 | 44 | 44 | —1 |
| 10 | West Pwr pf | 98 | 98 | 98 | |
| 725 | Yel&Check C | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 100 | Zel'er P 6% pf | 94½ | 94 | 94 | |
| 1056 | Zellerbach | 27 | 26¼ | 26¾ | |

BONDS

| Sales | Bond | High | Low | Last | Net chge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $12000 | AssdOil6s'35. | 102⅝ | 102½ | 102⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 4000 | Calif G & E unif 5s '37. | 101⅝ | 101½ | 101½ | |
| 8000 | Cal&H S 7s'37. | 104⅝ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 3000 | CoastL&P5'40 | 99 | 99 | 99 | —1 |
| 13500 | KeyS ref 5s'38 | 76¾ | 76 | 76¾ | + ¼ |
| 1000 | do 1mtg 6s'38 | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ | — ⅜ |
| 12000 | LAG&E5½'43. | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 1000 | do 5½s'49. | 104 | 104 | 104 | + ¼ |
| 7000 | do 6s '42. | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ | + ⅛ |
| 1000 | MarketSR7'40. | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | — ⅛ |
| 2000 | Miller&L 6s'45 | 99 | 99 | 99 | |
| 2500 | do 7s '35 | 99¼ | 99 | 99 | |
| 7000 | NatomCal6s'35 | 42 | 41¼ | 42 | —3 |
| 4000 | PacG&E 5s'42. | 100 | 99¼ | 100 | |
| 1000 | do C 5½s'52. | 103 | 103 | 103 | + ¼ |
| 2000 | do B 6s'41. | 108 | 108 | 108 | + ¼ |
| 6000 | SJ L&P 5s'50. | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 10000 | do C 6s '50. | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 8000 | SCGas1st6s'50. | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | |
| 5000 | SV Wat 5s'43. | 100 | 99¼ | 99¾ | — ⅛ |
| 1000 | UniG&E 5s'32. | 101 | 101 | 101 | + ⅛ |
| 13000 | UnOil cv6½s | 106 | 105¾ | 105¾ | — ¼ |
| 100 | WPac RR 5s'46 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | — ⅜ |

## MONTREAL

STOCKS

| Sales | Stock | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1968 | Abitibi | 92½ | 91 | 92 | + ½ |
| 14325 | Asbestos | 25⅝ | 22½ | 25 | +2⅜ |
| 7073 | do pf | 83 | 77½ | 80 | +2 |
| 367 | Bell Tel | 138 | 138 | 138 | |
| 28717 | Brazilian | 110 | 106⅜ | 107 | —2½ |
| 994 | Brompton | 36¼ | 35½ | 36 | — ½ |
| 55 | BE Steel 1pf. | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | + ½ |
| 250 | do 2pf | 2 | 2 | 2 | + ½ |
| 220 | Can Cement. | 108 | 108 | 108 | —1 |
| 393 | Can Car pf | 83 | 82½ | 83 | + ¾ |
| 105 | Can Conv | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | + ½ |
| 3044 | Can Steamsh. | 32¼ | 29¼ | 31½ | +2¾ |
| 5225 | do pf | 94¼ | 93 | 94 | +1¼ |
| 2372 | Cons Smelters | 235 | 233 | 233 | —1 |
| 521 | Dom Glass | 85 | 85 | 85 | —2½ |
| 1117 | Dom Textile. | 94 | 91½ | 94 | +3½ |
| 2501 | Laurentide | 108¼ | 105¼ | 106 | — ½ |
| 1538 | Mackay | 129½ | 121¼ | 124 | —5½ |
| 9024 | Mont Power. | 74⅜ | 73½ | 74 | — ½ |
| 570 | Penmans | 188½ | 180 | 188 | +8 |
| 125 | Price Bros | 71 | 70¼ | 71 | +1 |
| 726 | Quebec Pow. | 163 | 160 | 162 | —3 |
| 84 | do pf | 117 | 117 | 117 | +2 |
| 408 | Smith Bros | 59 | 57 | 58⅝ | +4⅝ |
| 2106 | Shawinigan | 251 | 240½ | 251 | +9 |
| 173 | SpanishRiver. | 105 | 104½ | 104½ | + ¼ |
| 184 | do pf | 114¾ | 114½ | 114¾ | + ¼ |
| 350 | Steel of Can. | 108½ | 108 | 108 | + ¼ |
| 670 | Twin City | 64 | 60½ | 63½ | +5½ |
| 3282 | Wayagamack | 109½ | 99⅝ | 108 | +8 |

BANKS

| Sales | Bank | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 59 | Commerce | 222 | 222 | 222 | +1 |
| 257 | Montreal | 271 | 266 | 266 | —4 |
| 42 | Nova Scotia. | 290½ | 290½ | 290½ | +1½ |
| 46 | Royal | 254 | 254 | 254 | +1 |

BONDS

| Sales | Bond | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $3700 | CanLoans'31. | 100.65 | 100.60 | 100.60 | + .10 |
| 87100 | do '33 | 104.30 | 103.95 | 104.15 | — .15 |
| 35750 | do '34 | 104.00 | 103.10 | 103.10 | |
| 38300 | do '37 | 107.35 | 107.20 | 107.30 | + .25 |
| 2000 | Renewals'27. | 100.40 | 100.40 | 100.40 | + .05 |
| 2100 | Refnding'28. | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | — .25 |
| 2700 | do '40 | 96.05 | 96.05 | 96.05 | — .30 |
| 9380 | do '43 | 101.50 | 101.30 | 101.30 | — .10 |
| 2700 | do '44 | 96.20 | 96.00 | 96.20 | |
| 18100 | do '46 | 96.50 | 96.10 | 96.15 | — .20 |
| 2000 | Quebec Ry | 94½ | 94¼ | 94¼ | — ¼ |

## LOS ANGELES

STOCKS

| Sales | Stock | High | Low | Last | Net Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 934 | Bancitaly | 80½ | 80 | 80¼ | — ¼ |
| 48 | Bank of Italy. | 453½ | 452 | 452 | — ½ |
| 3732 | Bolsa Chica O | 7 | 6½ | 7 | + ¾ |
| 50 | Cal Dei Fms. | 3 | 3 | 3 | —1⅜ |
| 40 | First Nat Bk. | 408 | 408 | 408 | +1 |
| 25 | Gilmore Oil. | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 80 | Globe G & M. | 50 | 49 | 49 | |
| 22 | do pf | 99 | 99 | 99 | |
| 7 | Goodyr Tr pf. | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | |
| 25 | Goodyr Tx pf | 96 | 96 | 96 | +1½ |
| 800 | Holly Dev. | 1.52 | 1.51 | 1.52 | |
| 10 | Home Serv. | 53 | 53 | 53 | +2½ |
| 11573 | Julian Pet | 2⅞ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 55551 | do pf | 14 | 13 | 13¼ | — ¼ |
| 302 | L A Gas pf | 99⅞ | 99¾ | 99¾ | |
| 5863 | L A Inv. | 3.10 | 3.06 | 3.07½ | —.02½ |
| 80 | Merch N Bk. | 408 | 408 | 408 | +1 |
| 10 | Nat City Bk. | 160 | 160 | 160 | |
| 10 | PacLtg 6%pf. | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | — ¼ |
| 13 | Pac Nat | 110 | 110 | 110 | |
| 5262 | Richfield O | 24 | 23⅛ | 23½ | — ½ |
| 236 | Rio Grande O | 21 | 21 | 21 | —1 |
| 40 | SJL&P 7% pf. | 103 | 103 | 103 | —1 |
| 28 | do pr pf | 106¼ | 106 | 106 | |
| 73 | Secur T&S Bk | 410 | 405 | 410 | +4 |
| 4831 | So Cal Ed | 30⅜ | 30 | 30½ | |
| 1964 | do 6% pf | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | |
| 1308 | do 7% pf | 28 | 27⅞ | 28 | |
| 42 | So C G 6%pf | 99 | 98½ | 98¾ | + ¼ |
| 50 | So CtG 7% pf. | 103½ | 103¼ | 103½ | + ¼ |
| 1642 | Un Oil Asso. | 55 | 54½ | 54½ | |

BONDS

| Sales | Bond | High | Low | Last | Net Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2000 | LAGas 5½'49. | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | |
| 5000 | do 13c 6s'42. | 108⅜ | 108⅜ | 108⅜ | |
| 2000 | S D G 6s '39. | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | |
| 23000 | So C Ed 6s'43. | 104½ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | |
| 2000 | So C G 7s '51. | 108 | 108 | 108 | |
| 25700 | Utd O 6½ '35. | 106 | 105½ | 105½ | — ½ |

## HARTFORD

STOCKS

| Sales | High | Low | Last | Net chge |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fire Companies** | | | | |
| Ætna | 500 | 485 | 500 | |
| Automobile | 200 | 200 | 200 | |
| Hartford | 465 | 455 | 465 | |
| National | 700 | 675 | 700 | |
| Phoenix | 565 | 555 | 565 | —5 |
| **Life Companies** | | | | |
| Ætna | 565 | 555 | 565 | |
| Ætna Casualty | 750 | 750 | 750 | |
| Hfd Steam Boiler | 1175 | 1165 | 1175 | +10 |
| **Public Utilities** | | | | |
| Con Lt&Pw 8% pf | 121 | 119 | 121 | |
| do 7% pf | 112 | 109 | 112 | |
| Conn Power | 320 | 310 | 320 | |
| Hfd City Gas | 70 | 68 | 70 | |
| Hfd City Gas pf | 50 | 50 | 50 | |
| Hfd Elec Lt | 329 | 324 | 329 | +1 |
| **Industrials** | | | | |
| Am Hardware | 90 | 87 | 89 | +2 |
| Am Silver | 32 | 29 | 32 | |
| Bigelow Hfd Cpt | 78 | 75 | 75 | —1 |
| Colts | 30 | 29 | 30 | +1 |
| Eagle Lock | 109 | 105 | 109 | +4 |
| Int Silver com | 96 | 93 | 96 | |
| Niles-Bement-Pond | 20½ | 19 | 20½ | — ½ |
| Peck, Stow & Wil | 24 | 22 | 24 | +1 |
| Scovill | 243 | 238 | 243 | —3 |
| Stanley Works | 82 | 80 | 82 | +1 |
| Torrington | 69 | 68 | 69 | +1 |

## CLEVELAND

STOCKS

| Sales | Stock | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Am F&H pf. | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | — ½ |
| 65 | Am Multigr. | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | + ¼ |
| 13 | Am Ship Bld. | 77¾ | 77¾ | 77¾ | —1⅜ |
| 225 | Am Vitri Prd | 27 | 26½ | 27 | +2⅛ |
| 50 | Bishop-Buck. | 10 | 10 | 10 | —1 |
| 1430 | Buckeye Incu | 44 | 40½ | 43½ | +3 |
| 145 | Cent Aloy Stl | 29⅞ | 29 | 29 | — ¾ |
| 91 | do pf | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | |
| 2496 | City Ice & F. | 22¾ | 21⅝ | 22¾ | + ¼ |
| 147 | Clev Bld Sup | 30¾ | 30 | 30 | |
| 5 | Clev Elec Ill. | 303 | 303 | 303 | —2 |
| 193 | do pf | 108 | 107½ | 107½ | — ½ |
| 369 | Clev Ry | 95⅝ | 95 | 95½ | + ½ |
| 50 | Clev Sec pf. | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 42 | Clev Trust | 295 | 294½ | 295 | |
| 38 | Cl Un Stk ds. | 108 | 108 | 108 | |
| 142 | Clev W Mills | 30 | 28 | 28 | —2 |
| 100 | Edw W 6%pf | 70 | 70 | 70 | |
| 298 | El Controller | 57 | 56¼ | 56⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 200 | Fed Knitt M. | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | |
| 145 | Firestone | 115½ | 113¼ | 115 | +1 |
| 20 | do 6% pf. | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 208 | do 7% pf. | 98 | 97½ | 98 | + ½ |
| 16 | Glidden P pf. | 86 | 86 | 86 | — ½ |
| 53 | Goodyear | 31½ | 31¼ | 31½ | |
| 135 | Grass Chm pf | 103½ | 103¼ | 103½ | |
| 70 | Greif Bros | 38⅜ | 38⅜ | 38⅜ | |
| 21 | Hanna MA 1p | 55 | 55 | 55 | +3⅜ |
| 155 | Harris Press. | 30 | 29¾ | 30 | |
| 40 | India Tire | 30 | 30 | 30 | |
| 1130 | Indus Rayon | 7 | 6⅛ | 6⅞ | + ¾ |
| 375 | Jaeger Mach | 27½ | 27 | 27½ | + ½ |
| 56 | Kel Is Lime. | 133 | 133 | 133 | |
| 188 | Met Pav Brk | 23 | 22½ | 22½ | — ½ |
| 245 | Miller Rub pf | 101 | 100½ | 101 | + ⅞ |
| 25 | Nat City Bk. | 173 | 173 | 178 | —3 |
| 168 | Nat Ref pf. | 132 | 131 | 132 | —1 |
| 38 | NO P&L 6%p | 79½ | 79 | 79½ | — ¼ |
| 35 | Ohio Bell pf. | 110⅜ | 110⅜ | 110⅜ | + ¼ |
| 269 | Ohio Br 'B'. | 75 | 73½ | 75 | +2 |
| 19 | do pf | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | + ⅜ |
| 128 | Paragon Ref. | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 5840 | Peerless Mot. | 32 | 28 | 29 | +1 |
| 7 | Richman Br. | 155 | 155 | 155 | — ½ |
| 87 | Robb & M pf. | 5 | 5 | 5 | +2⅞ |
| 905 | Seiberling Rb | 22 | 21⅛ | 21½ | — ⅜ |
| 35 | SheriffSt Mkt | 73 | 72 | 72 | —3 |
| 240 | Sher-Wilms | 42⅞ | 42¼ | 42¼ | |
| 170 | do pf | 107 | 106⅜ | 106⅜ | — ¼ |
| 170 | Smallwd St. | 30 | 30 | 30 | |
| 48 | Spks-Witht'n. | 12 | 12 | 12 | —3 |
| 400 | Telling-BV | 32⅞ | 32 | 32⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 60 | Trumb-Cl pf. | 98⅞ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ | — ¼ |
| 1127 | Trumbull Stl. | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10½ | — ¼ |
| 360 | do pf | 77 | 76 | 76⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 200 | Un Metal | 40 | 40 | 40 | |
| 70 | Un Mortgage | 47 | 45 | 45 | —5 |
| 25 | Un Trust | 216⅜ | 216½ | 216⅜ | + ¾ |
| 169 | YS&T pf | 109 | 108½ | 109 | + ½ |
| | **BONDS** | | | | |
| $1000 | Cl-AkBg8s'36. | 90 | 90 | 90 | +2 |

## CINCINNATI

STOCKS

| Sales | Stock | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 627 | Am L Mch. | 109⅜ | 108 | 109½ | — ½ |
| 75 | Am Prod pf | 25¼ | 25 | 25 | |
| 1809 | Am Roll M | 46 | 44⅝ | 44½ | + ⅜ |
| 72 | Am Rl M pf | 110½ | 110¼ | 110¼ | + ¼ |
| 60 | Am Thermos | 10 | 9¾ | 10 | —1 |
| 4 | Am Therm pf | 37 | 37 | 37 | +1 |
| 532 | Buckeye Incu | 45 | 40¾ | 44 | +3 |
| 21 | Champ Coat | 140 | 140 | 140 | |
| 279 | Chungld Corp | 53 | 51 | 52 | — ⅛ |
| 626 | Cin St Ry | 34½ | 33⅞ | 34¼ | + ⅜ |
| 326 | Cin&Sb Bl Tl | 90 | 89⅞ | 89⅞ | —2⅛ |
| 409 | Cin Gas&El. | 92½ | 90¼ | 92½ | +2¼ |
| 11 | Cin Gas Trn | 124 | 124 | 124 | |
| 47 | CN&C Lt&Tr | 88½ | 88¾ | 88½ | + ¼ |
| 5 | CN&CLt&T pf | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ | |
| 85 | Ohio Bl Tl pf | 111 | 110¼ | 110⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 161 | City Ice&Fu | 22½ | 21⅞ | 22⅛ | + ¼ |
| 26 | Cooper n pf | 104 | 101 | 104 | — ¼ |
| 60 | Cooper n com | 80 | 80 | 80 | +10 |
| 2 | Dixie Ice Cr | 54 | 54 | 54 | |
| 483 | Eagle Picher | 29¾ | 29⅝ | 29¾ | + ⅛ |
| 2 | Fifth-Th Un | 322 | 322 | 322 | —3 |
| 14 | First Nat | 327 | 327 | 327 | —1 |
| 53 | Formica Insu | 23 | 22 | 23 | +1 |
| 258 | Giant Tire | 59 | 45 | 54 | +7 |
| 1184 | Gibson Art | 42½ | 42 | 42⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 6 | Globe Wer un | 90 | 90 | 90 | —3 |
| 74 | Gruen Watch | 45 | 42 | 42 | —2 |
| 36 | Gruen Wt pf | 109 | 103 | 108½ | —1 |
| 10 | Hatfield | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 5 | Johnst 8%pf | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 51 | Jacger-Mach. | 27¾ | 27¼ | 27¾ | |
| 329 | Kroger | 131¾ | 131 | 131¾ | — ⅝ |
| 12 | Kroger n pf | 111¾ | 111¼ | 111¾ | —1½ |
| 23 | Little Mia G | 94 | 94 | 94 | —1 |
| 205 | McLaren Con | 18 | 17¾ | 17¾ | — ¼ |
| 85 | Ohio BlTlpf | 111 | 110¼ | 110¾ | + ⅜ |
| 650 | Paragon | 7⅜ | 7 | 7⅜ | |
| 373 | Procter&Gm | 160 | 159½ | 159½ | + ½ |
| 25 | Proc&G8%pf | 162 | 162 | 162 | |
| 20 | Proc&G6%pf | 112¼ | 112¼ | 112¼ | + ¼ |
| 6 | Pure O 6%pf | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | — ½ |
| 19 | PureO8%pf | 109¾ | 109½ | 109¾ | + ¾ |
| 2 | Putman C pf | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 10 | US Can | 46 | 46 | 46 | |
| 70 | US Can pf | 101½ | 100¼ | 101½ | |
| 315 | US Play Crd | 180 | 155 | 180 | +26½ |
| 36 | US Pr&Lith. | 84 | 83⅜ | 83⅜ | —3½ |
| 9 | US P&L pf | 96 | 96 | 96 | —2½ |
| 590 | US Shoe | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| 50 | US Shoe pf | 47 | 45½ | 46⅝ | +1⅝ |
| 223 | Whitaker P | 53½ | 53 | 53¼ | —1¾ |
| 50 | West Pap A | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | —1¾ |

## PITTSBURGH

STOCKS

| Sales | Stock | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 91 | A M Byers pf | 101¾ | 101¼ | 101¾ | +1¼ |
| 655 | Am Vit Prod | 27 | 26 | 27 | +1½ |
| 90 | do pf | 90½ | 90 | 90 | |
| 225 | Am W G M. | 58 | 57 | 57 | —1 |
| 70 | do pf | 80 | 80 | 80 | |
| 10841 | Ark Nat Gas | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8½ | + ⅜ |
| 20 | Auto Finance | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 79 | Blaw-Knox | 71 | 71 | 71 | |
| 500 | Carnegie Met | 12 | 12 | 12 | — ½ |
| 35 | Col G&E wi | 83 | 83 | 83 | |
| 125 | do pf wi | 98 | 97¾ | 98 | + ½ |
| 100 | Consol Ice | 2 | 2 | 2 | + ⅛ |
| 592 | Devonion Oil | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| 120 | Duq Lt 7s pf | 115¾ | 115 | 115¾ | — ¼ |
| 33 | H-W Refrac. | 132 | 132 | 132 | |
| 70 | do pf | 105 | 105 | 105 | |
| 998 | Houston GGs | 5¾ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 30 | J&L Stl pf | 117¼ | 116 | 116 | —1 |
| 2569 | L Ctr Gs Crp | 44⅞ | 44⅜ | 44½ | + ½ |
| 60 | Nat Fi Prf pf | 27½ | 27¼ | 27¼ | — ¼ |
| 40 | Pgh Coal | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ | +9 |
| 75 | do pf | 74 | 72½ | 74 | +3 |
| 425 | Pgh O & Gas | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | — ¼ |
| 83 | Pgh Pl Glass. | 280 | 278 | 279 | +1 |
| 25 | Slt Cr Con Oil | 7⅜ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 1824 | Stand San | 94⅞ | 89⅞ | 94½ | +2½ |
| 5427 | Tdl Osag Oil. | 25 | 22¾ | 24⅞ | +1¾ |
| 194 | Un Stl Cast. | 35 | 35 | 35 | |
| 25 | do pf | 104½ | 104 | 104½ | |
| 164 | US Glass | 16 | 15½ | 15½ | — ¼ |
| 10 | Waverly O A | 41 | 41 | 41 | |
| 14 | WP Rys pf. | 95 | 95 | 95 | |
| 120 | Wst Airbrke. | 127 | 126⅜ | 127 | +3½ |
| 50 | West E & M | 68 | 68 | 68 | + ½ |
| 627 | Ohio Fu Crp | 45 | 43½ | 45 | +1¾ |
| 4896 | do ctfs | 45 | 43½ | 44 | + ½ |
| 6456 | Ok Gas ctfs. | 20¼ | 19½ | 20 | + ½ |
| 1250 | San Toy Min | .03 | .03 | .03 | —.02 |
| 5 | Pittsb Trust. | 225 | 225 | 225 | |
| 15 | Colonial Tr. | 265 | 260 | 265 | +15 |
| | **BONDS** | | | | |
| $2000 | CD Tele 5s. | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | +1¼ |
| 2000 | PMcK&C 5s. | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | — ¼ |

## DENVER

STOCKS

| Stock | High | Low | Last | Net Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amal Sug | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | + ¼ |
| do pf | 82 | 82 | 82 | |
| Ideal Cem | 69 | 69 | 69 | |
| do pf | 108 | 108 | 108 | |
| Holly Sug | 33 | 33 | 33 | |
| do pf | 77 | 77 | 77 | —1 |
| Grt West Sug | 100 | 99 | 99½ | — ¼ |
| do pf | 114 | 114 | 114 | |
| Mtn Sts T & T | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ | — ½ |
| Nev Cal | 22 | 22 | 22 | |
| do pf | 93 | 93 | 93 | |
| Holly Oil | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| Hump Corp | 17 | 16 | 16 | —1 |
| Mtn Prod | 24.12 | 23 | 24 | +1 |
| New Brad | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ | + ¼ |
| Salt Crk Cons | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | +.38 |
| Salt Crk Prod | 29 | 27 | 28¾ | +1⅜ |
| **BONDS** | | | | |
| Colo Hgys 5s | 105 | 105 | 105 | |
| Den N 4½s op 28 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| Denv Sch 5s | 105 | 105 | 105 | |
| Den Tram 1st 6'27 | 98 | 98 | 98 | |
| DG&E 1 & GM 5s | 98 | 98 | 98 | |
| DG&E & RSF 5s | 96 | 96 | 96 | |
| Nev C E Corp 5'56 | 93 | 92½ | 92½ | — ½ |
| do 6% deb | 98 | 98 | 98 | |

## BALTIMORE

STOCKS

| Sales | Stock | High | Low | Last | Net Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 425 | Arundel | 33⅜ | 33 | 33⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 561 | Com Credit. | 22 | 21 | 21½ | — ½ |
| 212 | do pf 6½s. | 91 | 88 | 88 | —2 |
| 104 | do pf B | 23¾ | 23½ | 23½ | — ¼ |
| 225 | Clt Nat Bank | 49¾ | 49 | 49 | — ½ |
| 73 | C & P Tel. | 114¼ | 114 | 114 | — ½ |
| 235 | E Roll Mill. | 30 | 28¼ | 30 | +2 |
| 20 | F & Deposit. | 131 | 131 | 131 | |
| 94 | Cons Pow | 51½ | 51 | 51 | — ½ |
| 74 | do pf 6½s. | 110⅞ | 110½ | 110½ | |
| 20 | Cont Trust | 238 | 236 | 236 | —4 |
| 105 | Fin Service A | 18 | 17¾ | 18 | |
| 147 | Md Casualty. | 98 | 97 | 97 | +1 |
| 302 | New Am Cas | 51 | 50½ | 50½ | |
| 2107 | Un Rys | 20¼ | 19¾ | 20 | + ⅛ |
| 26000 | do inc 4s'49 | 50 | 49½ | 50 | |
| 10000 | do 6s '49 | 98 | 97 | 97 | |
| 2000 | Gib Isld 6s'36 | 99¾ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 6000 | ConGE4½s'35 | 98 | 97⅞ | 98 | |
| 11000 | Elk 7s '31 | 100¾ | 99¾ | 100¾ | +2⅜ |
| 5000 | WB&A 5s '31 | 64⅝ | 64⅝ | 64 | |

### PIG IRON PRICES

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1—Additional iron producers have advanced prices 50 cents a ton and are quoting basic $18.50; No. 2 foundry and malleable $19 and Bessemer $19.50. Advancing coke prices and unsettled conditions in the coal industry have made furnace operators unwilling to quote for the first quarter of 1927.


At the request of the Corporation we are offering to holders of Participating Preference Stock of International Match Corporation the right to subscribe, on or before November 24, 1926, in the proportion of one new share for each two shares held, to the following additional shares:

# 450,000

# INTERNATIONAL MATCH CORPORATION

## Participating Preference Stock

### Non-Callable

*Par value $35 a share. Preferred over Common Stock as to assets up to $40 a share and accrued dividends; thereafter participating equally with Common in any distribution of assets after Common has received $40 a share; preferred as to cumulative dividends at rate of $2.60 a share per annum, and participating at least equally with Common Stock in any dividends after Common has received $2.60 a share in any year; non-voting. Cumulative preferred dividends payable quarterly, January 15, April 15, July 15 and October 15.*

*The 900,000 Shares of Participating Preference Stock previously outstanding are listed on the New York Stock Exchange and application will be made to list the 450,000 additional Shares now offered.*

Transfer Agents:
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON

Registrars:
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON

**Capitalization**
(upon completion of present financing)

| Capital Stock: | Authorized | Outstanding |
|---|---|---|
| Participating Preference Stock, par value $35 a share, non-voting, | 1,350,000 shares | 1,350,000 shares |
| Common Stock, no par value, voting, | 1,450,000 shares | 1,000,990 shares |

Neither International Match Corporation, nor any subsidiary, will have any outstanding mortgage or funded debt upon completion of the present financing.

From his letter, Ivar Kreuger, Esq., President, further summarizes as follows:

BUSINESS: International Match Corporation, incorporated in Delaware, controls companies owning 90 match manufacturing plants in various European and other countries outside of Sweden. It is in turn controlled by Swedish Match Company through ownership of majority of its common stock. These two companies and subsidiaries have more than 50,000 employees, have plants in 32 different countries, and probably reach more consumers than any other group of manufacturing companies in the world.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE: Proceeds of this issue will be used by International Match Corporation for financing a number of transactions in connection with the match industry in various parts of the world, undertaken by the Corporation alone or jointly with the Swedish Match Company.

Among the transactions already completed are an agreement with the Greek Government securing the sole right to deliver matches for sale in Greece for a period of 28 years, the formation of a match company in Portugal with the Portuguese Government and other interests, the acquisition of a match factory at Manila, Philippine Islands, to be held through stock ownership, and important match factories in Algiers, and the acquisition of an interest in the Nitedal Match Company of Norway.

In addition to transactions now completed the International Match Corporation and Swedish Match Company in July, 1926, concluded a preliminary agreement with match manufacturers in Germany and representatives of the German Government, subject to presentation to and enactment by the national legislative authorities, whereby, after setting aside a certain quantity allowed German co-operative societies, 65% of the remaining production in that country is allotted to German subsidiaries of the two companies.

EARNINGS: Consolidated sales of International Match Corporation and constituent companies for the year 1925 were $31,494,630.

Net profits for 1925 were $10,696,603, or more than 3 times the $3,510,000 required for the fixed cumulative preferred dividend of $2.60 a share per annum on total Participating Preference Stock, including this issue, and at the rate of $4.54 a share on all stock, both Participating Preference and Common, now to be outstanding.

The Participating Preference Stock is now on a dividend basis at rate of $3.20 a share per annum by payment of a participating dividend at rate of 60 cents a share per annum in addition to the fixed cumulative dividend. After deducting entire requirement for dividends at rate of $3.20 a share per annum on total Participating Preference Stock now to be outstanding, the balance remaining amounts to $6,376,603.

Net profits, after deduction of all charges, for the nine months ended September 30, 1926, were in excess of $10,500,000, at the rate of more than $14,000,000 or $10.37 a share per annum, at the rate of approximately 4 times the fixed cumulative preferred dividend, and at the rate of $5.95 a share on all Stock, both Participating Preference and Common, now to be outstanding.

Provisions relating to the right of the Corporation to create mortgage or funded debt, preferred stock, or additional Participating Preference Stock and stating the restrictions upon any such issue, and the rights and preferences of Participating Preference Stock, are described in a circular, copy of which may be had upon request.

We Recommend Subscription to this Participating Preference Stock

At the subscription price of

## $50 Per Share

Yielding, at the present dividend rate of $3.20 a share per annum, about 6.40%

*Right of Subscription offered only to holders of Participating Preference Stock of record as of November 4, 1926*

*Participating Preference Stock offered as above, when issued and received by us. Legal matters will be passed upon by Messrs. Larkin, Rathbone & Perry of New York. Books and accounts of Corporation have been audited by Messrs. Ernst & Ernst.*

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.
GUARANTY COMPANY OF NEW YORK — THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY
BROWN BROTHERS & CO. — DILLON, READ & CO.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.

*The above statements, while not guaranteed, are based upon information and advice which we believe accurate and reliable. Figures expressed in dollars relating to Swedish Match Company and its subsidiaries have been converted from kronor at par of exchange, 1 krona=$.268.*


## PHILADELPHIA

STOCKS

| Sales | Stock | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3025 | Almar Sts | 18¼ | 16⅝ | 17¼ | +1 |
| 416 | Am Can | 52⅜ | 48⅜ | 51½ | +2⅛ |
| 990 | Am Stores | 72¾ | 70¼ | 72½ | +2⅜ |
| 220 | Cong Nairn | 22⅞ | 21⅝ | 21⅞ | + ¼ |
| 530 | El Sor Bat | 85⅜ | 84 | 84 | — ⅜ |
| 443 | Gen Mtrs | 153 | 145⅜ | 148¼ | +1¼ |
| 1316 | Horn&NHY | 54½ | 51 | 53⅞ | +1½ |
| 450 | Gl Port Cem | 59 | 53½ | 59 | +1 |
| 520 | Kenn Cop | 61⅝ | 60½ | 61⅝ | +1¼ |
| 965 | Ins Co N A | 51¼ | 50 | 50 | —1 |
| 250 | Lake Sup | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅞ | + ¼ |
| 700 | Leh Nav | 109 | 107 | 107¼ | +2¼ |
| 2160 | Lit Bros | 27½ | 26½ | 27½ | +1 |
| 98606 | Penn RR | 57⅛ | 54¼ | 57 | +3 |
| 30145 | Phil El | 50¼ | 47⅜ | 49⅝ | +2 |
| 671 | Phil El P rcts | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9¼ | — ⅛ |
| 525 | Phil Rap Tr. | 51½ | 51¼ | 51½ | + ½ |
| 696 | Phil Trac | 57 | 56⅛ | 56½ | + ¼ |
| 3365 | Shreve El Dor | 27¼ | 25 | 26⅞ | + ⅞ |
| 18295 | Stanley Co | 85½ | 80½ | 83½ | +3½ |
| 3580 | Ton Bel | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2¾ | + ⅛ |
| 7185 | Ton Min | 4 | 3¼ | 3⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 8464 | Un Gas Imp. | 107½ | 102¾ | 107 | +4 |
| 2955 | Un G Imp n | 86¾ | 83 | 86¼ | +2¼ |
| 924 | Un Trac | 39½ | 39 | 39½ | |
| 1140 | Vic Talk | 103 | 98 | 103 | +6½ |
| 765 | Yel Tr & Ch. | 27¾ | 27¼ | 27⅝ | — ⅜ |

BONDS

| Sales | Bond | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $6200 | Am G&E 5'07 | 98 | 93½ | 97½ | |
| 24000 | ConsTrNJ5'33 | 62¼ | 62 | 62¼ | —1¼ |
| 21100 | El&Peo 4s'45 | 57 | 56¾ | 56¾ | — ⅛ |
| 84000 | Int Rys 4s'43 | 50⅛ | 49¼ | 49¼ | — ¾ |
| 17000 | Key Tel 5s '35 | 93 | 92 | 93 | +1 |
| 4000 | LehNcns4½'24 | 98 | 98 | 98 | |
| 13000 | PPassR 4'tc'43 | 63 | 63 | 63 | |
| 8000 | PhCocons 5'51 | 99 | 98⅞ | 98¾ | + ¾ |
| 14800 | Ph El 15s'66 | 103½ | 102¾ | 103⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 2000 | do 5s '60 | 102 | 102 | 102 | |
| 2000 | do 5½s '53 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | |
| 23000 | PhElP 5½ 72. | 102⅝ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 10000 | York Rys 5'37 | 95½ | 95 | 95 | — ½ |

### CARNEGIE STEEL

HOUSTON, Nov. 1—Carnegie Steel Company will begin a development within 10 days which will mean the expenditure of at least $5,000,000 the next 12 months of the Houston ship channel. The $5,000,000 will be used in erecting an office building costing $100,000, immense warehouse, railway terminals to take care of needs, special shipping docks and a big power plant. The companies will use the properties as a distributing center for Texas, Mexico and South America, bringing steel to Port Hudson by water.

### LORD & TAYLOR EXTRA

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—Lord & Taylor declared an extra Christmas dividend of 5 per cent on the common, payable Dec. 10 to stock of record Nov. 17, also the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the first preferred, payable Dec 1 to stock of record Nov. 17.

# PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities and the relative purchasing power of money for the last several weeks, compared with monthly average since January, 1920, follow (1913 being taken as 100):

| | Index number | Purchasing power |
|---|---|---|
| 1920—May (peak of prices) | 247 | 40.5 |
| 1922—January (low) | 138 | 72.5 |
| 1924—Yearly average | 149.3 | 66.0 |
| 1925—Yearly average | 159.2 | 62.8 |
| 1926—January average | 159.2 | 62.8 |
| February average | 157.6 | 63.5 |
| March average | 152.9 | 65.4 |
| April average | 150.9 | 66.3 |
| May average | 152.2 | 65.7 |
| June average | 152.0 | 65.8 |
| July average | 149.5 | 66.9 |
| August average | 147.6 | 67.8 |
| September average | 148.2 | 67.5 |
| Oct. wk ended Oct 1 | 148.3 | 67.4 |
| Oct. wk ended Oct 8 | 147.4 | 67.8 |
| Oct. wk ended Oct 15 | 148.1 | 67.5 |
| Oct. wk ended Oct 22 | 148.4 | 67.4 |
| Oct. wk ended Oct 29 | 150.0 | 66.7 |

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON

| | 1926 | 1925 |
|---|---|---|
| Sept gross | $1,086,916 | $1,183,727 |
| Net oper inc | 185,438 | 358,578 |
| 9 mos gross | 10,033,868 | 9,855,740 |
| Net oper inc | 1,852,400 | 2,429,996 |

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

| | 1926 | 1925 |
|---|---|---|
| Sept gross | $3,759,688 | $3,459,545 |
| Net oper inc | 954,393 | 840,958 |
| 9 mos gross | 30,055,304 | 28,503,973 |
| Net oper inc | 5,102,762 | 5,864,464 |

### CURB BOND TRADING GROWS

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—Growth of bond trading on New York Curb Exchange has reached such proportions that the Curb has been compelled to divide the bond crowd into three sections to facilitate transactions. One section will be devoted to foreign bonds and two to domestic ones, the arrangement to be effective today.

### MURRAY BODY CORPORATION

Murray Body Corp. reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1926, net of $1,118,500 after all charges and reserves, equal to approximately $4 a share on 280,000 shares to be outstanding under reorganization. It is understood the receiver has about $3,000,000 in cash.

# ATLANTIC COAST LINE SHOWS DROP IN NET OPERATING INCOME

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 1 (AP)—While the railway operating revenues of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway Company showed a loss of approximately $750,000 for September, 1926, under that of the like month in 1925, the revenue for the first nine months of the year, Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, showed a gain of around $6,000,000, the general offices of the company announced today.

The railway operating revenue for September, 1926, was $6,954,487 as compared with $7,642,941 in the similar month in 1925. The operating revenues for the period Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1926, were $73,727,184 as compared with $67,865,427 in the corresponding period in 1925.

The net railway operating income for September, 1926, was $718,998 as compared with $1,752,111 in the like month last year. The net operating income for the first nine months of 1926 was $13,567,530 as compared with $15,087,470 in the like period in 1925.

## PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

METROPOLITAN EDISON
(Including Subsidiaries)

| | 1926 | 1925 |
|---|---|---|
| Sept gross | $784,755 | $716,179 |
| Net aft taxes* | 310,655 | 297,921 |
| 9 mos gross | 9,389,127 | 8,380,086 |
| Surp aft pfd divs* | 1,402,420 | 1,142,014 |

*After depreciation.

### INTERNATIONAL MATCH STOCK

International Match Corporation is offering 450,000 additional shares of its participating, non-callable preference stock to preference stockholders in the ratio of one new share for each two held, priced at $50 a share, or $22,500,000 for the entire block. Based on the present dividend rate, the stock at $50 a share yields 6.40 per cent. The issue has been underwritten by a syndicate headed by Lee, Higginson & Co. Proceeds will be used to finance further expansion of the company which is entering Germany, Greece, Portugal, Algiers and the Philippines.

# UNION TANK CAR CO. TO REDUCE CHARGES

## Disposal of 7% Preferred Issue Is Planned

The retirement of Union Tank Car Company's $12,000,000 7 per cent preferred at $116 a share, the call price, is planned for Dec. 1. It will involve an outlay of $13,800,000, the bulk of which will arise from funds secured through the sale of the new issue of $13,000,000 serial 4½ per cent equipment trust certificates.

Union Tank Car will provide from its treasury the difference between the sum realized from the sale of the equipment issue and the $13,800,000 required to pay off the preferred.

Union will effect considerable saving in the lower coupon rate of the equipment issue, contrasted with the $7 annual dividend on the preferred. The latter now requires $840,000 a year, while the full interest requirement issue is $585,000 annually, a saving of $255,000 the first year, with the full equipment issue outstanding. The saving is increased each year as the equipment issue is reduced through annual maturities.

A further saving is effected through taxes, the sum now paid in preferred dividends being taxable income subject to the federal corporation tax of 13½ per cent. Interest payment on the equipment trust issue is a deductible item. This tax saving will vary each year, as the equipment issue matures, but in the first year with the full amount outstanding, the tax saving will be $78,975.

Under the equipment trust agreement, the new issue will be retired in 10 years at par, leaving Union Tank without any capital obligation except common stock.

Retirement will be at fixed maturities of $1,300,000 at par annually, from Oct. 1, 1927, to Oct. 1, 1936, inclusive. The company, in addition, can redeem the issue in whole or part on any interest day by giving 60 days' notice.

## TORONTO AND McGILL DIVIDE

### Former Wins at Canadian Rugby; Latter Is Victor in the British Game

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 1 (Special)—Scoring two touchdowns in the second period, one of which was converted, and holding McGill University to one unconverted try in the third quarter, University of Toronto took the lead in the Canadian Intercollegiate Rugby Union's race here Saturday by its 11-to-5 victory. The game was played in a steady rain and on a field that was deep in mud; but despite the adverse weather conditions it was one of the best that has been played in this city in years. Despite the heavy footing and the slippery ball both teams adopted the open-style of game and this produced lots of broken field running by the halfbacks of both teams.

While McGill exerted the pressure during most of the game, the greater part of the play being around center field and in Toronto territory it was seldom within scoring distance, so strong was the Toronto defense. McGill was also strong when its goal-line was threatened, but it was unable to withstand the smashing attack of Toronto in the second period.

In the closing quarter McGill had a decided edge, but was never closer than the Toronto 36-yard line and although it kicked, in hopes of a fumble, the local backs were able to run the ball out of danger every time. Each team scored a touchdown through taking advantage of a mistake by its opponents, Warren Snyder falling on the ball when St. Germain dropped it in attempting to run the ball out from behind his own line on a fake formation; while McGill broke through and blocked a kick in the third period behind the Toronto line for its lone score.

The game was won by a brilliant attack early in the second period which opened with Toronto in possession on its seven-yard line. An extension run, Carroll to Trimble to Sinclair carried the ball to McGill's 45-yard line. Here McGill stiffened, but an exchange of kicks and a run by Sinclair put Toronto in possession 30 yards out. Varsity made yards twice in four downs and then Stollery went over for a touch which was converted.

### Only Four Fumbles

Despite the conditions the backs caught faultlessly and there were only four fumbles, all by McGill on plays from scrummage. Toronto secured on each fumble, but only one affected the scoring. Owing to the open style of game the backs and outsides were prominent all the way with Trimble, Sinclair, W. Snyder, Carroll, M. Snyder and Irwin being the best for the winners and St. Germain, Little, Hughes, Taylor, Millen and Gordon the McGill stars. Sinclair was the individual star and he made many brilliant catches and also made good gains in running back kicks. Thimble outkicked St. Germain and Little while Snyder and Stollery plunged for yards several times. The winners made yards 11 times to McGill's five. The summary:

| TORONTO | McGILL |
|---|---|
| Irwin, Daly, lo | ro, Millen |
| M. Snyder, ro | lo, Taylor, Manley |
| Stollery, lm | rm, Gordon, Blair |
| Bales, Rykert, rm.lm | McLennan, Sharpe |
| Carrick, li | ri, Davis, Munro |
| Marritt, ri | li, Littlefield, Hogan |
| Morgan, s | s, Spears, Bazin |
| Hargraft, qb | qb, Mickles, Laishley |
| Sinclair, lhb | rhb, Little |
| W. Snyder, chb | chb, St. Germain |
| Trimble, rhb | lhb, Smith |
| Young, Carroll, fw | fw, Hughes |

Score—University of Toronto 11, McGill 5. Touchdowns—Stollery, W. Snyder for Toronto; Taylor for McGill. Converts to touchdowns—W. Snyder for Toronto. Referee—J. O'Brien, Montreal. Umpire—S. P. Quilty, Ottawa. Head Lineman—J. Breen, Toronto. Time—Four 15m. periods.

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 1 (Special)—By defeating the University of Toronto fifteen by 6 to 3 here Saturday, McGill secured a three-point lead over the present intercollegiate British Rugby champions in the home-and-home series for the title, the second game being scheduled for next Saturday in Toronto. The game was played in a steady rainstorm and in a field of deep mud, and the result was in doubt until the final whistle.

The losers had an advantage in the opening half when their speedy three-quarter line made a number of good gains which finally culminated in Battye going through the McGill team in a dodging run for a touch. McGill responded with a similar style of play and eventually evened the score when Grimes-Graeme made a touch on a passing run with Noble.

### Defensive Game

In the second half the backs of both teams played a defensive game, waiting for opportunities to break away and finally Angevine led a dribbling assault which resulted in his falling on the ball behind the Toronto line. For the remainder of the game play veered up and down the field. Angevine was the best for the locals and Battye was the Toronto star. Both teams were very evenly matched under the conditions that existed. The summary:

| McGILL | TORONTO |
|---|---|
| Ramsay, fb | fb, Parker |
| Evans, tq | tq, Somerville |
| Donald, tq | tq, Battye |
| Noble, tq | tq, Wallace |
| Grimes-Graeme, tq | tq, Goldenberg |
| Starkey, hb | hb, Morris |
| Angevine, hb | hb, Roome |
| Kincaid, f | f, Johnson |
| McRobert, f | f, Lee |
| McRobert, f | f, Messenger |
| Brown, f | f, Hill |
| Redpath, f | f, Schwell |
| Knowles, f | f, Bastock |
| Stirling, f | f, Mahon |
| Crandall, f | f, Taylor |

Score—McGill University 6, University of Toronto 3. Touchdowns—Grimes-Graeme, Angevine for McGill; Battye for Toronto. Time—Two 30m. periods. Referee—J. Usher, Montreal.

## OTTAWA SENATORS IN LINE FOR TITLE

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 1 (Special)—As a result of their 9-to-8 victory over the Hamilton Tigers on Saturday, the Ottawa Senators practically made certain of their second successive championship in the Senior Interprovincial Rugby Union as they have won their four games to date while their nearest rivals, Argonauts and Hamilton have each lost two. Ottawa scored the winning point with three seconds to play. In the other game Argonauts defeated Montreal by 7 to 2.

The race in the Ontario Union has narrowed down to Balmy Beach and University of Toronto. On Saturday Balmy Beach won its fourth game in as many starts by defeating Hamilton, 9 to 1, while University of Toronto defeated Camp Borden, 16 to 8.

### FORMER STAR TO ASSIST LOWMAN

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 1 (Special)—Edward L. Aschenbrenner '24, former star catcher and captain for University of Wisconsin, has been added to the baseball coaching staff of the university, it is announced here. Aschenbrenner will assist Coach G. S. Lowman on full time for the school year. Irwin C. Uteritz '23, former star at University of Michigan, will again take charge of the freshman team.

### N. Y. U. HARRIERS WIN

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 1—New York University defeated Williams College here Saturday in a cross-country meet, 26 to 30. Captain Hallon and Skane for the winners finished in a tie for first, covering the course of over five miles in 27m. 33 1-5s.

## WANDERERS BEAT SPARTA ELEVEN, 3-1

### Visitors Play Without Services of Captain Perner

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—The Brooklyn Wanderers again met the Sparta Athletic Club football team of Prague on Hawthorne Field here yesterday, but where the first clash ended in a tie the Wanderers were victors on this occasion by a score of 3 to 1.

The Europeans were without their captain, Anton Perner, who had been barred by action of the United States Football Association. The Wanderers had the game well in hand by half-time having a lead of 2 to 0. This was increased in the second session to 3 to 0 and Sparta obtained its only goal as a result of penalty.

Nelson, Brooklyn's center, scored two of the local's goals and Neufeld outside right, scored the other while Steiner, Sparta right back, converted the penalty kick. Five thousand spectators viewed the match. The summary:

| BROOKLYN | SPARTA |
|---|---|
| Yule, Burness, ol | or, Maloun |
| Eisenhoffer, il | il, Janda, Polasee |
| Nelson, c | c, Silny |
| Konrad, ir | il, Hajny |
| Neufeld, or | ol, Dolejski |
| Morris, lh | rh, Kada-Pesek |
| O'Brien, ch | ch, Cervan |
| Drucker, rh | lh, Kolenaty |
| Wilson, lb | rb, Steiner |
| Bross, rb | lb, Horejs |
| Fischer, g | g, Kaliba |

Score—Wanderers Brooklyn 3, Sparta Athletic Club 1. Goals—Nelson 2, Neufeld, for Brooklyn; Steiner for Sparta. Referee—James Walder. Time—Two 45m. periods.

## Football Wire Traffic Double That of 1925

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

Chicago, Nov. 1

TRAFFIC in words on football games is about double that of last year, it is reported by B. B. Forbes, manager of the special event wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company here. While there are a few newspapers taking special football service that did not buy it before, the great increase is due to larger volume ordered by papers which have always taken larged-sized reports.

Forty-eight wires are being installed at Soldiers' Field Stadium for the football game between the United States Military Academy and the United States Naval Academy, to be held Nov. 27, states Manager Forbes. Forty-two of these are to be exclusive wires. He anticipates a file of some 125,000 words, which is 15,000 more than was handled on the game when it was held in New York last year. He anticipates this will be the most widely reported football contest in the history of the sport.

## College Football Scores

Annapolis 10, Michigan 0.
West Point 33, Yale 0.
Columbia 17, Cornell 9.
Brown 10, Dartmouth 0.
Harvard 69, Tufts 6.
Princeton 27, Swarthmore 0.
Lafayette 16, Wash. & Jeff. 10.
Syracuse 31, Johns Hopkins 0.
Pittsburgh 88, Westminster 0.
Penn State 20, George Washington 12.
Muhlenberg 32, Lehigh 6.
N. Y. University 27, Fordham 3.
Union 15, Williams 0.
Rutgers 21, Delaware 0.
Amherst 21, Mass A. C. 7.
Haverford 33, Juanita 0.
Penn M. I. 13, F. & M. 0.
Hobart 12, St. Lawrence 0.
Colgate 38, Michigan State 6.
Springfield 10, Boston 3.
Maine 7, Colby 6.
Bowdoin 13, Bates 7.
Norwich 3, Vermont 0.
Wesleyan 21, Trinity 0.
Middlebury 61, Ft. Ethan Allen 0.
Georgetown 34, Leb. Valley 7.
Rochester 32, Buffalo 0.
Clarkson 6, Rensselaer P. I 0.
Niagara 0, Alfred 0.
Albright 19, Temple 0.
Dickinson 13, Schuylkill 12.
Geneva 19, Thiel 0.
Grove City 14, Allegheny 7.
Quantico 34, Providence 0.
Worcester P. I. 6, Hamilton 5.
Conn A. C. 3, New Hampshire 0.
Missouri 26, W. Virginia 0.
Nebraska 31, Iowa State 6.
Kansas St. 16, Arkansas 7.
Drake 13, Kansas 0.
Oklahoma 21, Washington 0.
Haskell 36, Bucknell 0.
Illinois 3, Pennsylvania 0.
Minnesota 16, Wisconsin 10.
Ohio State 18, Chicago 0.
Northwestern 21, Indiana 0.
Purdue 38, Indiana S. T. 0.
Iowa 21, Carroll 0.
Carnegie Tech 7, Detroit 0.
Notre Dame 12, Georgia Tech 0.
Morningside 34, Western 0.
Lombard 19, Butler 0.
Miami 16, Dennison 0.
Mt. Union 20, Hiram 0.
Northern 24, Heidelberg 9.
Defiance 7, Cedarville 0.
Kenyon 20, Marietta 6.
Ohio 0, O. Wesleyan 0.
Nebraska N. S. 38, Lincoln 6.
Illinois Col. 19, Knox 10.
St. Louis 9, Rolla Mines 7.
Marquette 21, Creighton 0.
Monmouth 10, Augustana 0.
John Carroll 18, Adrian 0.
West Reserve 14, Cincinnati 7.
DePaul 37, Lacrosse N. S. 0.
Akron 0, Baldwin Wallace 0.
Utah State 7, Denver 3.
Franklin 0, DePauw 0.
Bradley Tech. 14, Wabash 0.
Oberlin 6, Case 0.
St. Xavier 20, Marshall 6.
Carleton 14, MacAllister 0.
Stanford 13, Southern California 12.
Oregon State 3, Idaho 0.
Washington 37, Whitman 0.
Oregon 21, California 13.
Santa Clara 25, Nevada 0.
Gonzaga 10, Montana 6.
Utah 10, Colorado 6.
Col. Mines 10, Western State 0.
Arizona 16, Whittier 6.
St. Thomas 0, Columbus 0.
So Dakota 0, So. Dakota St. 0.
Colorado Col. 21, Colorado 0.
Hamlin 9, St. Johns 0.
Alabama 24, Louisiana 0.
Alabama P. I. 9, Sewanee 0.
Georgia 32, Florida 9.
Kentucky 13, Va. P. I. 13.
Centre 6, Louisville 0.
No. Carolina 12, N. C. State 0.
Oglethorp 12, Forman 11.
Maryland 38, Gallaudet 7.
Baylor 20, Texas A. & M. 9.
Virginia 6, So. Carolina 0.
Roanoke 6, Richmond 0.
Tennessee 33, Miss. A. & M. 0.
So. Methodists 21, Texas 17.
Texas Christians 28, Texas Tech 17.
Chattanooga 60, Emory & Henry 0.
Chattanooga 60, Emory & Henry 0.
Kingsport 50, Millikin 0.
Wake Forest 21, Duke 0.
Stetson 30, Rawlins 0.
Bowling Green 13, Mt. Pleasant 0.
Louisville P. I. 13, Millsaps 7.
Springhill 53, Clark 0.
Tulane 6, Mississippi 0.
Tennessee D. 7, Union 0.
Miss. Col 23, Howard 0.
W. Ky. Normal 22, Ky. Wesleyan 0.
Lenoir Rhyne 38, Guilford 0.
W. & M. 48, Lynchburg 0.
Little Rock 12, Arkansas Tech 7.
Centenary 14, Oklahoma Teachers 10.
Vanderbilt 50, Southwestern 0.

### R. I. STATE HARRIERS LOSE

KINGSTON, R. I., Nov. 1—The Rhode Island State College harriers fell before the Boston University team here, Saturday afternoon, 25 to 30. Fuller Lockhart of Boston University led the squad by a good distance at the finish, establishing a new record for the course. Captain Dring of Rhode Island State also broke the old record, taking second. It was the fastest meet ever staged at Kingston, and the teams were about evenly matched. The Boston runners have been defeated this year only by Holy Cross. The Kingston harriers have been defeated but once before on their home course since this sport started at the college.

## MORE SURPRISES RESULT FROM EASTERN CONTESTS

### United States Naval and Military Academies and Columbia Defeat Michigan, Yale and Cornell—Brown Again Wins With Only 11 Players

With eastern intercollegiate football entering its final month of the season it is doubtful if there has been a fall in many years when reversals in predicted form have come as thick and fast as has been the case in 1926. From the very start of the season, when Harvard was the first of the big college teams of the East to taste defeat, until today there has not been a week-end but what there have been one or more results which show surprising differences from those that were expected before the games were played. This has been a very hard year for the holders of all championship titles and, judging from the way the football games are coming out, the great gridiron defenders of 1925 are not going to be any more successful than were the other athletic champions who have fallen before challengers all this year.

Undoubtedly the biggest upset of the past week-end was the victory of the United States Naval Academy over the University of Michigan by a score of 10 to 0. Last year the Wolverines defeated the Midshipmen by a score of 54 to 0 and this result has been in front of the Midshipmen ever since the season started. It was one of the most overwhelming defeats a Navy eleven had ever been called upon to face and the academy has been awaiting this year's game with Michigan to wipe out that defeat. The Navy entered the game Saturday with a view to making a better appearance than in 1925 and while it has been recognized that the team was much stronger than last year, it would have been difficult to find any person except perhaps a Midshipman or two who would have predicted a Navy victory. Michigan is a fine team and has been winning its games by comfortable margins and entered the game a decided favorite to win.

### Navy Earned Its Victory

Annapolis well deserved its victory. Its line played powerful football and checked the Michigan attack when it had reached its 12-yard line in the second period, and then broke through to block an attempted field goal. The first half of the game found Michigan playing its best and during that time the game was a toss-up; but in the second half Navy began to assert itself and the line of forwards who had been putting up a powerful defense, began to show power on the attack and opened up holes for their backs who were able to score a field goal in the third period and a touchdown and point after in the fourth. The Navy team of 1926 is one of the finest that has represented Annapolis in years.

While Navy was surprising Michigan, the United States Military Academy was giving Yale one of the worst defeats the Elis have ever sustained. It was the first time that the Cadets had defeated Yale at New Haven and the 33-to-0 score was by far the largest by which an Army eleven had ever defeated Yale in their 33 years of playing.

Army has a remarkably powerful eleven this fall, one that by straight rushing can gain ground against any team and the Cadets well deserve their victory despite the fact that every one of the five touchdowns made can be traced directly to misplays on the part of Yale. Three Yale fumbles, an intercepted forward pass and a blocked kick laid the foundation for all of the Army scores and the Cadets were just keen and powerful enough to turn their opportunities to their advantage.

For Yale it was simply an off-day, such a one as comes to the best of teams every once in a while. Nothing that the Yale players tried to do seemed to work. In addition Yale was without the services of two of its best backs, W. S. Kline '27S and L. M. Noble '27. Had they been in the game, however, it could not well have resulted in anything but the possibility of a smaller score.

### Columbia Surprises Cornell

A third big surprise of last Saturday was the defeat of Cornell at the hands of Columbia, 17 to 9. It was the first time in 21 years that the Blue and White had won from the Red and White and they took the game after Cornell had run up a 9-to-0 lead in the first half. The recovery of a fumble and subsequent 40-yard run for touchdown gave Columbia its first score. Then a brilliant 70-yard run by F. E. Rieger '27 on an off-tackle play, gave the Blue and White its second touchdown and later Capt. W. J. Madden '28 kicked a field goal which ended the scoring. Cornell staged a desperate forward-passing game in the latter part of the fourth period, but without avail.

For the second time in eight days Brown played a game with only 11 men and came through to victory. Saturday it was Dartmouth which fell before the Brunonians and the score was 10-to-0. The winners played hard and brilliant football. Their line was very strong, especially when in its own territory and the secondary defense knew how to stop Dartmouth's forward-passings game. Once the Green reached the Brown five-yard line early in the first quarter, but there the Brown line held and from then to the end of the game Dartmouth could not get inside of Brown's 20-yard line.

As in the case of the Army-Yale and Cornell-Columbia games, Brown took full advantage of two breaks in order to win, showing just how keen the winners were in following the ball. The first score came in the second period, when Capt. H. A. Broda '27 and E. Thurston Towle '28 blocked a Dartmouth punt on the latters' 24-yard line and Towle recovered it on Dartmouth's 13-yard line. Three plays later R. E. Randall '28 caught a forward pass and carried it over for a touchdown. In the last period P. H. Hodge '28 intercepted a forward pass from E. B. Dooley '27, on Dartmouth's 34-yard line and carried it to the 27-yard line. Three Brown rushes made only five yards and David Mishel '27 kicked a field goal.

### Harvard Wins Easily

Harvard and Princeton had rather easy games in anticipation of their championship game this coming Saturday. Harvard met Tufts College and defeated it 69 to 6, one of the biggest scores that has been run up by the Crimson in years. Harvard clearly outclassed Tufts, which is deserving of much credit for putting up its best against overwhelming odds. Coach Arnold Horween started the first-string Harvard eleven; but it did not remain in the game very long, every man on the Harvard squad being given a chance to show what he could do and the second-string players were able to score about as easily as the first. Tufts made its touchdown in the first period against the Harvard regulars, showing that the Crimson defense is still far from impregnable.

Princeton won from Swarthmore 27 to 0, even with J. W. Slagle '27, star triple-threat man on the sidelines. The Orange and Black gave a fine exhibition of forward passing and served notice on Harvard that the Crimson has got to show a much better defense against the long forward pass if it is going to win next Saturday. The return to form of D. P. Caulkins '27, quarterback, and Joseph Prendergast '27, figured largely in the improved Princeton form.

University of Pennsylvania met with a reverse in its invasion of the West Saturday, University of Illinois winning a hard-fought game 3 to 0 when F. I. Peters '29, kicked a field goal in the last three minutes of play. For nearly the entire 60 minutes of play there was nothing to choose between the two elevens, both putting up very strong defenses. But for the blowing of the final whistle just before Peters kicked another goal, Illinois would have won 6 to 0 as the ball sailed through the uprights but the goal was not allowed.

Lafayette and Washington and Jefferson had another hard-fought game, the former winning 16 to 0. Lehigh, after making a good showing against Princeton the previous Saturday, was an easy victim for Muhlenberg, losing 32 to 6. Pennsylvania State College defeated George Washington 20 to 12 while University of Pittsburgh defeated Westminster 88 to 0 and Union surprised Williams with a 15-to-0 score. Bucknell helped the Haskell Indian School dedicate its new Stadium and lost by a score of 36 to 0.

Bowdoin and Maine won the two Maine State championship games played Saturday; but the results were not as one-sided as was expected would be the case. Maine defeated Colby by only 7 to 6, a very unsatisfactory showing to the followers of the former. Bowdoin won 13 to 7, the winners failing to show the form which they have displayed in previous games.

New York University added another victory to its list by defeating Fordham 27 to 3 and Colgate showed strength in defeating Michigan Agricultural College 38 to 6. Norwich won a Vermont State championship game by defeating University of Vermont 3 to 0.

## *Amateur Trophy May Be Withdrawn*

PORT ARTHUR, Ont. Nov. 1 (Special)—At the semiannual meeting of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association yesterday a letter was received from William Northey, one of the trustees of the Allan Cup, the Canadian amateur hockey trophy, stating that unless certain of the rules regarding the amateur status of the teams competing in the series for the trophy are changed, the latter will be withdrawn.

The trustees insist upon a residence rule setting Jan. 1 of the preceding season as the latest date for a player qualifying under the residence rule.

There was very little business transacted at the first session beyond a discussion of the trustee's ultimatum although the ownership of the $15,000 fund raised through Allan Cup series in the past was questioned.

An application from British Columbia asking that 1927 finals be played in Vancouver was received and will be considered today. Representatives of all the affiliated leagues from Quebec to British Columbia were in attendance.

## Women's Dash Record Is Broken at Tokyo

*By the Associated Press*

Tokyo, Nov. 1

MISS FUMI TERAO, 16-year-old high school girl, today established what is believed to be a new world's record for women in the 100-meter dash at the Meiji Shrine athletic carnival here. Her time was 12.7s.

## McGILL DEFENDS ITS SOCCER TITLE, 4 TO 2

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 1 (Special)—By defeating Royal Military College by 4 goals to 2, McGill University defended the Canadian intercollegiate soccer title which it has held for the last two years, by securing a better goal average in the two games than University of Toronto. McGill and Toronto played a scoreless draw in Montreal and Toronto defeated the Cadets in Toronto by 1 to 0.

The game was spoiled by the weather conditions and the lighter Cadets could not penetrate the strong McGill defense with any degree of regularity. The score at half time was 2 to 1 for the winners. Play was largely of an individual nature as the ball was hard to control. The summary:

| McGILL | R. M. C. |
|---|---|
| Gavin, lo | or, Pell |
| Scott, il | ir, Wolfe-Merton |
| Moffat, c | c, Groves |
| Watt, ir | il, Talbot |
| McKinnon, or | ol, Buell |
| Killand, lhb | rhb, Kelly |
| Helwig, chb | chb, McKay |
| Estall, rhb | lhb, Mooney |
| Giovanes, lb | rb, Hennill |
| McLeod, rb | lb, Pollard |
| Amerion, g | g, Birks |

Score—McGill University 4, Royal Military College 2. Goals—Watt, McKinnon, Scott, Moffat, for McGill; Groves, Wolfe-Merton, for R. M. C. Time—Two 45m. periods. Referee—S. H. Lee, Kingston.

## EARLAM LOSES TO A FORMER CHAMPION

*By Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Nov. 1—Joseph Earlam, former British Empire English amateur pocket-billiard champion, sustained the third crushing defeat of his newly-begun professional career, Saturday, when at the end of a fortnight's play against William Smith, the former professional champion, he had scored only 15,925 against 20,000, although in receipt of 10,000 points at the start. Earlam has started by meeting the biggest people in the professional billiard world and his eclipse was anticipated. He is an attractive cueist, however, and experts predict a big future for him.

The reigning champion, Thomas Newman, just won a thrilling match against Joseph Davis, one of the "junior brigade." With 2500 points start, Davis fought every inch of the way and at the end showed 15,810 points to the champion's 16,000. As some consolation, he defeated Newman in a series of snooker matches played at the close of each billiards session.

### IOWA HARRIERS BEAT ILLINOIS

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 1 (Special)—University of Iowa's cross-country win of a year ago was repeated here Saturday when the University of Illinois runners were defeated by the Hawkeye harriers, 26 to 31. The four-mile race was won by L. E. Hunn '28, the Iowa veteran long-distance runner, in 21m. 24⅘s. M. S. Speers '28, the Hawkeye captain, followed his teammate to the tape, while E. J. McElwee '28, the Illinois captain, finished third. These three led the other runners over the entire course by about 100 yards, with Hunn setting the pace. The Iowa men who contributed points and the way in which they finished were: J. P. McCammon '29, fourth; F. H. Brady '29 and H. E. Coffee '28, seventh and twelfth, respectively. The four other Illinois point winners and their finishing order: L. A. Tockstein '28, fifth; J. F Sittig '27, sixth; H. S. Ponzer '29, eighth, and R. E. Stine '28, ninth.

## SCOTLAND WINS FROM WALES 3-0

### Makes Bright Start in International Association Football Race

*By Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Nov. 1—Scotland, holder of the international Association football championship, made a bright start in the present campaign by defeating the Welsh eleven, 3 goals to 0 at Glasgow, Saturday, before a crowd of some 40,000 spectators. Neither team turned out as originally selected because some of their nationals operating in the English League could not accept invitations to play, but the substitutes acquitted themselves right well, especially Jock McClery, who in the midweek had kept goal soundly for the Scottish against the Irish League. It is in the forward line that the home team is said to hold the most obvious advantage. Andrew Cunningham showed his usual fine ball control at inside right and Hugh Gillespie, at center, fulfilled all expectations.

The best part of the Welsh team was the defense, which stood up manfully to the big task. F. C. Keenor, at center-half worked like a Trojan in keeping Gillespie shadowed, while at the same time supporting the forwards in attack. The forwards, though, lacked cohesion and as a line were disappointing, although at times brilliant, individually. Hugh Gallagher opened the scoring by neat work with his head and Andrew Jackson netted the second in the same way and obtained a third with a stinging shot after a solo dash through the defense.

Scotland has now opposed Wales on 47 occasions and has won 32 games and drawn nine, scoring 143 goals against 42. The summary:

| SCOTLAND | WALES |
|---|---|
| McLean, lw | rw, William Davies |
| McMally, il | ir, Stanley, Davies |
| Gallagher, c | c, Fowler |
| Cunningham, ir | il, Jones |
| Jackson, rw | lw, Vizard |
| McMullan, lhb | rhb, Bennion |
| Gillespie, chb | chb, Keenor |
| Gibson, rhb | lhb, Jennings |
| Wiseman, lb | rb, Evans |
| McStay, rb | lb, Jenkins |
| McGlory, g | g, Gray |

Score—Scotland 3, Wales 0. Scorers—Jackson 2, Gallagher, for Scotland. Time—Two 45m. periods.

## *Petri-Lands Team Wins Chicago Race*

### *Finish Six-Day Bicycle Contest Four Laps Ahead of Nearest Rivals*

CHICAGO, Nov. 1 (AP)—Maintaining a lead established early in the week, Otto Petri, the German rider and David Lands of New Jersey, captured the fourteenth Chicago six-day bicycle race at the Coliseum with an advantage of four laps over their nearest rivals.

The winning combination covered a distance of 2400 miles and nine laps, and scored 303 points in the sprints. Charles Winter of New York, and Anthony Beckman of Secaucus N. J., who finished in second place, were four laps behind and had 192 points to their credit.

Alphonse Goosens of Belgium and Robert Walthour of New Jersey furnished the features of the final night's riding. During the last hour, when every mile was a sprint, Goosens and Walthour took six firsts each and finished second, third or fourth in most of the twenty-three miles covered Goosens and McNamara of Newark, N. J., who paired Saturday after their partners withdrew, finished third with 2400 miles and four laps at 660 points.

The race was featured by the breaking of one world record when 330 laps were gained, the previous records of 241 laps being made here last February.

Theodore Wynsdau of Belgium, and Gaetano Belloni of Italy, finished fourth with 2400 miles and four laps and 220 points. Stockholm and Grim, 2400 miles and one lap, 235 points, were fifth; Walthour and Spencer, 2399 miles, no laps, 924 points, were sixth; Coles and Bruskie seventh, and Kockler and Keller eighth.

Fifteen teams started in the race and 12 were still going when the final sprints started and the four in the rear were removed.

## GLASGOW RANGERS AND HULL CITY DEPOSED

*By Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Nov. 1—Deposition of the Glasgow Rangers and Hull City from the headship of the first division in the Scottish League and in the second division of the English League, respectively, are the onlyl changes of importance occasioned in the soccer football standings by Saturday's games. The Rangers, who were not in action, have two games in hand from the new leader Aberdeen, but Hull has not such a consolation, and with the same number of matches played is a point behind Manchester City and Swansea Town. The top pair have 19 ooints.

In the first division of the English League the top five teams failed to gain victories, while the bottom five were all successful, consequently there are some comparatively insignificant alterations in the middle of the standing.

Although defeated by the bottom club, West Bromwich Albion, Burnley is still at the top, one point ahead of Sunderland and Leicester City. The leading three teams and Tottenham Hotspur, which lies fourth, have not been defeated on their own grounds this season.

### CARDINALS BUY TWO

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Nov. 1—Two more players have been signed for the Cardinals, the Chicago team in the American Hockey League, it is announced here. The players are Russell Stephenson and Arthur Chapman. Stephenson is declared to be a veteran and skilled skater and a deft handler of the stick. Chapman played forward for Port Arthur last year when it won the Allan trophy. The Cardinals start training in Toronto today. Their first league game in the Coliseum here is set for Nov. 21.

### HARLEY IS DRAKE CAPTAIN

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 1 (Special)—R. L. Harley '27 has been elected captain of the varsity tennis team at Drake University. He has played two seasons in Missouri Valley Conference competition. He succeeds Clarence Conklin '26. Thirty candidates for the team are working out with the new captain at present and prospects are bright for a winning team next spring.

### AMERICAN SOCCER LEAGUE

RESULTS SATURDAY

Philadelphia 3, J. & P. Coates 3.
New York 3, New Bedford 2.
Springfield 3, Providence 3.
Boston 1, Bethlehem 1.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Brooklyn Wanderers 3, Providence 3.
Fall River 5, New York 2.

### COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY RESULTS

Syracuse 15, Columbia 40.
Colgate 19, Hobart 51.
Union 23, Princeton 32, Rutgers 65.
Wisconsin 15, Minnesota 46.
New York 26, Williams 30.
Rensselaer 23, Middlebury 35

## Chicago Yacht Club Planning New Home

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

Chicago, Nov. 1

PLANS to erect the finest yacht clubhouse on the Great Lakes, replacing the present structure of the Chicago Yacht Club in Grant Park, are announced here by George Woodruff, who is slated for commodore of the club next year. The new clubhouse, located on Chicago's down-town frontage on Lake Michigan, may make this city the most attractive yachting center on the "Inland Seas" and increase the local fleet of yachts every year as well as bring thousands of visitors. Plans include the opening of the club's docks to the public for landing purposes. The structure will be Gothic in design and constructed of Indiana limestone. It may be six stories high. The club has a floating home in Belmont Harbor on the north side.

## "ALL BLACKS" LOSE IN RUGBY MATCH

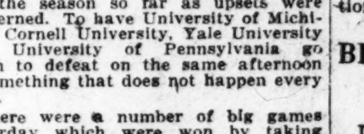
### Tourists Show Weakness in Hooking Ball From Set Scrums

*By Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Nov. 1—After a struggle, brightened by an unusual amount of open play, the "All Blacks" from New Zealand were decisively beaten 28 points to 14, Saturday, under Rugby League rules, by a well-known north of England professional football club, St. Helen's Recreation. Once again the tourists showed weakness in hooking the ball out of set scrums and this failure put their opponents on the offensive nearly all the time.

Next Saturday the "All Blacks" oppose the cream of England's Rugby League talent, Hull, in the second "test match." The home selectors are relying in main upon men who won in the opening clash, but have introduced leavening younger players in the hope of increasing the sides speed.

Another important game played under Rugby League rules, Saturday, was the intercounty battle, wherein Lancashire defeated Yorkshire 18 to 13. The requisitioning of players for this game left some of the sides in the Rugby League competition below their full strength, and led to remarkable results, chief of which was the defeat of the league leader, Swinton, 11 points to 3 by Hull, and the rout of Huddersfield by Hunslet by the huge score of 42 to 0.




LAST Saturday must be regarded as pretty near the record-breaker of the season so far as upsets were concerned. To have University of Michigan, Cornell University, Yale University and University of Pennsylvania go down to defeat on the same afternoon is something that does not happen every year.

There were a number of big games Saturday which were won by taking advantage of the "breaks." Some people believe that this means that a team has won through "luck," but such is not really the case. Every game furnishes one or more "breaks," and it is only when taking advantage of these opportunities results in a favorite losing that they are played up in the accounts of the games. When a team wins by taking advantage of its opportunities, it well deserves the victory, as it shows that the players know the game and are playing it every minute.

At last Minnesota and Wisconsin have played a game of football to a definite result. The Gophers broke a tie which had existed since 1922 when they won Saturday's contest, 16 to 10. Last year the score was 12 to 12. In 1924 it was 7 to 7 and in 1923 neither team scored. Wisconsin won 14 to 0 in 1922.

The Haskell Indian School was more successful in dedicating its football stadium than has usually been the case. The Indians easily defeated Bucknell College, 36 to 0, before one of the most distinguished gatherings of Indians that has come together in many years.

It isn't very often that the students at a college tear down their own goal posts after their team has won a game as was the case with Columbia last Saturday. The victory over Cornell, after 21 years of waiting, was more than the Blue and White undergraduates could stand without some exceptional form of celebration. The victory also permits David Goldstein, the student who in 1921 promised not to quit studying there until Columbia had defeated Cornell on the gridiron, to leave the institution of learning.

Because he played five minutes of football in 1923, Ralph Amend '27, for two years center at Drake University, is ineligible for the varsity team this season. That five minutes counted as a season of competition, and the Missouri Valley Conference allows only three seasons. In 1923 Amend played two minutes against Rolla School of Mines, two minutes against Cornell College, and participated in two plays against Grinnell College. He is now working as assistant freshman coach at Drake.

With the regular Ohio State University players taking a vacation in preparation for the game with University of Michigan, the Buckeyes are to stage a double-header at the Memorial Stadium in Columbus. The first game is to bring a clash between the varsity "B" squad and the freshman varsity. Then the varsity second team is to play Wilmington College. The Stadium will be opened at "popular prices."

After playing at Chicago for seven consecutive years, University of Wisconsin is campaigning to have the annual game with University of Chicago played at Madison in alternate years. Because bigger crowds were accommodated at Stagg Field, the Badgers were willing to play the game in Chicago for several years, using the proceeds to build up their own stadium. As Camp Randall Stadium at Madison is now declared to provide respectable capacity, the Badgers hope for a new arrangement. The decision rests, however, with Prof. A. A. Stagg, veteran Chicago coach, who sits on top of the "Big Ten" as far as picking the games he wants and signifying where he wants to play. He apparently objects to playing more than one conference game away from home, and next year must go to University of Illinois under the long-standing custom with the downstate institution.

Playing fullback for the regulars, George H. Ruth of home-run fame in baseball recently scored a touchdown for Drake University against the second team. Ruth also punted and passed, and once made a good tackle to stop C. J. Everett '27, Drake's nimble halfback. Ruth was in Des Moines to appear in an exhibition baseball game.

### WORLD RECORD SCORE, 175 TO 6

PRICE, Utah, Nov. 1 (AP)—The Carbon County High School football team Friday afternoon set up what is claimed to be a world record score when it defeated Ferron in a regular division game, 175 to 6. This mark betters what was previously claimed to be the world record score of 148 to 0, made by East High, Salt Lake City, against the Latter Day Saints' team in 1919. Davis, a Carbon player, scored 72 points in Friday's game.

### COLGATE HARRIER SETS RECORD

HAMILTON, N. Y., Nov. 1—E. S. Clark, speedy Maroon sophomore, established a new record for the difficult course here when he finished first in the dual cross-country meet between Colgate University and Hobart College here Saturday. Clark's time of 24m. 27s. bettered his own mark of 25m. 2s., which he established Wednesday in a meet with Hamilton College. The final score was Colgate 19, Hobart 51.

## *Tie for Hockey Lead Is Broken*

### *Commonwealth Takes Possession of First Place—Two Now Tied for Second*

BOSTON FIELD HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING

| | Won | Lost | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|
| Commonwealth | 4 | 0 | 8 |
| Freebooter Red Tops | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| Lexington | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| Freebooter White Tops | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Wellesley | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Winsor Graduates | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Motley | 0 | 4 | 0 |

Winning one contest last week while Lexington was idle, enabled the Commonwealth Club, captained by Miss Barbara Goss of Melrose, to take undisputed possession of first place in the Boston Field Hockey Association. Freebooter Red Tops, who had been tied with Commonwealth for the lead, dropped down into a tie for second with Lexington, which carried forward its cause by winning two games last week. The Freebooter White Tops are close behind in third place, having two victories without a defeat.

While the last regularly scheduled game was listed for yesterday afternoon, inclement weather has made necessary the postponing of more than half a dozen games. These will be played off during the coming two weeks. They will be watched with keen interest among the hockey followers, for upon their outcome will depend the association championship and a leg on the Eleanora Sears trophy. The race for the title, from present indications, will probably be a very close one, with the Commonwealth Club, the two Freebooter teams and Lexington in the running. None of this group except Lexington has been beaten this fall.

Three games were played Saturday, Commonwealth beating Wellesley, 3 to 2; Red Tops downing Motley, 6 to 4, and White Tops turning back Lexington, 4 to 1. In the only other association game last week, the Red Tops defeated the Winsor Graduates, 5 to 0. The Red Tops are now the highest scorers with 18 goals to their credit. Lexington is second with 17 goals and Commonwealth third with 16.

The first tryouts for the All-Boston eleven that will participate in the tournament for national honors, Thanksgiving week, will be held next Saturday, on the Radcliffe College Field in Cambridge.

The second and final trials come on Nov. 13, on the same field and during the same hours, and on Saturday, Nov. 20, there will be an All-Boston field day, with the final practice of the All-Boston eleven and a field day for the allied members.

The selection committee of the Boston Field Hockey Association that will pick the All-Boston eleven is chairmaned by Mrs. Richard Spalding of Brookline, who is now playing with the Motley Club. The other members are Miss Alice Jones of Brookline, who last fall was a member of the All-American and All-Boston elevens, playing right fullback, Mrs. Gordon Berry of Worcester, Miss Joyce Cran of Wellesley, instructor in field hockey at Wellesley College, and Mrs. Charles G. Loring of Boston, former president of the Boston Field Hockey Association.

## BRITISH FOOTBALL RESULTS SATURDAY

LONDON, Nov. 1—Soccer football games played in England and Scotland Saturday resulted as follows:

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division

Birmingham 1, Aston Villa 2; Blackburn Rovers 2, Liverpool 1; Bury 2, Cardiff City 3; Everton 3, Arsenal 1; Huddersfield Town 4, Leeds United 1; Leicester City 2, Sheffield United 2; The Wednesday 2, Derby County 1; Sunderland 2, Newcastle United 0; Tottenham Hotspurs 1, Bolton Wanderers 0; West Bromwich Albion 4, Burnley 2; West Ham United 4, Manchester United 0.

Second Division

Barnsley 4, Notts County 4; Blackpool 2, Preston North End 3; Darlington 1, Middlesbrough 4; Fulham 1, Bradford City 1; Grimsby Town 0, Chelsea 0; Manchester City 6, Clapton Orient 1; Nottingham Forest 1, Wolverhampton Wanderers 1; Oldham Athletic 1, Southampton 1; Portsmouth 4, Portvale 0; Reading 2, South Shields 1; Swansea Town 1, Hull City 0.

Third Division (Northern Section)

Ashington 2, Acrington Stanley 1; Bradford 2, Crewe Alexandra 0; Chesterfield 4, Lincoln City 2; Doncaster 3, Southport 1; Nelson 0, Halifax Town 0; New Brighton 3, Durham County 1; Rotherham United 5, Hartlepool United 3; Stoke City 0, Stockport County 1; Walsall 1, Barrow 0; Wiganboro 0, Rochdale 3; Wrexham 0, Tranmere Rovers 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—First Division

Aberdeen 2, Dundee 1; Airdrieonians 2, Falkirk 1; Celtic vs. Rangers, not played; Dundee United 0, Morton 0; Dunfermline Athletic 0, Cowdenbeath 3; Hearts 2, Hibernians 2; Motherwell 3, Hamilton Acads 1; Partick Thistle 3, Clyde 0; St. Johnstone 1, Queens Park 0; St. Mirren 1, Kilmarnock 0.

### TORONTO WINS MILE RELAY

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 1 (Special)—In the final event of the Canadian intercollegiate track and field meet, the one-mile relay race, which was held over from Friday until half time in Saturday's Rugby game, the University of Toronto quartet won easily from Queen's and McGill universities and established a new record of 3m. 26 4-5s., the old mark, which was established in 1909, being 3m. 28 2-5s. The race was run on a heavy track covered with pools of water and sawdust, and the result was never in doubt. Queen's was second after the first 200 yards, but were beaten by 75 yards at the finish with McGill five yards behind. The winning team was composed of J. H. P. Russell '28, C. A. Morrison '27, R. M. Mitchell '27 and A. T. Christie '28.

### SYRACUSE HARRIERS WIN

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—Syracuse University harriers defeated those of Columbia University at Van Cortlandt Park Saturday, 15 to 40. All of the Syracuse runners finished before a Columbia man came in, thus giving the winners a perfect score.

### ROSS WINS 100-MILE RACE

DETROIT, Nov. 1 (AP)—Samuel Ross, of Ann Arbor, won the 100-mile dirt track automobile race here today, covering the distance in 1h. 24m. Clifford Woodbury of Chicago was second and Chester Miller of Detroit third.

### COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Harvard 5, Williams 0.
Haverford 4, Crescent A. C. 3.
Penn State 1, Penn 0.

450 Schools and Camps were consistent advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor during the season of 1924-1925.

Inquiries regarding advertisements in these columns can be addressed to the Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Back Bay Station, Boston.

## MAORIS BEATEN BY HARLEQUINS

### New Zealanders Meet Strong London Rugby Team and Lose 11 to 5

*By Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Nov. 1—The Maori rugby footballers from New Zealand sustained their first defeat in England on Saturday at the hands of the unbeaten Harlequins, who scored 11 points (placed goal, penalty goal and a try) to 5 (placed goal) at the Twickenham grounds, near here. The Londoners owed their seventh win of the season to two things—greater scrummaging power and superior speed among the backs.

In their victories over Somersetshire, Yorkshire, Swansea and their drawn game with Newport, the Maoris had impressed most by their individual speed and opportunism; but Saturday they were up against a side which had these qualities reinforced, at times, by brilliant team work. The Harlequins three-quarter line kept the scoring down to modest proportions. Several times the Harlequin wingmen, J. C. Gibb and R. H. Hamilton-Wickes, were in positions favorably for a dash to the line, but the ball never seemed to reach them on these occasions and one lost opportunity followed another.

The game started at rare speed, and the Harlequins had the better of the exchanges before half time, when the score stood 6 to 0 as a result of a try by R. C. Laird and a penalty goal by J. C. Hubbard. A few minutes after the resumption the visitors lost the services of one of their best men, and it was before they had adapted themselves to this handicap that W. Wakefield, captain of England's national team last season, scored a magnificent try. He picked up the ball perhaps 40 yards from the line and fought his way through by sheer force and determination. The try was converted by Hubbard, whose continued brilliance at fullback seems to offer the solution to one of the English selection committee's biggest problems. Saturday his play was not far short of perfect.

The New Zealanders had the better of the exchanges in the closing stage and earned their reward when A. M. Fullwasser seized his one and only opportunity and burst through to score in a position from which H. H. Phillips easily converted.

## FRENCH PROTEST BAN ON SPORTS IN ARMY

### M. Painleve's Decree Halted Temporarily, at Least

PARIS, Nov. 1 (AP)—Bowing to a storm of protest in the athletic world, aroused by his decree virtually banning athletic sports from the French Army, Paul Painlevé Minister of War, has promised to take no further steps to carry out the decree without previously consulting the committee on physical culture and sports at the War Ministry, on which the athletic federations are represented.

It was contended by M. Painlevé when the order was issued that inasmuch as it had been decided to cut down compulsory service in the French Army by one year, every available hour would be necessary to train the men to become good soldiers, leaving no time for athletics.

French sports writers declare that the cancellation of all permits and furloughs for soldiers to participate in sporting and athletic competitions after May 15, 1927, would prevent France from making a good showing at the Olympic Games to be held in Amsterdam in 1928.

The National Sports Committee, profiting by the opportunity to try to advance the cause of athletics in France, has voted a motion, which, in addition to protesting against M. Painlevé's decree demands the organization of a Ministry of Physical Culture and Athletics.

### NEBRASKA HARRIERS WIN

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 1 (Special)—The University of Nebraska cross-country team defeated that of Drake University of Des Moines, Ia., here Saturday, finishing between the halves of the Nebraska-Iowa State College football game, 15 to 45. The race was over the five-mile Belmont course. The entire Scarlet and Cream team finished ahead of the Drake harriers.

Capt. F. E. Hayes '27, after leading easily, gave up the lead and chance of shattering the record on the course and let E. L. McCartney '27 cross the tape with him. C. R. Reller '28, Norris Chadderdon '29, R. D. Sprague '29, D. T. Detrich '29, Nebraska runners finished in the order named. Capt. M. W. Manchester '27 led the Drake runners with Claude Wright '27 second. The other runners for the Des Moines team were G. T. Beale '28, W. B. Lockhardt '28, R. W. Sweeney '28 and W. A. Hixon '28.

### HARVARD SOCCER WINS

Harvard's varsity soccer team defeated the William College team by a score of 5 to 0 on Soldiers Field Saturday. The Crimson seconds lost to the Fore River team, the latter playing with only 10 men, by a score of 3 to 1. The 1930 team of Harvard defeated the Worcester Academy representatives by a score of 2 to 0.

### A. A. U. EVENTS POSTPONED

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 1 (AP)—The A. A. U. United States 7-mile walk and 10-mile run championship events scheduled here yesterday were postponed until Tuesday on account of inclement weather.

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# RADIO

## Radio Programs

### Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, NOV. 2
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

**CKCL, Toronto, Ont. (357 Meters)**
7 p. m.—Courtesy program. 8—Orchestra. 9—Dance music. 10—International Beauty Culture convention orchestra. 11—Theater music.

**WCSH, Portland, Me. (256 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Markets, weather announcements and news. 6:30—Children's period. 8—WEAF program. 8:45—Theater orchestra. 10:30—Dance music.

**WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Radio Review. 6:10—Events of the day. 6:20—George Joy and Nell Cantor in popular songs. 6:40—Boston Globe program. 6:45—Big Brother Club. 7:30—Ellen F. Pendleton, president of Wellesley College. 8—From New York, "Vikings." 8:30—"The World and Its Players." 9—From New York—Hour of music.

**WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)**
6:10 p. m.—Newspaper sidelights. 6:15—Organ recital by Arthur Clifton. 6:30—Ernie Andrews and his orchestra. 7—Markets. 7:05—Organ. 7:15—M. A. C. Radio Forum. 7:30—Max I. Kralee and his orchestra. 8—"Sparkers," from New York. 9—Vocal recital. 9:45—Novelty piano duets.

**WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (545 Meters)**
8 to 10 p. m.—Program from WEAF.

**WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Heublein Trio. 6:25—News. 6:30—Anthony F. McKenna, tenor. 7—Trinity College course. 7:30—Halcyon Male Quartet. 8:30—Tom and Dot at Home. 9—Symphonic ensemble: Dana S. Merriman, conductor. 10—Weather. 10:05—Palais Royal orchestra. 11—News.

**WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)**
6:30 p. m.—Dinner music by Vincent Lopez dance orchestra. 8—Joint program with WEAF, New York. 11—Weather forecast.

**WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Stock report. 6:30—Dinner program. 7:30—Address. 7:45—Edward Rice, violinist. 8—"Sparkers," from WJZ. 9—Pennsylvania Keystoners, from WJZ. 10—From WJZ. 10:30—Musical program from Buffalo, N. Y.

**WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Dinner music. 7—Albert E. Miller, tenor. 7:10—Columbia University French lecture. 7:30—Frank Farrell's Orchestra. 8—The Vikings. 8:30—Jolly Buckeye Bakers. 9—"Radio Hour." 10:30—Frank Farrell's orchestra. 11:30—Hofbrau Orchestra.

**WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)**
5:50 p. m.—State and federal farm market reports. 7—Frank Dole. 7:15—Commodore Dinner Orchestra. 8—"Sparkers." 9—Hour of music. 10—Southern Hemisphere Cruise. 10:45—George Olsen's Orchestra.

**WGBS, New York City (316 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Uncle Geebe. 6:30—Cornelius O'Sullivan, tenor. 6:35—Charles H. Wilkinson, golf talk. 6:50—"The Tourist," Christopher Garland. 7—Rosetta Jones, soprano. 7:15—News items. 7:20—Arrowhead Concert Orchestra. 8:15—May Singhi Breen, banjo; Peter De Rose, piano. 8:30—Orchestra from "S. S. President Roosevelt," auspices American Legion, New York Division. 8:40—"Drusilla," Black Bottom dance. 8:50—Special election returns. 9—Special election night program. 10:30—Arrowhead Dance Orchestra. 11:30—Talk by William T. Tilden, 2d.

**WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)**
6:15 p. m.—Sports. 6:30—Bretton Hall String Quartet. 7:25—News. 7:30—Premier Orchestra. 8:30—Organ recital. 9:15—Courtesy program. 11—Wadsworth's Orchestra.

**KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (300 Meters)**
6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:25—Report on all markets. 7:45—University of Pittsburgh address. 8—Sacred song concert. 8:45—Gems from American Literature, presented by Elbert R. Moses. 9—Election night program. 11:35—Concert from theater.

**WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)**
7:30 p. m.—Snellenburg Instrumental Trio. 8:15—The Buttermakers. 8:30—Alexander Skibinsky, violin. 9—Montbard Follies. 9:30—Robert Fraser, singer. 10—Professor Doolittle, humor. 10:15—Al Harris, musical saw. 10:30—Billy Hays and his orchestra.

**WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)**
7 p. m.—News flashes. 7:15—Organ recital (request selections), Arthur Scott Brook. 7:30—Morton dinner music. 7:55—Ethel Rattay Fowler's fashion flashes. 8:05—Shelburne dinner music. 8:30—Magazine review, Walter F. Grueninger. 8:45—Studio program. 9—Concert. 10—Studio program. 10:30—President dance orchestra. 11—Supper Club dance orchestra.

**WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (246 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Children's hour. 6:30 WBAL dinner orchestra. 7:30—Male quartet. 8—WBAL Trio. 9—WBAL Jubilee Singers. 9:30—Violin-piano recital. 10—Municipal Band of Baltimore. 11—WBAL dance orchestra.

**WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)**
7 p. m.—Orchestra. 8—Program from WJZ. 9—From WEAF, New York. 10—"The Grand Tour" from New York. 10:30—Meyer Davis' Band.

**WGHB, Clearwater, Fla. (266 Meters)**
7:30 p. m.—Dinner music; Wally Wiley, pianist. 8:29—Citrus report. 8:30—"Jolly Buckeye Bakers"; Caroline Lee, "The Virginia Girl," and others.

**WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)**
6:15 p. m.—Orchestra, Friederick Janssen, directing. 7:15—Vaudeville and music. 8—"Vikings" from New York. 8:30—Ritz Male Quartet from New York. 9—Entertainers, from New York. 10:30—Dance orchestra. 11—Austin Wylie's orchestra.

**WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Concert from New York through WEAF.

**WCX, Detroit, Mich. (547 Meters)**
4 p. m.—News bulletins, market and weather reports; musical program by Will Collins and Bernice. 6—Dinner program by Goldkette Ensemble. 10—Red Apple Club.

**WJR, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)**
7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's Petite Symphony orchestra; soloists. 8—Board of Commerce of Mt. Clemens, Mich. 9—Studio program.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

**WCCO, Minneapolis, Minn. (416 Meters)**
5:15 p. m.—Children's hour, Mrs. R. G. Cargill. 5:45—Livestock market summary. 7—New York program. 9:30—Musical comedy. 10—Weather report and closing grain markets. 10:05—Election night program.

**WOK, Chicago, Ill. (217 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8 to 12—Studio dance and theater programs.

**WBBM, Chicago, Ill. (226 Meters)**
8:15 p. m.—An hour with ultra-modern composers, under the direction of Lester D. Mather, concert pianist. 11:30—Supper Club Orchestra.

**WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)**
7 p. m.—Operatic program. 8:30—Orchestra and specialty program.

**WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Supperbell program. 6:30—Sports review. 6:40—Dance music. 7:55—Special program. 10:30—Dance music.

**KYW, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Bedtime story. 6:30—Dinner concert, by Johnny Hamp and his orchestra and by Joska DeBabary and his orchestra. 7—"Family Hour." 8—Musical selections and speeches, under the auspices of the American Farm Bureau Federation. 9—Classical concert. 10:30 to 12—Congress Carnival. 12—Time signals and weather report.

**WEAO, Columbus, O. (294 Meters)**
7 p. m.—Children's Story. 7:20—Courtesy program. 7:30—Talk. 7:45—Music. 8—The Egyptian Farmer, Dean Alfred Vivian. 8:15—Trio: Ann Charles, violin; Ethel Harris, cello; Gwendolyn Almy, piano; Pearl Shardelow Snyder, soprano.

**WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)**
6:30 p. m.—Dance music. 8—Concert orchestra. 9—"Burnt Corkers."

**WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)**
10 p. m.—Organ recital. 11—Al Kirschner, piano. 11:30—Dance program.

**WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)**
4 p. m.—Concert arranged by Harry S Currie. 7:30—Carl Zoeller's Melodists, an orchestra.

**WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (283 Meters)**
7:45 p. m.—Bedtime stories. 8—Little Jack Little, radio entertainer. 8:30—Miss Emmy Seufert, contralto.

**WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Marketgram and weather forecast; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; "Jack" Riley's orchestra. 11:45—Don Bestor's orchestra; Cordsen's orchestra; organ numbers.

**WHB, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)**
7 p. m.—Dinner hour organ concert. 8—Girls String Trio.

**WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)**
7:30 p. m.—Band concert, 8:30—Studio program. 11—Dance music.

**WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Scottish Rite Cathedral organ. 6:25—Popular song period. 6:45—Market reports. 9—Courtesy program.

**WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)**
6:30 p. m.—Texas Ramblers, an orchestra. 11—Jimmy Joy's orchestra.

**KFDM, Beaumont, Tex. (316 Meters)**
7 p. m.—Children's program. 8 to 10—Magnolia Orchestra.

**WBAP, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)**
7:30 p. m.—"Sunflower Girl," singing popular songs. 8—Fort Worth Club orchestra. 9:30 to 11—The Excel Ensemble, playing a concert of classical and semi-classical numbers.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

**KOA, Denver, Colo. (312 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Markets. 6:30—Dinner music. 7:30—Farm question box.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

**KGW, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—Children's program. 7:30—Utility service, amusement guide, weather and market reports. 8—Educational program. 10 to 12—Dance music.

**KRE, Berkeley, Calif. (256 Meters)**
5:30 p. m.—News and reports. 9—Studio program.

**KGO, Oakland, Calif. (361 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Dinner concert by Bem's Little symphony orchestra. 6:55—News weather and market reports. 8—Special courtesy program. 9—Surprise radiocast.

**KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (429 Meters)**
6:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 7:30—DX. 8—Election returns. 9—Studio program. 10—Dance music.

**KNX, Los Angeles, Calif. (337 Meters)**
7 to 12 p. m.—Special courtesy and musical programs.

**KFON, Long Beach, Calif. (232 Meters)**
5 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6—Organ recital. 7—Studio program. 7:30—Chat for booklovers. 8—Band concert. 9—Aero Club Frolic. 10:30 to 12—Vaudeville.

SILVER-MARSHALL Plug-in Inductances are made in five sizes—all uniformly interchangeable for 30 to 3,000 meters.

The three short wave types are space wound with enameled wire. The two larger coils are bank wound in units. They represent the last word in coil construction—low loss and low distributed capacity. Suitable for all standard circuits wherever the finest is required. Substitute them in your present set for improved results. Ideal for gang condenser design because of their uniformity—less than one-fourth of one per cent of variation. They will increase the scope of your receiver more than 100%.

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IF you listen to a radio set, if you build radio sets, you are interested mainly in obtaining the finest possible quality of reproduction. To help you obtain this and to improve your present set, our new book, "Audio Amplification," will be of great value with its 40 pages of simple text and illustrations. Sent on receipt of 25 cents.

SAMSON ELECTRIC CO.
Manufacturers Since 1882
Main Office
CANTON, MASS


## Two Circuits Give Variety to B-D Set

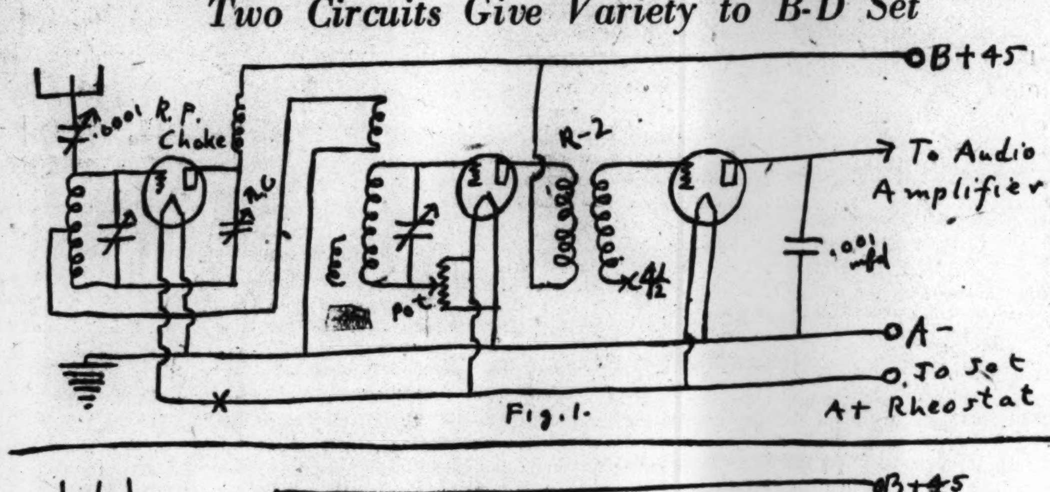


Fig. 1.

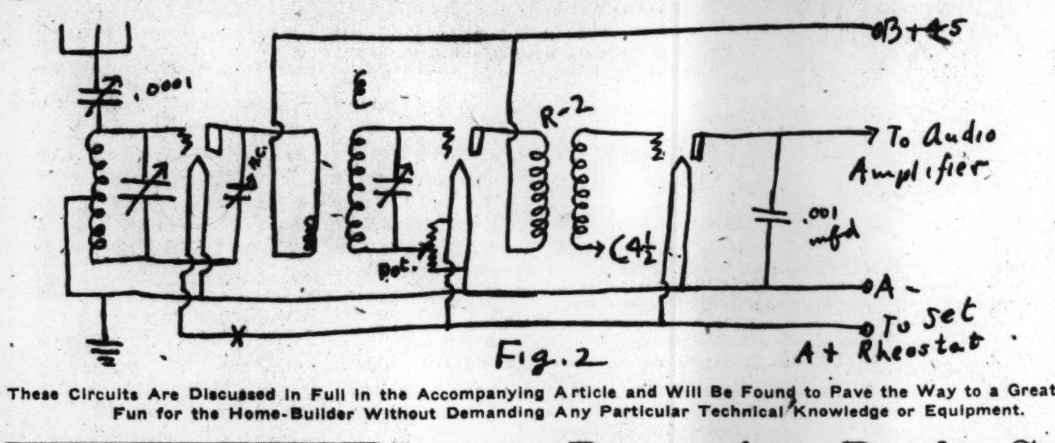


Fig. 2

These Circuits Are Discussed in Full in the Accompanying Article and Will Be Found to Pave the Way to a Great Deal of Fun for the Home-Builder Without Demanding Any Particular Technical Knowledge or Equipment.

# Latest Browning-Drake Set Experimental Data Released

## Two Circuits, One With Selectivity Control, Open New Field to Readers

*Ever since the so-called Hurd circuit was introduced to the readers of this paper last spring, there has been a steady flow of correspondence regarding this change. The last two months have seen many letters asking for the latest results on this line of research. In order to identify the two circuits published herewith, which supersede the original circuit, the circuit shown in Figure 1 will be called the B-D-H No. 1, and the second circuit the B-D-H No. 2. This will indicate that the circuits are modifications of the original Browning-Drake set as interpreted by the writer of this article. The circuits shown are by no means meant to supersede the standard Browning-Drake hookup, but rather as a pastime for those who wield their own soldering irons.*

By VOLNEY D. HURD

Last spring, in an effort to satisfy the experimental desires of many of the Monitor readers, the writer developed a circuit which permitted some very interesting observations from a radio viewpoint at a minimum cost. This statement of minimum cost is made because the majority of our readers of an experimental turn had Browning-Drake sets, and this excellent receiver could be used as a foundation for the experimental changes with but few changes and therefore a minimum outlay for parts.

The circuit was first introduced using no B battery on the detector and a separate tube for regeneration. With this tube performing such an isolated function, it was easy to observe just what effect regeneration has on a circuit. The nature of regeneration is to wipe out undesirable resistance in a circuit, making it much more sensitive and causing it to tune sharply.

Some readers reported excellent results, some about the same as the straight receiver and others not so good. The change was originally started in order to improve the tone quality of the Browning-Drake set and increase in some degree the selectivity. To achieve these ends without adding expensive parts proved a fascinating problem, and in addition to the circuit published last spring, we present today two more possible arrangements.

The circuit shown in Fig. 1 is the more selective of the two offered and was developed primarily with selectivity as the goal, still keeping the tuning controls down to two. The device reduced to a simple practice is a tuned coupler, both the primary and secondary being tuned, with variable coupling between them permitting of extremely loose coupling when selectivity is desired.

The most interesting part of this circuit is the application of a tube performing the same function that the extra tube performed in our original modification of the B-D set, that is, the neutralizing out of resistance by regeneration. This is achieved by the regular Rice neutralization hook-up shown in the first set, the point between regeneration and balance being a small one. Merely increasing the capacity of the neutralizing condenser will cause regeneration to take place.

This extra tube is applied in this case to the antenna circuit and the balancing condenser adjustment needs seldom be touched as the regeneration will be more or less fixed. We thus have a tuned coupler with a tube wiping out the resistance in the antenna or primary circuit as well as the usual regeneration in the secondary circuit.

This latter circuit is the grid circuit of the second tube which is coupled to the detector through an Acme R-2 untuned radio frequency transformer. This transformer has the quality of causing reaction when placed in the plate circuit of a tube having a tuned input or grid circuit. This reaction or regeneration is in turn controlled by a potentiometer, which while being called a "losser" by some radio designers, nevertheless makes an excellent regeneration control when operating on but one tube. It will be found as smooth as a good tickler and much more satisfactory, as the dial reading on the second dial will not change as the regeneration control is varied, one of the inherent faults of the variable tickler.

One of the drawbacks of the Rice method of neutralization or regeneration is the presence of some body capacity. This may be overcome by the use of a fiber insulating coupling between the condenser and the dial and for those using the National Type B dial a fiber insulator may be obtained from that company for 25c.

In tuning this circuit the best way will be to throw the potentiometer well over to the A minus side when the set will start to oscillate. Turn the second dial until a station whistle is heard and bring the first dial into resonance. Then throw the potentiometer well back from the spilling point and adjust the first dial to a point where the signal may be heard faintly. When this is done the final adjustment may be made with the second dial and potentiometer, bringing the signal up to full strength. The reason for the second step is the fact that when the second circuit is well away from the spilling point the body capacity effect will not be noticeable in the first circuit, making an accurate tuning of this circuit possible.

For those who wish to observe the action of the first tube on a coil we recommend the use of a rheostat at the point marked X on the A plus lead going to the first tube. This tube may then be turned on or off at will and its effect observed. It will be found that with very loose coupling the signal will be as strong in most instances as with close coupling if the two circuits are operating near the spilling point and the selectivity will be increased tremendously.

At first glance it may appear as though the circuit is a regular tuned R. F. stage with merely a variable primary but a close study will show that the plate circuit of the first tube is coupled in no way with the second tube grid, the coupling being taken from the grid circuit of the first tube to the grid circuit of the second.

A second circuit is shown which is not quite such a radical departure from the regular receiver. In this case the first tube is a regular neutralized R. F. tube while the rest of the circuit is the same as the above-mentioned circuit. This circuit may prove somewhat more sensitive than the first circuit although it will not be so selective. However for most locations it will be found selective enough. The untuned stage compensates for any loss of energy due to the fact that plate detection is used. We feel sure that the tone quality of both of these receivers will be found most excellent, and are most anxious to have complete reports on results obtained by our readers. These reports will prove of invaluable assistance in working on further simplified experimental circuits.

The additional parts needed other than those already in use on a Browning-Drake set will be for circuit No. 1 as follows:

1 Acme R-2 untuned R. F. transformer (do not take R-3 or R-4 for they will not work out satisfactorily).

1 Sampson No. 85 R. F. Choke Coil.

1 General Radio 400-ohm potentiometer (a 200-ohm will work fairly well but has not quite such a fine balance control.

1 Socket.

Circuit No. 2 uses the same parts except the R. F. Choke may be eliminated.

It will be seen that these parts are simple enough to get on the open market and that the expense will be but very small. In circuit No. 1 the primary on the B-D transformer is left open, no connections going to either end. In circuit No. 2 the tickled is left open and the regular primary used instead. The necessary parts may be fitted into the present sets since the choke coil and untuned transformer are small and may be placed in any convenient position under the sub-panel while room will be found on most of the front panels for the potentiometer.

In order to give the front panel a more balanced appearance, if the layout is used having the dials at either end with the two rheostats in between, the balancing condenser may be brought out to the panel and mounted above and between the first dial and rheostat and then the potentiometer is placed in the same relation to the second dial and rheostat.


# General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines.

### REAL ESTATE WANTED

CASH quickly paid through bank or express for New York, Long Island or New Jersey real estate within commuting distance; send description and price; reference any New York bank. HORACE STRIPE, 20 West 34th St., New York City.

### INDUSTRIAL REAL ESTATE

FACTORY warehouse and other industrial property; sales, leases, appraisal; management in metropolitan Cincinnati district. THE E. A. MARDORF CO., 808 Main Street, Cincinnati, O.

### REAL ESTATE

CHERRYFIELD, on Main Road, One Mile from Village—House in good repair; garage; barn; water piped to kitchen; 3 acres; $2000. C. A. RANDALL, Cherryfield, Me.

FACTORIES THROUGHOUT NEW JERSEY FOR MOST INDUSTRIES
J. H. KLEIN CO., Jersey City, N. J.
36 Journal Square Bergen 6162

### HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

PORTLAND, ORE., Yale Apartments—Just completed; beautiful two or three rooms, furnished or unfurnished; strictly modern. 732 Lovejoy St. Beacon 9557.

### ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C., Virginia House—Centrally located for tourists; parties accommodated; reasonable rates. 1417 Mass. Ave., N. W.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WE are direct importers of art jewelry and leather novelties and require individual women sales representatives, full or part time, in all communities; prices of goods within the reach of all; consignments of stock sent; no expense incurred; unusually liberal terms offered. E. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., New York.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED traveling salesman and traveling sales manager in charge of field work desires new connection offering enlarged opportunities and increased responsibilities; at present in charge of introductory work covering food specialties and beverages on the Pacific Coast. Address Box L-14, The Christian Science Monitor, 1022 N. W. Bank Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

### MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

WANTED—Article, equipment or line for industrial trade, one with sound, legitimate and proven merit, by individual with years practical experience selling this West Coast trade and directing sales organizations; now have own organization; prefer Northwest; am not a jobber, will center all energies of organization on two or three lines or one if justifiable; no wildcat lines considered; can furnish satisfactory references. Box B-36, The Christian Science Monitor, N. W. Bank Bldg., Portland, Ore.

### REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SELL Fowler Shirts direct to wearer; big shirt selling season; special Christmas package and plan; quality fabrics, superior workmanship, newest patterns, popular prices; commission in advance; we deliver and collect. FOWLER SHIRT CO., 130 Glens Falls, N. Y. Established 1880.

### LIGHT AND HEAVY MANUFACTURING

LET US BE YOUR FACTORY
Heavy sheet iron work, oil tanks, gauges, fill caps, machine and punch press work.
AUSTIN WELDING WORKS
Acetylene and Electric Welding
553 W. Quincy Street, Chicago, Ill.

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FOR SALE—Well established store; men's, women's and children's ready-to-wear, including shoes; 150 miles south of Seattle; inventory $30,000; best location in city; population 8000. Address ASSOCIATED DISTRIBUTING COMPANY, 84 University St., Seattle.

# Local Classified

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*DIAMONDS AND HIGH-GRADE WATCHES AT 20% ABOVE COST*

Elimination of overhead expense (excepting advertising in The Christian Science Monitor) makes this unusual service possible. Do you need a diamond ring, bracelet, pin? Whatever your need, a saving and complete satisfaction assured or money cheerfully returned. Monitor readers will appreciate this service. J. TRAUB, 12 Lawrence St., Yonkers, N. Y.

### REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

EXCLUSIVE REPRESENTATIVE in your territory, PART or FULL TIME, to sell FLAMINGO quality ladies' and men's hosiery, ladies' underwear, etc., on a commission basis; worthwhile extra income; sample outfit loaned you. Write for full particulars.
FLAMINGO KNITWEAR CO.
926 Broadway Brooklyn, N. Y.

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MAN WANTED AS COOK
In private family; Christian Scientist preferred; willing to do some housework; contented to live in the country; state age, nationality and experience; references. Write M. W., Box 647, Lenox, Mass.

NEW YORK—Wanted, young married man to learn art business and become art salesman; former selling experience in other lines desirable. Box G-31, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Able-bodied man, white or colored, for porter work in art galleries. Box G-34, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED woman 30-40, German preferred; general work; apartment; 2 American adults; good cooking, serving; refined home. Apt. 8, 306 W. 94th, N. Y. C. Riverside 5698.

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OFFICE MANAGER, experienced executive, entire charge, sales promotion accounts, credits, collections, dependable. Box B-54, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

POSITION as child's nurse or attendant to adult desired by experienced woman. Box M-60, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

POSITION as housekeeper or general housework in vicinity of Lynn or Salem; good references. Box E-274, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, ability above ordinary; 9 years' experience. MISS COWAN, 2072 Davidson Ave., N. Y. C.

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BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
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11 JOHN ST. N. Y. C. CORT 1554

CHARLOTTE GORDON supplies excellent positions, cooks, waitresses, chambermaids, useful maids, chauffeurs, housemen; references required. 132 East 58th St., New York City.

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LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 1315.

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PERSONNEL COMPANY, executive banking, bookkeeping, secretarial, typing and all classes of office positions for men and women. 9 Church St. N. Y. C. Cort 2363.

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PRIVATE tutoring, business subjects, courses for foreigners; boys entering business. 302 W. 77, N. Y. C. Susquehanna 2725.

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READING, PA.—Strong stone house, 20x30, with ¾ acre of ground, smokehouse, garage, fruit trees; 15 miles out; price $950. Apply 828 Washington St.

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NEW YORK CITY, 220 W. 107 St. (Apt. 25)—Attractive, light, immaculate single rooms, kitchen privileges; reasonable; elevator.

N. Y. C., West 69th—Sunny, single $7; double $10; elevator; kitchen; near subway; references. Susquehanna 2494 mornings.

N. Y. C., 609 West 115th, Apt. 23—Light, well furnished, running water, elevator; $7.00 to $9.50. Cathedral 6780.

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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Newport News—Delmont News Stand 2503 Washington Ave
Richmond—Simon News Co., 8th and Broad Sts.; Sun News Co.; Union News Co. Broad St Sta.; Thomas J. Meade, Main Street Station.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

# Delaware

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(Continued)

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Successors to
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*Frocks*
MRS. LOUISE TAYLOR
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CLARTLEDGE FLOWER SHOP
10th & Orange Sts. Wilmington, Del
Phone 222

# Dist. of Columbia

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

GEO. H. COOKE
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*Modern Heating Good Plumbing*
Oil-O-Matic Burners, Frigidaire Equipment, sold and installed by
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High grade footwear for women, children and men. Grey Bros., Bostonians & Freeman Buster Brown and Dr. Chase's Cushion Comfort for children. Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings, full fashioned, thread silk, for ladies, in all the latest shades.
DAILEY'S BOOT SHOP
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# Virginia

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We are the sole distributors of the famous Berwind White Run of the Mine coal which is fully guaranteed by us.
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"YE WAVERLY GIFTE SHOPPE"
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*Stationery—Engraving*

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1926 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

# EDITORIALS

## Unnecessary Barriers to Trade

While Washington has made it sufficiently clear that the international manifesto, recently issued in London calling for a removal of barriers to trade, does not anticipate a reduction in the American tariff duties, the subject is not going to be dismissed there. The signers of the petition were men of sufficient experience not to lend their names to the document without first fully discounting what might be the result. As a matter of fact, restrictions are not found entirely in the rates of duty assessed against imported goods, and it has been against these other forms of restrictions that the majority of the complaints have been lodged by American traders. Many of these abuses have doubtless been the outgrowth of the recent war in Europe. The inability to negotiate new commercial treaties with many of the countries of the world has been probably at the root of much of the trouble, and this is a matter to which the governmental authorities in Washington have been urged to give their closest attention.

Among the inhibitions which check the freedom of international trade, as outlined by the American Manufacturers' Export Association recently, were enumerated the following:

1. Payment of annual taxes to maintain patents abroad.
2. Catalogues and printed matter being subjected to customs duties in many countries.
3. Countries excluding plants, fruits, shrubs, etc., on sundry excuses.
4. Unreasonable and burdensome consular fees and procedure.
5. Unreasonable customs regulations.
6. Discriminations through customs classifications and analyses, such as requiring packing not in conformity with standard practice.
7. Legal barriers affecting rights of foreigners.
8. Preferential tariffs.
9. Lack of suitable laws for protecting foreign investments from confiscation and other risks.
10. Excessive fines imposed for petty errors in declarations for customs purposes.
11. Lack of commercial treaties.
12. Inability to send "to order" shipments to certain countries.
13. Conflicting provincial and municipal fees exacted of commercial travelers.
14. High passport fees and regulations.
15. Embargoes and like restrictions.

These are but a few of the outstanding restrictions noted by a single organization interested in the subject. Some forty-nine were listed in this one document alone, but nearly all companies attempting to do an international business will testify to varying experiences and no end of impediments to trade. It may be true that today these so-called barriers to trade are not so acute as they were five or six years ago, but they are still sufficiently patent to warrant American signatures to the appeal which was issued from London.

In theory the manifesto may have given the impression that a group of international bankers had been unduly swayed by their desire to let down the tariff to make easier the repayment of the loans they have been instrumental in placing. It may be true that they anticipate the most direct way of collecting on the loans which American investors have made to Europe would be to import the products of Europe. That, however, does not necessarily mean that the United States shall abrogate its fundamental of a protective tariff, nor foretell the lowering of any of the customs duties now imposed. By the same logic it does not follow that the present tariff is going to prohibit the importation of that merchandise which the United States has good use for, which merchandise will aid materially in canceling the debt of Europe to America. A settlement is ultimately to be made, and it can be made in an orderly way without interference to either private or public rights. In the meantime needless barriers might well be lifted.

## The Need of Alien Registration

In an address delivered recently before the New York colony of the National Society of New England Women, Harry E. Hull, United States Commissioner-General of Immigration, urged the adoption of measures to correct or fix the status of aliens who have entered the country unlawfully and who have remained beyond the statutory period during which the law permits deportation. He stated that the number of such aliens has been estimated at from several hundred thousand to 3,000,000. Their presence without a defined legal status and without possibility of naturalization and assimilation constitutes, he warns, a menace to the communities in which they live as well as to the country at large. "Not even as large a country as the United States," he declared, "can afford to have such a considerable element of its population withheld from the possibility of assimilation and citizenship."

The problem thus presented is not one which demands attention in the larger cities alone. There is hardly a section of the United States where the condition does not exist in a degree. An investigation of conditions and sentiment in the Pacific Southwest, recently completed by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, discloses a popular demand for the enactment of a federal law requiring the registration of all unnaturalized persons of alien origin. Such a plan would require the immigrant, immediately upon entering the country, to obtain from the proper official or bureau a certificate that he had entered lawfully. Thereafter it is proposed that until his admission to full citizenship he shall be required to obtain annually a renewal of his certificate upon a showing that he has not been accused or convicted of any offense against the laws of the land. Provision should likewise be made, it is proposed, for the registration of all aliens now within the United States. Wherever it is possible for them to show affirmatively that they have entered lawfully, a certificate to that effect should be issued, renewable as in the case of those registering immediately upon their entry.

But if Commissioner Hull's estimate is correct, there will remain many thousands whose legal status must be established by some other process. Along the southern border of California and adjoining or neighboring states in the Southwest there are, it appears, thousands of Mexicans and Chinese who have followed underground routes into the country. It is estimated by the Chamber of Commerce statisticians that there is a Latin-American population in Los Angeles of 200,000, and that there are more Mexicans in that city than in any other outside of Mexico City and Guadalajara.

Returning to London recently after a visit to the United States, the Rev. Samuel Horton, secretary of the London Free Church Federation, stated his conviction that the most vehement advocates of modification of the Volstead Act are not Americans, but "strangers within the gates," and that about 60 per cent of the violations were by aliens hailing from countries where wine and beer drinking is the custom.

It is not insisted, of course, that the compulsory registration of aliens, or the passage of a law definitely establishing the legal status of foreigners in the country, would automatically put a stop to the agitation in favor of modifying or repealing prohibition. But if the gradual and progressive assimilation of unnaturalized immigrants—or their deportation in case of failure to comply with the laws of the land—would materially reduce the percentage indicated by the British clergyman, the sooner a definite step is taken in that direction the better. The attempted nullification of the Constitution by the open and persistent violation of its provisions is as destructive in its tendencies as open defiance of law by self-confessed anarchists.

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Not a century this time, but eighty years is the occasion, associated with the moving into a large new building, of an imposing supplement put out not long since by the Argus of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. The story of marvelous achievements is the story of the Argus, for the development of Victoria has been reflected in its pages, and it has grown with the city whose fortunes it has so faithfully recorded. Melbourne at the time of the founding of the Argus was little better than a village, and as the supplement tells its readers, to this infant community the founders of the Argus brought the service of the great power of the newspaper press, of all powers at once the most dependent upon the conditions of the moment, yet, wisely wielded, the least dependent upon the crazes and fancies of the moment. And here is how it sums up its faith:

> Looking back over the span of a lifetime, Victoria, through the pages of this journal, still can, and does, live familiarly with the memory of its brave beginnings. In vigorous manhood it walks with its hand upon the shoulder of its youth. If the marvelous past may be accepted as the criterion of a future beyond human vision, Victoria, carrying forward the qualities which have gone to her building and made her what she is today, may surely confront the unknown with faith and hope and thankfulness.

## Stability in the Near East

While the political situation in central Europe shows hopeful signs of improvement, the situation in the Near East looks, if not very gloomy, at least disquieting. The treaties of peace, consequent upon a war that had its primary cause in the Near East, do not seem to have provided a permanent solution of the troublesome Eastern question. The power of the Turk as a ruler, which was the chief trouble before the war, has not been broken, as the world was assured during the war that it would be. On the contrary, he has become more defiant toward the European powers than he was ever before.

In the eyes of the Turkish Government, Mosul is still unredeemed Turkish territory, and the compacts into which that Government has entered with Moscow, Persia and Afghanistan may not be as reassuring for peace as they are represented to be. Nor have the territorial and political readjustments in the Near East produced contentment and tranquillity. The recent Druse insurrection in Syria, the unfriendly feelings between Arabs and Jews in Palestine, and the project attributed to Moscow of a Muhammadan League of Nations in the East, are so many disconcerting signs of uneasiness.

If we look more particularly at the situation in the Balkan Peninsula, there also we see restlessness and uncertainty. The relations of Greece, Rumania and Jugoslavia to Bulgaria leave much to be desired. The question of Macedonia and Dobrudja, and the treatment of the Bulgarian minorities living in them, is a constant source of mutual recriminations between Bulgaria and her neighbors. It is an open secret that if some drastic measures have not been so far taken against Bulgaria, which is accused of harboring Macedonian comitadjis, it is due to the fact that her neighbors do not see eye to eye as to the nature of those measures.

Nor do the views of Greece and Jugoslavia harmonize in regard to the Jugoslav exit to the sea at Saloniki. During the Pangalos régime in Greece, an agreement on that question was reached and a convention signed; but the Athens press objects to the agreement as disadvantageous to Greece, and serious doubts are entertained as to whether the Greek Parliament will ratify the convention. What causes still more apprehension for the Near East situation is that the so-called great European powers have not forgotten their prewar diplomatic tactics. They still regard each other's actions with suspicion and distrust. In their endeavors for political preponderance in the Balkans they still try to counteract each other's influence.

It would be unjust to say that the League of Nations has completely ignored the Near East. A year ago the Council of the League, by acting firmly and quickly, prevented the Greco-Bulgarian frontier incident from degenerating into an armed conflict between Greece and Bulgaria. By the appointment of two Swedish officers, the one at Athens, the other at Sofia, to act as judges in any future frontier troubles, an important step toward securing peaceful relations between the two countries has been taken. The League has recently, after a great deal of delay, authorized Bulgaria to conclude a loan of about $11,000,000 to provide for the re-establishment of its refugees. This will no doubt work favorably for the stabilization of peace in the country and the preclusion of internal commotions that might affect its external policy.

While these are commendable steps in the right direction, something more efficacious is needed to create a more satisfactory political atmosphere in the Near East. By its good offices and firm resolve to remedy certain existing evils, the League can do much to advance the cause of peace. A callous indifference to the various petitions and complaints which may reach it will lower its prestige as an impartial guardian of the peace of Europe, and produce the despairing impression among the complainants that deeds of violence may succeed where petitions and peaceful means have failed. This impression, with which the people of the Near East have not been unfamiliar in the past, will tend to prolong the political tension and hinder the realization of the "Locarno spirit" among the people of the Balkan Peninsula.

## Merging the Big Mail-Order Houses

All that has heretofore been said in defense of mergers of business enterprises of whatever nature may be cited in support of the rumored consolidation of Chicago's two great mail-order houses, Sears, Roebuck & Co. and Montgomery Ward & Co. It is at once apparent that the vast volume of business annually transacted by these concerns separately could be carried on at a greatly lessened outlay in salaries and overhead expenses if conducted by a single concern or holding company. Quite naturally the first inclination when consolidations of this nature are proposed is to inquire what the effect will be upon the army of men and women employed. In the present case it would seem that the combined or merged concerns probably would require the services of nearly or quite as many workers as are employed by them separately. Public interest is halted, at least temporarily, by the denial in Chicago of the Wall Street report that the merger is contemplated.

The growth and prosperity of these rival enterprises are matters of greater popular interest outside Chicago, and outside the cities generally, than in those cities. The catalogues distributed with a lavish hand, and at a cost estimated at between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 annually, are to be found in millions of American homes in the rural districts and smaller towns. It is from the people of those localities that the chief revenues of the mail-order stores come. It would be vain to insist that the patrons of these houses are imposed upon or that they do not receive satisfactory or valuable service in return for their money. The success of these enterprises would seem of itself to afford the best possible evidence of fair dealing.

But the economic problem of the country storekeeper, because of the keen competition offered by these houses, is not an easy or simple one to solve. Compelled to extend credit from harvest season to harvest season to his friends and neighbors who buy flour and meat and other staples as they are required, he complains that he sees much of the available cash in the community spent in purchasing articles attractively advertised in mail-order catalogues. But there are convincing arguments, it must be admitted, on the side of the patrons of these houses. Even if they preferred to deal exclusively with the small-town merchant, they would not have the privilege of selecting articles of the kind, or even of the price desired, in many instances.

The purchasing power of these large companies is tremendous, as everyone will admit. Whether this could measurably be increased by the proposed consolidation does not appear to the outsider. It would seem, however, that there is an irreducible minimum beyond which even the largest buyers and distributors would find it impossible to induce producers to go. It is not probable that the policy of the combined houses would be to pursue their advantage to the economic detriment of those who supply them. Their larger profit no doubt will be realized in practical savings made in highly specialized distribution, with the ability to carry surplus or excess stocks in storage until disposed of to advantage.

## Editorial Notes

The decision of Washington, D. C., to wash its marble statues recalls the recent action of a middle western American city which had the grime and green rust carefully scraped from a heroic bronze of Thomas Jefferson—and then had it coated with resplendent bronze paint! Something on this same order is the practice in certain cities of sandblasting the walls of their older stone buildings as part of a process of "brightening up." One could imagine the London Times being filled with letters of horrified protest if the British Government should decide thus to scour the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey. Those who object to the sandblasting contend that these old limestone walls become beautiful as they acquire the soft gray tones of age. It is suggested that those who prefer a consistent white, construct their buildings with an outer facing of tile, which is easily and economically washed with soap and water.

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There was much reason in what Mrs. S. M. Guenberg, director of the Child Study Association of America, said in a recent address to the Y. W. C. A. in Toronto, when in speaking on the subject of obedience she urged that it was not a matter of "should the child obey," but of when and what should it obey. The situation should be created, she believed, that the child would prefer to obey rather than disobey, "for if it was fun for the child to be good it would be good." Many older folk in authority seem to believe that the mere fact of their being in the position to enforce obedience is sufficient justification for acting in an autocratic manner. But some time it will be generally recognized that one of the results of demanding unreasoning obedience is simply the production of a mentality that will do likewise when it enters upon adult estate.

# The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

TO RETURN to Great Britain from the United States and Canada today is to return from an atmosphere of buoyant confidence and optimism to one of widespread depression and anxiety. Whereas in Canada and the United States there is no major obstacle to an increasing material prosperity, in Great Britain the coal strike, with all it portends, lies like a great thundercloud across the political and economic sky. The strike, which began on May 1, has now entered its twenty-seventh week.

The most obvious effects of the coal strike are economic. While it is amazing to see and learn how little the almost complete cessation of work by 1,000,000 miners has affected the surface of the national life, at any rate outside the chief industrial areas, the economic loss is none the less immense in its effects. The iron and steel industries, shipbuilding, and so forth, are almost suspended. There is the immense contraction of the home market implied in the nonpayment of wages to more than 1,000,000 workers. There is the enormous dislocation of trade and credit which is cumulative in its results.

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But the intangible effects are hardly less marked. The popular feeling is that all the parties to the dispute, the miners, the owners, and the Government, have blundered and blundered badly. The miners, under the leadership of an extremist section, have refused to face the economic facts of the coal industry; they have repeatedly refused to accept the terms suggested by the Samuel Commission and recommended to them by the Trade Union Congress, and they have proved themselves singularly inept negotiators.

The owners have had the economic facts on their side for the moment, but there is a widespread feeling that they have failed to organize their industry so as to give the best results to the miner or the consumer, and that they are dominated by a reactionary and greedy point of view.

The Government, which was lauded to the sky, and rightly, for its handling of the general strike, is now abused by almost everybody for the fruitless manner in which it has dealt with the coal problem. It gave a subsidy amounting to £23,000,000 a year ago, in order to give time for an impartial investigation, and having thus obtained the Samuel report, it has failed to take its stand upon it, but has drifted from one ineffective plan of intervention to another.

But behind this mass of criticism of the three main parties is a vague feeling that there is something seriously "wrong with the state of Denmark" for a dispute of this kind to have been so intractable and of a nature that it must be solved not by agreement but by an economic war of attrition. It is, indeed, true that the coal strike is only symptomatic of a state of suppressed economic war between Capital and Labor throughout the length and breadth of Britain, and that prosperity will not return to Britain until the causes of this strife are removed.

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There seems to be little doubt that British employers, taken as a whole, are neither so efficient in the organization and application of labor-saving invention to industry as the American and German, nor so wise and farsighted in their handling of labor as the American. There are, of course, many conspicuous exceptions to this rule, but in general British employers are too individualistic to combine and too ready to deal with trade depression by cutting rates or lowering wages, and have not appreciated the new relation which they must take both to Labor and the consumer in the modern world, if they are to retain their old privileges and powers.

In particular they have not recognized the modern tendency to acknowledge that high wages are good business because they create the home market, that wages ought to be accurately related to the value of the workers' output, so that the worker can consume the full value of what he produces, and that the primary function of the capitalist and employer is to produce a steadily rising standard of living for the whole community. It is only right, however, to add that the post-war period has been a singularly difficult one in which to put these ideas into application.

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Labor, on the other hand, has contributed no less than Capital to the present distresses. It has allowed itself to fall under the domination of Socialist philosophy to the extent that it seeks, as its official aim, the abolition of private enterprise altogether. These ultimate aims are not, perhaps, very important, but they have an important bearing upon immediate policy, for they have given to the younger generation of trade union leaders, at any rate, a theoretic justification for an official attitude of antagonism and non-cooperation with the employing class.

In consequence, the trade union world clings with tragic fidelity to a policy which has the effect of impeding output, delaying and often preventing the adoption of new machinery and methods, discouraging efficiency, both on the part of Capital and Labor, and so of making impossible that increase in the standard of living which it is the primary desire of the worker himself to achieve. And it justifies its policy on the ground that the capitalist is per se an exploiter, and that profit-making, the inevitable corollary to enterprise and progress, is in itself immoral and something taken from the just earnings of Labor.

Hence British industry is suffering at present from a vicious circle of opposition. The policy of the employers is one of the principal causes of the non-cooperation of Labor, and the policy of the trade unions is one of the principal causes of the inefficiency of Capital. If it were not for this fundamental conflict of outlook, coming as it has at the very moment when British industry was exceptionally depressed as a result of the war, we should never have arrived at the position in which we have found ourselves during the coal strike—a strife which all the forces for law, order, and conciliation have found themselves impotent to heal.

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The foregoing is what may be called the gloomy side of the picture. The hopeful side is that when there are deep-seated troubles to be eradicated it generally seems to be necessary for a community as for the individual to go through a painful time before it will learn the lesson which wisdom is seeking to teach it. Great Britain is going through its present industrial troubles because both Capital and Labor have some salutary lessons to learn about their selfish and intolerant attitude toward one another, lessons which they have been regrettably slow in facing.

But there is no doubt that the best intellects on both sides, as well as multitudes of men and women of good will who belong to neither party, are thinking deeply about the real meaning of both the general strike and the coal strike. There are diehards on both sides and people whom nothing seems able to shake out of their unthinking complacency. But the signs are multiplying that more and more people are becoming willing to let go of their prejudices and to listen to what wisdom and experience have to say, and once that happens it is not long before they become a majority, for they will have the facts upon their side.

# The Week in Geneva

GENEVA

GENEVA, when the Assembly is over, is like the morning after the party. The flags of the nations no longer adorn the hotels, which take on a quiet air, as the delegates to the League, the statesmen and diplomatists, pack up and depart. The stream of automobiles on the Quai du Mont-Blanc dwindles away to a small trickle, and in the evening the streets, which were so crowded, look calm and restful. The City by the Lake resumes its normal workaday aspect, with its citizens hurrying to and fro, intent on their business, no longer excited by the thought that events of world importance are taking place in their midst. Winter seemed to come quite unexpectedly, early in October, but St. Martin's summer then intervened, with day after day of glorious sunshine dispelling the morning mists which rise over the lake in autumn.

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And yet, if one looks behind the scenes, one will find that the flood of the international activities which are in spate in September is quietly flowing, although in other channels. The committees of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission are still at work discussing the many questions, military, naval, aerial and economic, which must be examined before the ground can be cleared for the international conference on disarmament. Any morning during October one might meet in the Palais des Nations distinguished admirals, generals and colonels and other well-known members of the delegations, such as Gen. D. E. Nolan, the tall American soldier; the courtly Colonel Temperley, the Military Adviser to the British War Office; Commandant Lucien, the handsome, keen-eyed Frenchman, whose tongue is as quick as a rapier to find the weak spots in an opposing argument, and Hugh Gibson, the United States Consul at Berne, another popular figure. With them comes the sturdy black-bearded M. de Brouckère, who belies by his looks his pacific nature, and many others, Poles and Czechs, Swedes and Danes, Rumanians, Bulgarians, Jugoslavs and representatives of South America.

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Geneva is never dull, for when the League has had its gala day, and life seems quiet on the Quai du Président Wilson, there are always conferences going on. In mid-October, the directors of the International Labor Office had their annual meeting, and there was much talk and bustle in the new building by the lake, which in its simplicity is so symbolic of plain living and high thinking.

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One of the most significant of the conferences which have taken place since the Assembly has concluded its work was that in which French and German ex-soldiers who had suffered in the war pledged themselves not to fight one another again and solemnly sealed their new pact of peace by clasping hands. It was the National Association of ex-Soldiers which brought these former combatants together, who came not only from France and Germany, but from Italy, Austria and Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania and Jugoslavia. The decision was reached to form an international federation of ex-soldiers for the promotion of peace by social and intellectual co-operation, and it was regretted that neither British nor American comrades of the war were present, for the meeting was not merely a sentimental reaction against war, but a real demonstration of the widespread determination of ex-combatants that there should be no more war if they can help it. And who have a better right to declare this than the men who bore the brunt of the struggle?

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As the mellow days of autumn steal over the countryside, painting the trees with flame-colored tints, quiet streets in Geneva glow with bright-colored masses of flowers and fruits under picturesque awnings. The piled-up heaps of apples and pears, plums and grapes, lemons and bananas, tempt the passer-by. This is the time when one can buy big armfuls of asters, dahlias and Michaelmas daisies for a franc or two. Twice a week the country people spread their wares on stalls or display them in baskets on the pavements of some of the busiest streets. But as the clock strikes twelve noon, as if in a flash they all disperse, to leave no trace behind them, in this orderly and clean city, except the stain of the blackberry juice.

It is not only the produce of the countryside which is sold in these street markets. In many a square, under trees by flower-decked fountains, hawkers of wares of all kinds do a merry trade. Here you may buy boots studded with nails, such as Alpine guides wear; cheap jewelry from Birmingham, England; pottery from France and various parts of Switzerland; cheap cutlery from Solingen, Germany; musical boxes from St. Croix, in the Swiss jura mountains; wooden toys made by the Swiss peasants, who carve them in the long dark days of winter, and many other things from brightly colored sweaters to reels of cotton. Even unlovely objects like frying pans take on a beauty by reflection of the rays of the sun.

# *Letters to the Editor*

*Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.*

### A Worthy Tribute to Prohibition

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just been reading an article in System, "a Magazine of Business," contributed by John G. Shedd, chairman, Marshall Field Company, which contains the following paragraph:

> Looking backward, I find myself pondering the greatest contributions man has made to the business present. The first of these is prohibition; the second, the federal reserve system. The first is protecting the average man against himself; the second is a bulwark between bad judgment and the average depositor. I believe both will wield a greater influence in times to come; that each will be given major consideration by future historians.

It occurs to me that such a statement coming from a man of prominence in affairs, is so refreshingly opportune that it deserves a wider circulation and a more conspicuous place in the columns of the press than it is likely to have.

As against the current suggestions that would have us believe that prohibition is a menace to the general good comes this bold, pungent statement that reflects so much honesty of thought and reveals an understanding of cause and effect as it relates to the economic life of the people.

Jersey City, N. J. — A. M. J.

### "Nation-Wide Rail-Bus Survey"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just been reading an article entitled "Nation-Wide Rail-Bus Survey Awaiting Review." In it I find this statement: "The great problem of the moment, however, is the short-haul passenger. . . ."

Here is an answer to one phase of the problem: Issue a commutation book on which the man who buys it and his family can ride until it is completely used up.

By the present system it is good only for the person buying it, and for a certain length of time. I doubt if there is a man in our community who rides on the railroad but throws away four or five unused tickets each month. And I know personally of a man who threw away as many as sixteen tickets because of an enforced vacation

The railroad would gain in good will, and, probably, in the sale of books. For where now one man rides, then a whole family would ride. — A. M. L.

North Grafton, Mass.

### The Literacy Campaign and the Monitor

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is our best ally in the fight on illiteracy. I wish I knew how to thank you for all of the fine support we have had through the columns of your paper.

CORA WILSON STEWART,
Director, National Illiteracy Crusade.

Washington, D. C.